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THE TIMES

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THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Rich...
How has the oil boom changed the face of the Shetlands?
... and beautiful



Princess Elizabeth of Toro is alive and well in a London flat. She talks to Penny Perrick

An eye...
The new computers: machines that 'think' about what they see

... on the ball
England's party for the winter cricket tour of Fiji, New Zealand and Pakistan is analysed by John Woodcock

Business is...
Part 2 of the Business News series on men making millions

Sinclair profit is £14m

Sinclair Research, Sir Clive Sinclair's pioneering home computer firm, announced a pre-tax profit of £14m for 1982-83. The 65 per cent increase confounds those who expected Sinclair to be hit by the microcomputer price war.

Princess in flying visit

The Princess of Wales returned to London from Balmoral yesterday for a short visit. Buckingham Palace said she would return to Scotland tomorrow.

Teeth clue

The discovery of some teeth means police trying to identify the headless corpse of a woman found in a Devon wood have reduced to three, the possibles from their missing persons list
Police build picture, page 3

Trial delayed

David Martin, whom police were hunting when they shot Mr Stephen Waldorf in January, had his trial postponed for a week
Page 2

Gilpin dies

John Gilpin, the former ballet dancer, has died aged 53 while visiting his flat in Bayswater, London with his wife, Princess Antoinette of Monaco. Page 12

Spending cuts

Mr Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, tomorrow begins his task of cutting £2.5m from ministers' budgets for next year
Page 2



Durie through

Britain's two survivors in the US tennis singles championships met with mixed fortunes in New York. Joanna Durie reached the quarter finals, but John Lloyd went out Page 21

Russians hint at error but not shooting down jet

● Moscow last night hinted that the MiG pilot involved in the Korean jet incident may have mistaken it for an American RC135 spy plane.

● American officials maintain that the Russians could not have failed to identify the Korean plane as a civilian airliner before shooting it down.

● The Russians accused President Reagan of using the crises to ensure the failure of the Geneva talks and guarantee deployment of cruise and Pershing 2 missiles.

● Debris believed to be from the airliner has been found by searchers 57 miles north of Moneron island, off the west coast of Sakhalin (Page 6)

● The visit to Paris by Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, has been postponed to the end of the week by common consent

● The Canadian Government suspended for 60 days the Montreal landing rights of the Soviet airline, Aeroflot, its only scheduled service into North America

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Moscow yesterday responded to an American admission that a United States spy plane was in the same area at the ill-fated South Korean jumbo jet with growing indications that the MiG pilot involved in the incident made a fatal error of identification. The Russians have still not said, however, that shells fired by the MiG struck the Boeing.

In an article in *Pravda* yesterday Colonel-General Semyon Romanov, chief of staff of the anti-aircraft defences, said the West was clamouring loudly that the Soviet pilot knew perfectly well he was dealing with a civilian airliner. "But that is precisely what he did not know" Colonel-General Romanov said. "The jet was flying without lights, and its profile is similar in many ways to that of the American reconnaissance plane, the RC135. The pilot could not determine what function the intruder aircraft was carrying out."

The Tass version of the article rendered "could not" as "might well have failed" to determine.

This was the third time that Moscow had advanced the theory of mistaken identity to account for its action – without spelling out what action it had taken – five days after the incident occurred.

The Russians also stepped up their counter-attack against President Reagan by accusing him last night of taking advantage of the East-West Crisis over the airliner to ensure that the Geneva arms talks which resume today fail, and the cruise and Pershing 2 missiles are moved into place in December.

A long and detailed Tass statement said that Mr Reagan's "rabid anti-Soviet campaign" was a deliberate provocation intended to aggravate the world situation, obstruct the arms talks and enable the United States to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union so that it could dictate to it.

The Tass statement, like all Kremlin statements during the crisis, was released just before the evening news bulletin on television at 9pm. Its harsh tone reinforced the impression that hardliners in the leadership have prevailed over those who favour a limited acknowledgement of Soviet culpability.

An American congressman who yesterday met senior Soviet Foreign Ministry officials in Moscow said he found it "unbelievable" that Soviet radar operators or fighter pilots could have confused a clearly marked 747 with the modified Boeing 747s or 707s used for reconnaissance missions.

Mr William Gray (Democrat, Pennsylvania), who had constituens on board the doomed jet, said he had told officials that Soviet radar was "surely good enough to distinguish them". The officials has insisted that the pilot was confused, and said the MiG interceptors chasing the jet had turned back when it had left Soviet air space and did not know its fate.

Mr Gray said he found it strange that Russia was conducting a search for wreckage in its own waters if the jumbo had flown on into international air space.

At his press conference Mr Gray said Foreign Ministry officials had directly denied that the Jumbo was brought down by a Soviet missile. He had urged the officials to admit that an error had been made. But they had responded with a "wall of silence."

Tass reported American press comment on the presence of a second spy plane – as Tass put it – close to the Korean Jumbo, and said it "raised new questions about an already complex issue".

Tass said the Reagan Administration was whipping up the cold war, and had incited a "mob of thugs" to break into the Soviet United Nations mission at Glen Cove, near New York.

● OTTAWA: The Canadian Government last night suspended the Montreal landing rights of Aeroflot, thus cutting off the Soviet airline's only scheduled service into North America (John Best writes).

The suspension, effective from today, is scheduled to last for 60 days. Eight of the Korean airline victims were Canadian citizens. Aeroflot had been operating two return flights a week to Montreal from Moscow, using large jets capable of carrying 200 or more passengers.

Leading article, page 11



A Boeing RC135 (above) and a Korean Air Liner Boeing 747 showing the relative sizes of the two aircraft

US denies spy plane to blame

From Nicholas Ashford Washington

American officials yesterday tried to clear up the confusion caused by the Reagan administration's admission on Sunday that a US reconnaissance aircraft had been in the general area of the Korean airliner about two hours before it was shot down.

The officials said that although the proximity of the two aircraft may have caused some initial confusion in the Soviet air defence command, the Russians could not have failed to identify the Korean plane as a civilian airliner during the 2½ hours it was tracked before being destroyed.

The officials pointed out that Soviet interceptors had come within 1½ miles of the jet and could not have mistaken its distinctive silhouette for the much smaller RC135 reconnaissance aircraft which the Americans used.

The same officials also emphasized that the US carried out routine patrols – as many as 20 a month – just outside Soviet airspace and that all their spy flights were carefully monitored by Russian radar. The spy plane in question was following a circular route which never penetrated Soviet airspace and was more than 1,000 miles from where the Korean airliner was shot down.

Gromyko agrees to delay his visit to Paris

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The visit here by Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, which was to have taken place yesterday and today, has been postponed as a result of the shooting-down of the South Korean airliner.

The "working visit", the first by a senior Soviet official for more than three years, has been rescheduled for the end of the week, after the meeting in Madrid of the Conference on Security and Cooperation, which both Mr Gromyko and M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, are expected to attend.

The Foreign Ministry here said that the postponement of the visit had been jointly agreed by Paris and Moscow, but declined to give any official reason for that decision.

It is understood, that both Russia and France were anxious to delay embarking on their bilateral talks which, even before the Boeing incident, were expected to be fraught with controversial issues, such as the deployment of the Russian SS20 missiles, Afghanistan, Poland, Chad and the Middle East.

● TUC demand: union leaders at the TUC in Blackpool yesterday called on the Soviet Union to offer a speedy explanation and apology of the alleged shooting down of the airliner but a move to ban Russian visitors from the congress appears to have petered out (David Felton writes).

The TUC general council issued a statement arguing that there could be no justification for the "callous act" of the Soviet Air Force which showed "a shocking disregard for human life".



Mr Hattersley and Mr Shore, barred from canvassing at TUC, appear at a fringe meeting in Blackpool

Lebanese Army and Phalangists battle against Druze in Chouf

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Lebanon's slide into civil war accelerated last night as Druze militias threatened to take over all of the Chouf mountains above Beirut and Lebanese Government troops and Christian Phalangist militiamen found themselves fighting side by side against the Druze around the perimeter of the city.

All day the mountainsides above the capital were smothered in shellfire as Syrian-supported Druze forces tried to storm the encircled Phalangist strongholds of Bhamdoun on the heights south of mount Lebanon, and the village of Souk el-Gharb.

Lebanese soldiers outside Beirut managed to keep tenuous control of only a 500 yard strip of coastline south of the capital.

Apparently intent on destroying President Gemayel's Government, and taking advantage of the chaos around Beirut, the Syrian regime yesterday asked the Arab League to impose an economic and political boycott on the Lebanese authorities similar to that placed on Egypt after its peace treaty with Israel. The Syrians, whose government-controlled press is now accusing American marines of giving military support to the Phalange, demanded that Lebanon's borders with "Arab neighbours" – in other words, with Syria itself – be closed.

In an attempt to protect their former Phalangist allies in Bhahdoum, the Israelis declared that the town which Israeli troops themselves abandoned during their withdrawal on Sunday morning, was a "red line" which Druze militias would not be allowed to penetrate.

How this threat could be fulfilled was not revealed but the right-wing Voice of Lebanon radio station in Beirut last night reported that the Syrian-occupied town of Chtaur in the Bekaa Valley had come under heavy shellfire from 155mm guns.

Israeli troops still hold territory on the mountains eight miles from Chtaura

Last night, fighting was also reported to have broken out between Syrian troops and Phalangist militiamen south of Batroun on the Lebanese coast 20 miles north of Beirut. The battle could not be confirmed but shortly afterwards the Palestine Liberation Organization's Fatah guerrilla movement said in a statement issued from Cyprus that it had decided to give "active support" to what it called "anti-government forces" fighting in the mountains east of Beirut.

The deteriorating security situation in Beirut and the growing anguish of the Gemayel Government was also sharpened last night by the first rumours of massacres in the hills. Unverified reports – and that they are unverified should be stressed – said that at least 40 Druze women and children had been killed not far from Kfar Matta and that 30 Christians had been slaughtered near Bhamdoun.

Beirut torment, page 6
Leading article, page 11

Shamir coalition delayed by Sharon role

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Attempts by Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the newly elected leader of the Herut Party, to form a new right-wing coalition, have run into a series of political difficulties, including a dispute over the future role of reserve General Ariel Sharon, the former Defence Minister.

The in-fighting among the various parties which form the coalition originally put together by Mr Menachem Begin in 1977, is considered to be the reason why the retiring Prime Minister has so far delayed his promise to submit a formal letter of resignation to President Chaim Herzog.

After five hours of intensive negotiations yesterday, no progress was reported in Mr Shamir's effort to secure the guaranteed backing of the three-man Tami Party, which is demanding a reversal of the sweeping public spending cuts agreed just before Mr Begin's decision to stand down.

Speculation that he intends to appoint Mr Sharon – despite the Kahan Commission's condemnation of the former Defence Minister over the Beirut massacre – as chairman of the Ministerial Committee on Settlements, has upset the Liberal Party, the second largest group

In addition to the problems over Tami and Mr Sharon's future, Mr Shamir also has to ensure the backing of the four members of the ultra Orthodox Agudat Israel Party. They are demanding a fresh commitment that the new Government will push through religious laws, which in their turn seem likely to alienate other potential partners.

Right 'coup' shifts TUC

From Paul Routledge Labour Editor, Blackpool

The trade union movement yesterday set itself on a course of reform and moderate leadership amid charges that a "political coup" had been successfully staged by right-wing unions.

By a convincing majority on a show of hands, delegates to the Trades Union Congress in Blackpool agreed to implement new arrangements for choosing the TUC General Council which will produce a substantial shift away from the left in elections to be held today.

TUC reports and Frank Johnson, page 4

Moderate union leaders are looking for a landslide victory when a mixed system of automatic representation and secret balloting is used for the first time. The hard left may be reduced to a rump of only 15 on an enlarged, 51-member ruling body.

The TUC is clearly moving to the right, and this political development is in sharp contrast to the pattern in the Labour Party, where the left-wing unions expect to regain control of the national executive next month.

But the union movement was brought sharply up against post-election realities by Mr Frank Chapple, chairman of the TUC. In his presidential address he insisted: "We will have to stop wishing that the world was like it once was, and face up to what it is.

"We have to broaden our base, not narrow it. We have to concentrate on finding the common ground that can unite our members

On the day before the unions are confidently expected to end their boycott of talks with Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, on labour law reform, Mr Chapple argued: "We have to argue with the Government and build a partnership that can revitalize Britain."

The presidential address set the tone for the opening day of the conference which is traditionally given over to internal TUC affairs. Delegates decisively rejected a move by the radical cine technicians' union to scrap the automatic representation system that will give unions with more than 100,000 members 34 seats on the general council, leaving only 11 to be divided among more than 80 "small fry".

● Candidates in the Labour leadership election yesterday gave a sharp rebuff to the TUC's appeal that they should stay away from the congress when Mr Peter Shore and Mr Roy Hattersley appeared at the conference for a fringe meeting (David Felton writes).

Mr Shore said as he arrived yesterday for a lunchtime function, organized by the moderate Labour Solidarity campaign: "I do not take orders off Mr Murray or any other trade union leader."

His leadership rival, Mr Hattersley, said it was "absurd" to suggest that his appearance in Blackpool was a rebuff for the TUC

Five die in Highland coach crash

By a Staff Reporter

Five people died and at least 44 others were injured when a coach owned by the National bus company crashed about 12 miles south of Ullapool in the North West Highlands, Scotland.

Seriously injured survivors from the crash, which also involved two cars, were taken to Raigmore Hospital in Inverness. Those with slight injuries were taken to the Ross Memorial Hospital in Dingwall.

The coach is understood to have come from the Chichester depot and was on a tour of Scotland. The passengers may have come from the London area.

The crash happened just before 5pm on the A835 from Inverness to Ullapool three miles south of Braemore junction.

Mr John Cheadle, chief fire officer at the scene, said that the coach left the road and crashed down a fifteen foot bank, throwing people out and rolling onto its roof. Passengers were trapped inside and underneath the vehicle.

The coach had to be lifted by jacks and air bags so that those underneath it could be released and was then tipped on its side so that firemen could get inside it to release the injured.

Weather conditions at the time were poor, with rain making driving conditions difficult.

The coach had stopped at the Caledonian hotel in Ullapool for lunch after an overnight stop at Strathpeffer. It then headed south again. The passengers are thought to have been on their way to spend the night at the Ben Wyvis hotel in Strathpeffer.

At least eight ambulances were sent to the scene of the crash. Medical staff and fire engines worked at the scence of the crash well into the hours of darkness freeing trapped victims and off-duty staff were drafted in to deal with the casualties.

A spokesman at Dingwall police station said that a casualty bureau had been set up at Inverness and that the coach was from the Chichester area. All inquiries should be directed to Inverness (0463) 224567.

Banks face 'sweeping changes'

By Peter Wilson-Smith Banking Correspondent

Mr Timothy Bevan, chairman of Barclays, yesterday forecast sweeping changes in personal customer banking because of competition and the march of technology.

Speaking at the Institute of Banker's seminar in Cambridge, he predicted further shrinkage in the bank's branch networks but said banks would open in new sites such as railway stations and factories.

At the same time, technology would have profound implications for banks and the types of services they offered personal customers, Mr Bevan said.

Contrasting the success of the banks in increasing their share of personal lending with loss of market share on the deposit side, Mr Bevan said that the latest threat to the banks' retail deposit bases came from the cheque books now being offered by building societies and other financial institutions.

"These could present a formidable challenge," he added.

Mr Bevan doubted whether there had ever been a time of such rapid and significant change in the banks' personal customer business. Business News, page 15

Ford chief ends all cut-price deals

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

Mr Sam Toy, chairman of Ford UK, sprang a major surprise last night by announcing an immediate end to all incentive and bonus payments to dealers. He challenged other companies to follow Ford's lead and end the bitter discount war of the past two years.

Mr Toy gave a warning however, that Ford would take "any steps neccessary if its initiative was not supported within about two months.

The immediate reaction of competitors was to challenge his motives.

Mr Trevor Taylor, director of sales and marketing for Austin Rover and a former Ford sales executive, said: "We did what Ford is now proposing to do in the first three months of 1982 and it cost us nearly 3 per cent of the market. Not only did Ford not follow our example they stepped up their incentives".



Mr Toy: Surprise announcement

incentive campaign we have ever seen in Britain. Its dealers were able to advertise new Sierras for sale at up to £1,000 below list price which bought market leadership for Sierra. In other words Ford has now achieved its objectives."

"The real truth is that the market will decide what happens and so long as there is over capacity in European car factories manufacturers will have to compete for sales in any way possible".

The sales director of one of the biggest importers said: "Ford has just completed the biggest

Mr Toy's announcement, however, was welcomed by Vauxhall.

Alliance candidates call for parties to converge

By Our Political Editor

An appeal to the leaders of the Liberal and Social Democratic parties that they should allow a convergence towards a merger has been made by the six candidates who represented the Alliance in Lincolnshire at the last general election. Four are Liberals and two are Social Democrats.

The appeal will irritate Dr David Owen, the SDP leader, who has repeatedly said that talk of a merger, to which he is resolutely opposed, can only inhibit the closer cooperation between the two parties which he wishes to promote.

Dr Owen is expected to repeat his views strongly at an important meeting today of the SDP's national committee. Several of its members are thought to favour an eventual merger.

The appeal by the six Lincolnshire candidates was framed at a meeting on Sunday as a petition to Dr Owen and Mr David Steel. It draws attention to "the immense practical and financial drawbacks of the Alliance partners continuing as separate entities at constituency level".

The petition says that the public is not interested in the alleged differences of tradition between the two parties.

21 held on peace camp anniversary

Twenty-one women peace protesters were arrested yesterday, the second anniversary of the setting up of the camp at Greenham Common, Berkshire. The women lay in ditches and in front of workmen who were laying pipes outside the air base near Croockham Common, Berkshire.

Ms Barbara Harford, one of the campaigners, said the women had discovered only yesterday morning that the pipes were not intended to carry water, but were for carrying fuel to the base.

The women were arrested for conduct likely to cause a breach of the peace and were taken to Newbury police station.

Chief Inspector Nick Brachin said yesterday: "They will probably be released when work at the base has been finished for the evening."

Some of the original women campaigners who had marched to Greenham from Cardiff visited the peace camp to mark the anniversary.

Sunbather fell to his death

Mr Michael Peck, of Clifton Villas, Maida Vale, West London, fell four storeys to his death when he rolled the wrong way in his sleep while sunbathing, an inquest was told yesterday.

Two flatmates read books while Mr Peck, a lighting technician aged 23, fell asleep on a narrow parapet. Miss Louise Fitzgerald, said: "I heard a rustle of trees and looked up and Michael was not there".

A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the Westminster coroner, Dr Paul Knapman.

Cannabis worth £1m seized

Customs officers claimed yesterday to have smashed a large drugs ring after seizing herbal cannabis thought to have a street value of more than £1m.

Ten men were being questioned in Liverpool last night in connexion with the recovery of the drug. The customs men had swooped on a cocoa bean lorry which had a secret compartment. They had been watching it since it was shipped into Liverpool's Huskisson Dock last week on board a Nigerian vessel.

Hunt for wife to scale down

The police are to scale down the search for Mrs Diane Jones in two weeks if no further clues are found, it was announced yesterday. But yesterday 10 more officers were drafted in to help with the search for Mrs Jones, aged 35, who disappeared from her home in Coggeshall, Essex, on July 23.

Her husband, Dr Robert Jones, aged 40, who is on holiday in Australia, has told friends he may apply to emigrate there.

Steps to save dance courses

A group to protect threatened dance courses in institutions of higher education has been set up and will be ratified next May.

Called the Standing Conferenc on Dance in Higher Education, it was launched in London earlier this summer. Details can be obtained from Dr Janet Adshead, dance department, University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey GU2 5XX.

Treasury starts battle to find £2,500m savings

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Mr Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, will tomorrow begin perhaps the toughest battle of his political career in his task of cutting £2,500m from departmental bids for public spending next year.

Treasury officials have reduced the total of excess bids from £6,000m, by cutting out claims for additional programmes and the inevitable "padding" of existing ones, but the remaining £2,500m will be more difficult.

Over the next four weeks or so, Mr Rees will be haggling with individual ministers, beginning tomorrow with Mr Michael Jopling, Minister for Agriculture, in an attempt to implement the Cabinet's July decision to stick to the planned spending total of £126,400m in 1984-85.

His chief difficulty is that much of the "hard-core" excess bidding relates to programmes such as social security and agricultural support which cannot be cut back without breaching government obligations. So cuts must be made elsewhere if the planned total is to be kept.

In addition nearly half of the £2,500m represents excess spending by local authorities over which the Government has relatively little control. It has already lost half the battle in conceding an additional £500m over existing plans for English councils next year, announced by Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, in July.

Defence, by contrast, accounts for only £200m to £300m of the excess bids for next year. The main battle is being fought over plans for 1986-87, after the Government's Nato pledge to boost defence spending by 3 per cent a year in real terms, expires. The Treasury is insisting that no continuing commitment to future growth is made.

The most vulnerable target in the search for cuts in undoubtedly health and social security, which represents 40 per cent of state spending. The Government is known to be considering cuts in teenagers' social security benefits, which could save up to £200m. A more general cut in unemployment benefit, saving £60m for a 5 per cent reduction in real terms has not been ruled out.

Ministers may also hope to save between £200m and £400m by limiting next year's increase in the public sector wage bill to 3 or even 2.5 per cent.

But in the end, Mr Rees may have little choice but to dig into next year's £3,000m contingency reserve, despite the Treasury's desire to preserve it intact, and to sell off more state assets to balance the books.

Civil Servants to vote on Labour link

From David Young, Blackpool

The right-wing leadership of the largest Civil Service trades union is to ballot its 200,000 members on whether it should affiliate to the Labour Party for the first time since 1927.

The executive committee of the Civil and Public Services Association is opposed to affiliation, but is bound by the decision of its annual policy-making conference to seek its members' views on the issue.

Civil Service unions were banned from political affiliation in 1927 after the general strike and although the legislation was repealed at the end of the Second World War, the CPSA then voted by four to one in a ballot not to affilite to the Labour Party.

The executive says in a document which will be issued after this week's Trade Union Congress: "While concensus politics was the order of the day, it was not in the interests of the CPSA to be closely allied to one of the major political parties.

"This analysis no longer holds good. The present government could hardly be more hostile towards the public sector in general especially the Civil Service and public ownership of industries such as British Telecom and the Post Office.

"Many CPSA members who sincerely believed in refraining from affiliation to the Labour Party have now changed their minds to match the changed reality of politics today."

However the union's left-wing says the issuing of the document falls short of the recent conference decision and the leadership should undertake a more active campaign to ensure support for affiliation.

Platform strike deal fails

From David Black, Glasgow

Prospects for resumed production at Highlands Fabricators oil platform yard receded yesterday after a workers' meeting rejected a 21-point peace plan negotiated between national union leaders and management.

The deal involved the rehiring of all 2,000 men dismissed after a walkout over hot weather working conditions. But it included the loss of free transport to and from the yard at Nigg in north Scotland.

Despite warnings by union officials that the deal was not negotiable, the meeting demanded a return to work under pre-strike conditions, with further negotiation after that.

Mr Thomas Lafferty, an official of the Associated Union of Engineering Workers told the men he would recommend that the dispute be made official, but doubted whether it would receive national union backing.

Highland Fabricators later issued a statement saying they were disappointed that the men had not accepted the plan, and urging them to give the position serious consideration.

The company has given a warning that it may close the yard and after the dismissals insisted only 1,600 men would be rehired.

Paddle power: Robert McLaughlin ending his circumnavigation of Britain by canoe at County Hall, London, on Sunday. Mr McLaughlin, aged 24, from Lawcaster, took 143 days for the journey of 2,093 nautical miles (Photograph: John Voos)

Union to back car strikers

By a Staff Reporter

The largest union at Vauxhall Motors, the Transport and General Worker's Union, said yesterday that it would back a strike at the company's two plants and call on its members in the docks to impose an import blockade if a new pay offer was not made.

The 15,000 Vauxhall workers at Luton, Bedfordshire, and Ellesmere Port, Cheshire, have rejected a 5 per cent offer. They argue that with productivity doubling in the past year and Vauxhall's share of the United Kingdom market rising from 7 to 14 per cent, they should receive more than last year's 9 per cent offer.

The workers representatives at plant level have also argued that their average earnings of £120 a week are £60 a week less than wages paid for equivalent jobs at the General Motors' German plants.

A TGWU import blockade would have a quick and serious effect on Vauxhall, whose cars are in strong demand, with the Nova model being imported from a new Spanish plant.

Shop stewards from the two plants told TGWU officials in Blackpool during the Trades Union Congress yesterday that feelings in the two UK plants were already running high over the wage offer and there had been some guerilla action by workers.

Mr Granville Hawley, the TGWU motor industry official, said: "I do not think the shop stewards will be able to hold the situation. The stongest possible approach will be made to the company, but we are not asking for talks about talks. We are asking for an improvement in the wage offer."

● Representatives of workers dismissed by Austin Rover after lying to get jobs in the Cowley Oxford car assembly plant, want more talks with the company. The TGWU wants to resume a meeting adjourned three weeks ago after the managemnt confirmed its decision to dismiss 13 of its members.

Jetty split by tug set adrift in gale

Gale force winds which wreaked havoc at the weekend were still taking their toll yesterday. The BP oil company's oil jetty at Angle Bay, on the Milford Haven waterway was cut in two by a tug which broke adrift during the gales.

A 100ft section of the jetty leading out from the shore was demolished, isolating the ocean terminal tanker berth from BP's shore facilities.

The unmanned tug Eskgarth had been tossed against the jetty for nearly seven hours at the weekend with BP staff powerless to help. The tug is now in Milford Haven docks with a damaged superstructure.

Parts of Northern Ireland were hit by storms gusting to hurricane force on Sunday, the Meterological office in Belfast said. Dozens of trees were brought down, blocking a number of roads.

A cabin cruiser was sunk in Lough Swilly, off the co Londonderry coast, but the owner managed to escape. Gusts of 80mph were reported in parts of the province, and the co Down coast was among the worst-hit areas.

In Scotland, dozens of yachts were blown ashore when gale force winds caused havoc on the west coast. Most of the trouble was caused by pleasure craft breaking their moorings.

The Clyde coastguard was involved in two resources: Six English holidaymakers on their yacht Hydrovane were rescued by the Islay lifeboat as they drifted towards rocks. A crew member later described the seas as "mountainous".

And a rescue helicopter and Largs lifeboat were called out, but the yacht concerned and two people on board had been taken in tow by a fishing boat.

Several fishing vessels were also grounded at Holy Island off Arran when they broke moorings, and further north, at Oban, the coastguard reported a similar picture. Two people scrambled to safety when their yacht was blown ahsore near Crinan, Argyll.

● A freak gust of wind may have caused an accident which killed a woman aged 80 when her daughter's car left the road and overturned, Gwent police said.

They believe the car driven by Mrs Joan Currie was blown off the A40 near Raglan by winds of up to 80mph.

Mrs Currie's mother Mrs Doris Minett, was crushed when she was thrown out of a rear door as the overturned on a roadside bank on Sunday afternoon.

Ian Currie, aged seven, was last night seriously ill in hospital at Abergavenny with head injuries.

Police are anxious to trace the driver of a lorry which Mrs Currie was just about to overtake when the accident happened.

Irish poll supports ban on abortion

From Our Correspondent, Dublin

The proposed amendment to the Irish constitution to include a legal ban on abortion is expected to be agreed by a majority of more than two to one in tomorrow's referendum.

An opinion poll published in the *Irish Times* yesterday, which was based on a survey conducted last week, found that 53 per cent would vote for the amendment, 24 per cent against, 14 per cent were undecided and 9 per cent would abstain.

The poll also found that a majority of more than two to one were in favour of capital punishment, and that a similar majority supported divorce.

The survey is seen as reflecting the recent canvass on behalf of the amendment by the Roman Catholic clergy and the main opposition party, Fianna Fail.

Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Prime Minister, Mr Dick Spring, the Labour Party leader and deputy prime minister, the attorney general, the Protestant churches, the Congress of Trade Unions, and hundreds of doctors and lawyers, have come out against the amendment. They called it sectarian; divisive; unnecessary, in that abortion is already illegal; ambiguous and likely to lead to changes in the medical treatment of pregnant women and the availability of many contraceptives.

The poll demonstrates an increase in pro-amendment support since the campaign started a few weeks ago. It also showed that opinion in Dublin is evenly divided; that those aged over 65 were most strongly in favour, and those most opposed were aged between 35 and 49.

'Save GLC' tour by Livingstone

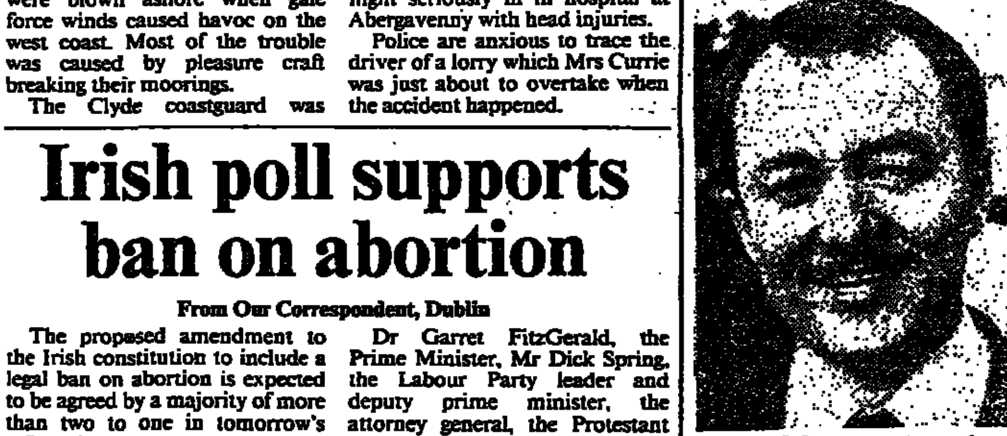
By David Walker

Mr Kenneth Livingstone tomorrow begins a month-long assault on the annual round of union and party conferences in order to put the case for the Greater London Council's survival.

He will speak at a succession of fringe meetings, beginning with the Trades Union Congress in Blackpool and ending, in the same resort, with the Conservatives. In between he will visit the Social Democrats in Salford, the Liberals in Harrogate and the Labour Party in Brighton.

Accompanying the GLC's Labour leader will be an exhibition of its achievements to be set up in conference halls – including the TUC conference as a result of a court decision yesterday.

A High Court judge granted the GLC an injunction against the landlords of the Hounds Hill shopping precinct in Blackpool where space had been booked for the exhibition. Last week the landlords, John Laing, the building and property company, cancelled the booking. A GLC spokesman said the exhibition would go ahead at the TUC today and tomorrow; a second booking for the Conservative conference, also cancelled, had still to be decided.



Mr Livingstone: putting the case for survival

Mr Livingstone's staff have arranged a meeting at the Tory conference in a hotel and have invited the Conservative leader at County Hall Mr Alan Greengross, to appear on the same platform. Mr Greengross has not yet responded to the invitation to appear with Mr Livingstone at Brighton in order to make a bipartisan case for the GLC to the Labour conference.

Resolutions against the GLC's abolition have been tabled for the Liberals' conference.

● Mr Reg Race, a former Labour MP who lost his constituency Haringey, Wood Green, through boundary changes, is to be considered later this week for a £20,000-plus Job at the GLC.

Rubella survives despite vaccine

A medical expert said yesterday that the congenital rubella syndrome – German measles – had remained "virtually the same" despite a highly effective vaccine.

Sir Cyril Clarke, Emeritus Professor of Medicine at the University of Liverpool, said rubella, "a devastating congenital abnormality with cataracts, heart disese, deafness and mental retardation", was preventable. Sir Cyril was speaking to the seventeenth triennial conference of the Institute of Medical Laboratory Sciences, the day after a newspaper said Britain faced a German measles epidemic in the autumn.

Sir Cyril, speaking at Stirling University, said girls aged between 10 and 14 were offered the vaccine which was comparatively free of reactions. The inoculation programme had been in operation for 15 years but rubella had remained the same, he said. This was because 75 per cent had antibodies and because half the remaining 25 per cent refused vaccination.

"Sometimes this is for no obvious reason, but more often because either the parent or grandmother says: 'She had measles when she was young'."

"Never believe this," Sir Cyril said. "Rubella is over-diagnosed. Any transient rash in a child is liable to be called this, whereas in fact many are the result of mild sensitivity to antibiotics."

Sir Cyril praised the situation in Sweden where girls were vaccinated once at 18 months and then at the age of 12. He said there was an interesting problem in the underdeveloped countries where there was a lot of deafness. "But no one yet knows how far rubella is responsible and a great deal of fieldwork needs doing."

Opening the conference, Mr George Younger, the Secretary of State for Scotland said that the Government saw a role for private enterprise in health care, though it would not depart from the pledge to support a comprehensive and integrated National Health Service.

"We do not accept that the development of private health care facilities is detrimental to the interests of the health service or that such developments necessarily take away resources from existing hospital services.

"We see it more as a matter of private health care, complementing the work of the NHS and easing some of the pressures on the public services", he said.

Health authorities and everyone else had to get used to the idea of managing and developing health services

New delay in David Martin trial

By John Witherow

David Martin, the man police were hunting when they shot Mr Stephen Waldorf in a west London street in January, had his trial postponed for a week yesterday when he requested legal representation.

Mr Justice Kilner Brown, sitting in the Central Criminal Court, agreed a last minute request by Mr Martin that he should have legal aid to take on a solicitor and two counsel.

Mr Martin, aged 36, of Crawford Place, Marylebone, central London, who is accused of attempting to murder a policeman, had previously refused legal aid and had dismissed two solicitors, saying he intended to defend himself. But he told the judge that he had not had time to consider all the documents.

Mr Justice Kilner Brown said that because this was a serious case, he could see a complaint being made to the Court of Appeal if Mr Martin was not given a last opportunity to change his mind over legal representation.

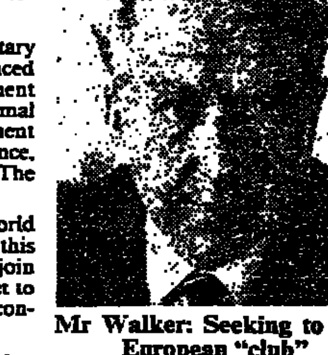
He is charged with the attempted murder of PC Nicholas Carr, four buglaries, a £25,000 bank robbery, injuring a security guard, stealing property including 24 handguns, 975 rounds of ammunition, gun belts and holsters, stealing two cars, possessing guns with intent to endanger life and making use of guns in order to resist arrest.

Britain may join Europe in developing reactors

Britain is to apply to join forces with other EEC countries rather than the United States on development of fast-breeder nuclear reactors.

Mr Peter Walker, the Secretary of State for Energy announced yesterday that the Government had decided to open formal negotations on joint development of fast reactors with France, Germany, Italy, Belgium and The Netherlands.

"Britain is among the world leaders in the development of this technology, but by seeking to join this European 'Club' we expect to gain both technically and economically", he said.





Mr Walker: Seeking to join European "club"

Although the United States has expertise in building reactor components, France is the only country which has so far built fast-breeder reactors on a commercial rather than an experimental scale. Its Super Phoenix is due to begin operations next year.

Nuclear industry leaders in Britian also prefer cooperating with Europe because of what they call the uncertain political climate in the United States towards fast-breeders.

The advantage of the fast-breeder is that it can use as fuel the plutonium produced as a by-product from conventional nuclear power stations.

'Thatcher briefing leak'

A leak from the highest reaches of the Northern Ireland Office and the Foreign Office to the Rev Ian Paisley's Democratic Unionist Party is expected to be revealed at a press conference in the party's headquarters in Belfast this morning.

Mr Peter Robinsin, MP for Belfast East, and the DUP deputy leader, claims to have obtained confidential briefing papers being prepared for the Prime Minister in time for the next Anglo-Irish summit meeting. He plans to show these to reporters today.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher is expected to meet Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister, in November for what is being seen as a resumption of moves towards closer intergovernmental ties and particularly an agreed joint approach to Northern Ireland.

This process, begun in 1979, was interrupted by the decline in relations between Whitehall and Dublin during the Falklands crisis last year.

Mr Robinson says the briefing papers were leaked to the DUP "by a British source sympathetic to the unionists' view".

It is thought that today's press conference will be taken by Mr Paisley, although this could not be confirmed last night. If the party does produce the documents it claims to possess, it will not be the first time the Stormont authorities have been embarrassed by a "mole" passing documents to the DUP. There have been several such instances in recent years and the party has also apparently obtained documents from sources within the police and Army from time to time.

Muslim parents' plan to buy schools faces defeat

By Lucy Hodges Education Correspondent

A proposal from Muslim parents in Bradford that they be allowed to buy five state schools and turn them into Muslim voluntary-aided schools looks set to be defeated tonight.

A paper drawn up by Bradford's education officers after seven months of discussion and consultation comes down firmly against the proposal from the Muslim Parents' Association that Whetley and Green Lane first schools, Manningham and Drummond middle schools and Belle Vue girls' upper school go Muslim.

The report, to be considered by the education committee tonight, says the proposal to set up the Muslim schools, on the lines of Church of England voluntary-aided schools, has not been welcomed either by the majority or the minority community in Bradford. They "have aroused deep concern about their possibly divisive effects".

The Muslim Parents' Association has failed to show widespread demand from Muslims for the type of education Muslim-aided schools would provide, the report says. It has also failed to show that it is representative of a substantial section of the Muslim community, that it has enough money to buy and sustain the schools, and that it has the administrative and educational expertise to run them.

The authority would be faced with heavy expenditure

£5m study of acid rain damage

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

A British-financed £5m research project is to be undertaken into the impact of acid rain on the soil, waterways and fisheries of Norway and Sweden.

The first year project will be in the hands of the Royal Society, the Norwegian Academy of Sciences and the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences. It will be paid for by the Central Electricity Generating Board and the National Coal Board.

The research wil not be concerned with the complex processes of how industrial discharges created acid rain, nor with the degree to which reductions in the emissions of sulphur dioxide from coal-fired power stations and industrial boilers in Britain would change the acidity of rainfall over parts of Norway and Sweden.

The electricity and coal boards proposed the research fund with the aim of finding answers to four key questions:

What factors, in addition to changes in acidity, affect fisheries in the lakes of Norway and Sweden?

What improvements in the chemistry of surface water would come from reductions of man-made sulphur emissions?

What levels of acidity can various fish species tolerate?

How do the biological, chemical and hydrogeological characteristics of catchments influence the composition of water quality?

However, the electricity board accepts that a further key question centres on its power stations and how a cut in their sulphur dioxide discharges would reduce acidity in Norway and Sweden. That issue is said to be the subject of other well-funded research in atmospheric chemistry.

It is more than 10 years since the Swedish Government proposed action to the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment to avert acid rain damage.

Although rejected at the time, most of Norway and Sweden's European neighbours recognize that their activities are responsible for a large proportion of acid rain falling in southern Scandinavia, and that Britain may be the largest contributor.

But the electricity generating board suggests that the present situation may have been developing over a longer period than the 15 to 20 years usually indicated. Hence, the board rejected specific proposals to reduce the deposition of sulphur in Southern Scandinavia to less than half a gram a square metre a year to stop the acidification trend.

The measures would call for a 75 per cent reduction of sulphur dioxide discharges in Britain, which the electricity board calculates would cost £4,000m in capital investment to clean gases.

Nevertheless, an alternative strategy for dealing with pollutants was suggested yesterday at a Royal Society conference on the effects of substances deposited as acid rain and as dry particulates.

The idea came from Mr P. Goldsmith of the Meteorological Office. He said recent monitoring work in Britain showed that acid rain was not a steady phenomenon spread across the year.

Father killed

Mr Leigh Harrison, aged 33, of Filton-on-the Hill, Leicester, was killed and his wife and children were injured, when their car collided with two lorries at Kiplington, Oxfordshire

Overseas selling prices

Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 150; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 136; Iraq LD 0.600; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.600; Lebanon LI 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 120; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 125; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 150; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS8.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 100

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Private detective killed solicitor's wife for promise of £10,000

From Arthur Osman
Birmingham

A woman paid a part-time private detective £5,000 and promised the same amount again to kill a solicitor's wife, Birmingham Crown Court was told yesterday.

Julian Zajac, aged 29, of Napier Road, Avonmouth, near Bristol, who admitted murdering Mrs Shirley Rendell, aged 46, at her home in Yatton, Somerset, on February 23, was jailed for life. He had battered her repeatedly with a hammer and stabbed her 10 times in the throat.

Mr Justice Stephen Brown was told by Mr Roger Titheridge, QC, for the prosecution, that the murder was "counselled and procured" by a woman who was at present at liberty. "It is the intention of the Crown to procede against her for murder and the defendant has expressed his willingness to give evidence against her."

The judge had said earlier that he would make no order about naming the woman. "I would rely on the good sense of the press as the woman is likely to be arrested today and charged with murder", he said. If someone else was to be tried it was important to understand that a statement of apparent fact was an allegation only as far as that person was concerned, he said.

Mr Titheridge had read from a statement by Zajac about the woman.

It said: "I feel she is such an evil person, for without her I would never have got involved. She is such a strong personality; she nmade me so vulnerable; she made me feel like a small boy with her.

Mr Titheridge said that Mrs Rendell had been described by almost everyone who knew her as "a kind, cheerful and generous woman". On February 23, her husband, Mr Hugh Rendell, left for a 9.30am appointment arranged by Zajac under a false


Mrs Rendell: Battered and stabbed

name to ensure that he was out of the bungalow.

At 9.00am Mrs Rendell was in her bedroom speaking on the telephone to a local builder. She saw an old car stop outside the house and a man get out with a parcel. She interrupted her call, answered the front door and then returned to the telephone to say she would be in touch later.

She returned and she was beaten with a hammer and stabbed. Death was caused by a substantial number of blows from a hammer inflicted before the knife was used, the court heard.

Mr Titheridge said that Zajac did not know Mrs Rendell and had no reason for wishing her harm. He had done it for money, £5,000 down and the promise of £5,000 in December.

At first police inquiries led nowhere until a man named Daniels told them that Zajac had told him of a plot to harm Mrs Rendell. At the time he had not taken it seriously.

Zajac, a worker at the Commonwealth smelting plant at Avonmouth, who also ran an agency called Eagle Investigations, later confessed to police that he had been approached in October by someone whom he thought was a man because of the deepness of the voice.

A meeting was arranged when he discovered that it was a woman. Zajac said that he was asked to follow a male friend of Mrs Rendell, but was told later: "I want Mrs Rendell killed."

Zajac bought two shotguns on February 14 and before the murder he stole a white Mini.

In his statement to the police, Zajac said that he had been drinking all the time through nerves or guilt. He decided to make an attempt to go through with his contract. He drove to the bungalow and walked up the drive.

"I was carrying the shotgun in my left hand. It was still in the box and gift wrapping. At that stage I did not know what I was going to do, but I was not going to kill her.

"The front door was slightly open and she came to the door I said: 'Can you sign for this parcel, please'. She went back indoors and came back with the pen in her hand.

"I grabbed at her and she started screaming and struggling and I must have lost my head. We fell to the floor. I tried to calm her down and said: 'Do not worry, I have only come here to rob you'. And I hit her.

"I hit her with the hammer which I had taken from my coat pocket. I had left the parcel on the floor inside the front door. I had the hammer and the knife in my coat pocket because I had taken them there so she would think someone had been there to kill her.

"I lost my head. I cannot remember how many times I hit her with the hammer.

"I stood up thinking: 'What have I done?' She was still alive so I panicked and stabbed her in the throat with the knife and then ran out.

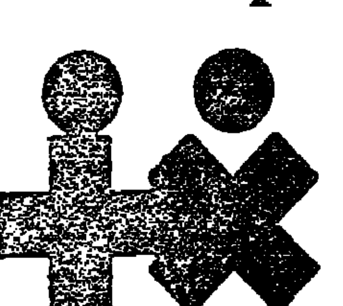
Eastern star: Japanese performer Akiko, who is taking part in the World Music Village festival being held in Holland Park and at the Commonwealth Institute, London

TV joins drive to help people add up

By Lucy Hodges
Education Correspondent

One in 10 adults, about 3.25 million people, cannot add up the cost of a few items bought in a shop or work out how much three courses from a menu will cost them. More than one in four adults cannot calculate the change due from a £5 note after buying an item.

To help them, and thereby enable them to compete better for jobs and training schemes, a campaign on the lines of the literacy campaign in the 1970s is being mounted next week, using posters, a specially designed symbol showing a plus and multiplication sign (right), and programmes on Channel 4.



The initiative is unusual in that it is a collaborative effort involving Channel 4, Yorkshire Television, the Adult Literacy and Basic Skills Unit, the National Extention College and the Post Office. Two million letters are being franked with a message alerting people to National Numeracy Week, September 12 to 19.

The television programme, *Counting On*, will be shown at prime viewing time, 6.30 pm, from Monday and this will be accompanied by a workbook containing quizzes. These will be marked within hours by the National Extension College, which is using its own specially designed microcomputer system MAIL (micro aided learning) to give quick replies.

Mr Christopher Jelley, head of education at Yorkshire Television, which made the television programmes, said: "There are many who feel their lack of numeracy to be a very severe handicap. In the programmes we have tried to take the viewer seriously.

"They are not wildly entertaining programmes full of jokes. We do try to recognize that our target audience wants to learn." The programmes explain the basics of addition, subtraction, decimals, fractions and so on, as well as teaching about inflation, calorie counting and home computers.

There is evidence that many people have difficulty with basic numeracy. One in 10 has difficulty adding up, more then a quarter have trouble with subtraction and almost a third cannot deal with multiplication, division or with percentages. Women, in particular, seem to lack confidence.

A Gallup survey in 1981 found that four out of 10 people could not read a 24 hour timetable. More than 60 per cent got this question wrong: "What is happening to prices when the rate of inflation is decreasing?" The reply is that prices are still going up but at a lower rate. Most people think it means prices are falling.

Immobility progress report

Clamp clears the kerbs

By Alan Hamilton

Putting the Denver Boot in has had a salutary effect on the behaviour of London's motorists, according to traffic officers of the Metropolitan Police.

Since a year long experiment in its use began a little over three months ago, the Denver Boot, an immobilizing clamp so-called from its effective employment in the state capital of Colorado, has been applied to the wheels of between 8,500 and 9,000 illegally parked cars in a small and tightly defined area of central London. Police officers involved in the scheme report that there is now clear kerb space in parking black spots where there was none before.

The Boot test is being monitored by the Government's Transport and Road Research Laboratory, whose report next year will largely determine whether use of the device will be continued and extended to other areas of London and to other congested cities.

The police are already talking of the Boot with some enthusiasm. A Scotland Yard spokesman said yesterday: "On the whole, parking in London has become much easier, and we have had an encouraging response both from members of the public in residential areas, and from business premises whose goods vehicles previously could not park for loading and unloading."

Sheer inconvenience, in the police view, is the secret of the Boot's efficiency. A stricken motorist has to make his way to the police pound at Hyde Park and pay a total of £29.50 to have his vehicle released. Drivers then have to wait about an hour for the cruising police van to arrive with the key and remove the clamp.

The psychology of inconvenience was explained yesterday by Professor Tony Day, of the chair of transport engineering at Leeds University, who has made a study of London traffic problems.

"If you are thinking about parking illegally, you weigh up intuitively the chances of being caught, which are generally low, and the scale of the penalty. If you get a fixed penalty notice, you have a 50 per cent chance of getting away with it, and the sums are sufficiently small for many people not to be troubled by them, or to pass them on to their employers.

"Wheel clamps make the percentage chance of being caught very much higher. They also require the victim to spend a considerable amount of time waiting for the police to come and unlock them. Inconvenience is more democratic than money: it affects everyone equally."

Wheel clamps had been tried in other cities, like Washington, with less success than in London, Professor Day said. The key to London's success was using them only in a small and intensively policed area.

Removal of the wheel clamp has defeated all but the most dedicated illegal parkers, and only 12 have succeeded.

Pub 'posse' captured jewel thief

Customers at a public house formed a posse when an elderly woman screamed that she had been mugged. Led by Mr James Goldie, aged 32, they rushed out to capture the thief.

After a chase through the streets they trapped the youth, aged 17, who was beaten before being handed over to the police, the Central Criminal Court heard yesterday. John Smart, unemployed, of Geffrye Street, Bethnal Green, east London, was convicted of robbing Mrs Catherine Brazill, aged 67, of a £500 gold chain and pendant in December. He was put on probation for two years with a condition that he attends an education project. He denied the charge and clained his capture was a case of "mistaken identity".

Mr Recorder Hill, QC, praised the customers from the Old King John's Head in Whiston Road, Bethnal Green, for their "public spirit".

Mr Kevin Dehaan, for the prosecution, said that they had been enjoying a Saturday afternoon drink when Mrs Brazill stumbled into the bar. She cried out: "I have been mugged".

Macfarlane calls for fight report

Mr Neil Macfarlane, Under Secretary of State at the Department of the Environment with responsibility for sport, returned from his summer holiday yesterday and immediately called for full reports from all concerned with Saturday's crowd disturbances at the Brighton v Chelsea football match.

He said: "We spent the whole of the summer liaising with football authorities to try to ensure that these disastrous scenes would not be repeated. We especially concentrated on the flash points where known troublemakers would be appearing particularly matches involving Chelsea, to make sure that the police and the club took the most stringent precautions to eliminate the sort of violence that seems to have occurred."

The Football Association is awaiting the report from the referee Mr Ken Baker, before announcing what action it will take. It will also call for reports from the police, as well as both clubs, into the incidents which left seven policemen injured after a pitch battle. There were 125 arrests, and more than 40 people were treated in h spital.

Man 'killed trying to stop attack'

A man was stabbed to death when he tried to rescue a neighbour who was being attacked, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Mr Donald Stockwell, aged 44, a driver, of Worple Road, Isleworth, west London, got out of bed to save a man being attacked by a gang in the street outside, Mr Roy Amlot, for the prosecution, said. But two of the men turned on him, knifed him four times and he collapsed from a wound through the heart.

"Most people would have ducked their heads and stayed indoors", Mr Amlot said.

Thomas Dowling, aged 22, of Cherry Crescent, and David Skipp, aged 21, of Hamilton Road, both of Brentford, west London, deny murdering Mr Stockwell in January. The two men and Gary Owen, aged 26, of Summerwood Road, Isleworth, all deny causing an affray.

The trial continues today.

Brighton calls were hoaxes

Two telephone calls in which a man claimed to know one of three men involved in a sex attack on a boy aged six in Brighton have been discounted as hoaxes. A Yorkshire policeman recognized the caller's voice from a tape recording.

A man, believed to be an alcoholic homosexual has been interviewed in Huddersfield and papers have been sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Burrell museum work delayed

Glasgow's new Burrell Museum, will not be completed when the Queen opens the £20m project on October 21. City councillors learned yesterday that some construction work will still be going on next year.

At a hastily convened meeting yesterday, the council's organizing sub-committee, had before them a report listing all outstanding areas. It included remedying work previously noted as unacceptable.

Gunmen snatch £25,000

Two gunmen wearing ski masks snatched £25,000 from Security Express guards in a van outside the National Westminster Bank at the Broadway, New Haw, Surrey, yesterday.

The raiders got into a car with a third man at the wheel and escaped as one of the guards tried to give chase.

US base fire

Forensic scientists and detectives were yesterday examining the debris of a fire which started on Saturday at the United States Air Force base at High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire.

Threat trial

A man accused of threatening to kill the Prince of Wales was yesterday committed for trial at Aylesbury Crown Court. Dunstan Dunstan, aged 29, who is unemployed and lives on a boat moored at Aylesbury, was remanded in custody.

Painting charge

Three men appeared at Edinburgh Sheriff Court yesterday charged with causing wilful and malicious damage to a painting at St Mary's Cathedral in the City.

TV-am to pay Jay £120,000

By David Hewson

Mr Peter Jay is to receive £120,000 from TV-am after his departure as the independent breakfast station's chief executive and chairman earlier this year.

The company's shareholders voted for the pay-off at an extraordinary meeting yesterday. Mr Jay, whose salary with the station was £50,000 a year, is to be given a small amount as a down-payment, with the remainder in instalments.

TV-am said yesterday that the shareholders' meeting was a formality under the Companies Act. "It was called just to discuss this and only lasted a few minutes."

The company is still trying to agree pay-offs for Miss Anna Ford and Miss Angela Rippon, the dismissed presenters, who have rejected offers of £25,000 each. TV-am said that the involvement of Mr Robert Kee, one of the original presenters, was a matter of discussion with the company at the moment.

"There are no plans for him to appear, neither are there any plans for him not to appear."

Mr Kee has not been seen on the channel for some weeks, and the company's forthcoming serious political interviews are to be undertaken by Mr John Stapleton, who has just moved from *Newsnight*.

Mr Peter Jay: Pay-off by instalments

Audience ratings released yesterday showed that the station was continuing to run neck-and-neck with the BBC's *Breakfast Time* on most weekday mornings. Its average peak quarter hour audience during the week slipped by 100,000 to 1.6 million while the BBC's rose by 200,000 to 1.3 million. The figures, for the week ending August 28, indicated that TV-am reached 5.4 million individuals during the week against the BBC's 4.1 million.

Raymond faces summons over sex shop

Dreaming Lips, a sex shop in premises owned by Mr Paul Raymond, the impresario, was operating without a licence when raided by police, Bow Street Magistrates' Court in London was told yesterday.

The store in Soho was busy with customers and crammed with magazines, records, films and sex aids when it was visited twice last February, the court heard.

Mr Raymond, aged 57, of Arlington Street, St James, London, faces two summones for permitting the use of the premises without a licence. His company, the Paul Raymond Organization, faces two similar summones.

The hearing is the first case of its kind under the Local Government Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1982, Mr Richard du Cann, for Westminster Council, said.

Mr Victor Durand, QC, for Mr Raymond, said the lease on the shop was stringent in terms of usage, but responsibilty for this matter was out of his client's hands.

The hearing continues today.

First electronic school magazine claim by pupils

By Clive Cookson
Technology Correspondent

A group of West Midlands children have brought out what they claim is the world's first electronic school magazine.

Nine pupils aged 13 and 14 at Light Hall Secondary School, Solihull, produced their magazine for Club 403, a home shopping and information service for the Birmingham area, using the Prestel viewdata network.

Club 403 subscribers include 40 secondary schools and colleges in the West Midlands. "Light Hall has attracted a lot of interest and rivalry among other schools", Dr Robert McKee, Club 403 education manager, said. "We are trying to get all 40 to produce electronic magazines by launching a competition next month".

Dr McKee hopes to get Light Hall into the *Guinness Book of Records* as the firt electronic school magazine in the world.

The first edition of the Light Hall magazine carries 12 pages of pupils' quizzes, stories, jokes and poems. Future issues will include computer graphics.

Town ready for war on badgers

The townspeople of Castle Cary in Somerset are to hold a second public meeting to decide what they can do about dozens of badgers that have set up home in the area, invading and damaging gardens and, it is feared, undermining the foundations of buildings.

The meeting, later this month, is likely to hear demands that licenses should be granted by the Ministry of Agriculture so that at least some of the badgers can be trapped and moved or killed.

Some gardens in the centre of Castle Cary have been turned into fortresses in an attempt to keep the badgers out. Someone put up an electric fence, but to no avail.

Recently the underground workings of badgers toppled an oil tank on a factory site and there are worries that a new housing association development may have been built on a large badger settlement.

Mrs Ruth Murray, a conservationist from Dartmoor, removed some badgers from the area two years ago and released them in Devon. She has now promised to carry out a similar operation in Castle Cary.

However, at the first public meeting in the town many local people said this was not enough and demanded the right to deal with the badgers in their own way.

Irish jobless up

The number of unemployed in the Irish Republic has reached a record 194,000, which, at 15 per cent, gives the country the highest proportion of people out of work in the EEC.

Police build picture of headless girl

Police scientists are sifting half a ton of soil taken from the Devon forest area where a woman's headless body was found on Saturday.

A painstaking search has been launched in a wide area under and around her body for clues to her killer. She had been shot.

But despite nation wide inquiries, police are still baffled about her identity. Their only new discovery is that she was wearing bright mauve nail varnish.

The woman, aged between 15 and 30 was found in dense undergrowth at the edge of a popular woodland courting spot 50 yards from the main Exeter to Torbay road at Telegraph Hill.

Dressed in beige shorts and a white tee-shirt, she had been shot several times at close range. But so far the calibre of the weapon has not been established. The bullets fragmented considerably, causing injuries resembling shrapnel wounds.

As nearly a hundred officers stepped up the hunt through the forest for the woman's missing head, detectives continued checks on camping and caravan sites in the area.

The fingerprints of Veronique Marre, a French girl who has been missing from Cumbria for three weeks, have been sent to the Exeter-based murder headquarters.

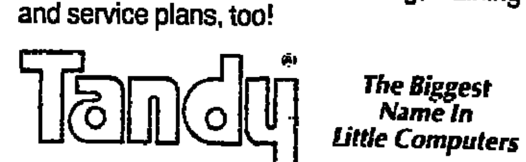
Dep Chief Supt John Bissett, head of Devon and Cornwall CID, said: "We have had a magnificent response from the public but we are still no nearer to identifying the murder victim.

"We are anxious to hear from any importers or distributors of the Thai-made funpants she was wearing.

"It is a long and gradual process but we are building up a picture of the victim. We know she was about 5ft 1in tall with a slim build – she had a 21-inch waist. Her hair could be brown or auburn and she was wearing bright mauve nail varnish.

"Unfortunately, the state of the body has made it very difficult for scientists to pinpoint her age more exactly than 15 to 30.

"We are at the start of what could be a very difficult inquiry and there is a tremendous amount of work."



TUC BLACKPOOL 1983 ● Chapple on reforms ● Election policies ● Trade group rights

Threats to governments 'a dangerous boomerang' Chapple tells delegates

Reports from Alan Wood, Gordon Wellman, and Stephen Goodwin

Threats to destroy elected governments were not only infantile but they were also a dangerous boomerang, Mr Frank Chapple chairman of the TUC General Council, said when he addressed the 115th Trades Union Congress which opened in Blackpool yesterday. Such action, he said, alienated unions from their members as well as threatened the only type of society that guaranteed their own freedom.

Mr Chapple, who is general secretary of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication, and Plumbing Union (EETPU) and in his last year as a member of the general council, said, in calling on the movement to refashion itself in order to strengthen its appeal, that sometimes unions appeared to act as though they were the mouthpiece of a few.

"We must never treat our members with contempt or distrust their judgment. We will have to understand that solidarity is not just the majority supporting the few, but the few supporting the majority. We canot claim to protect the weak if we ourselves endorse actions which inflict harm upon them."

The government would eventually learn that free market extravaganzas were just as irrelevant as the inefficiencies of state planning bureaucracies, but in the meantime unemployment and its social problems would remain intolerably high.

"That is why our duty is clear. That is why we have to argue with the Government and build a partnership that can revitalize Britain. We cannot contract out of this responsibility or behave like some obscure religious sect that insists on not talking to unbelievers."

To a mixture of loud hissing and cheers, Mr Chapple added: "I am sure that the majority of our members are as baffled as I am that some trade union leaders will travel half way across the world to sympathise wth Communist dictatorships, yet seek to prevent the TUC from talking to the elected Government of Britain".

Apart from being the voice of the movement, the congress also had to provide leadership. It had to be representative, brave enough to face difficult decisions, and far-sighted enough to see where members had not even begun to look.

"Crucial to these qualities is the willingness, indeed the determination, to look reality in the face; to confront the truth: to assess where we are. There is no doubt that out movement has suffered in the past few years. Membership has fallen from a high of 12 million in 1980 to 10.5 million by the latest count."

Politically there had also been setbacks. Not only had new employment laws been passed and policies adopted to weaken public sector trade unionism, but on June 9 the Government had been re-elected with a "thumping" majority.

"And, if this were not bad enough, our own party, the Labour Party, was humiliated with the lowest average votes per candidate since 1900,and third place in nearly half the coutry. It is obvious that a majority of our members ignored out advice to vote Labour and, according to some pundits, it is extremely unlikely that Labour can win in 1988," Mr Chapple said to some jeers.

Trade unionism might be on the defensive, the president added, but it was neither defeated nor as "finished" as some commentators said.

"Despite out membership losses, we still organize over 50 per cent of the employed population and unemployment has hit the unorganized harder than it has hit the organized".

Notwithstanding press criticism and the hostility of the Government, millions continue to vote for the movement with their money every week. Many unions had recruited during the recession although not always quickly enough to compensate for the losses incurred by factory closures.

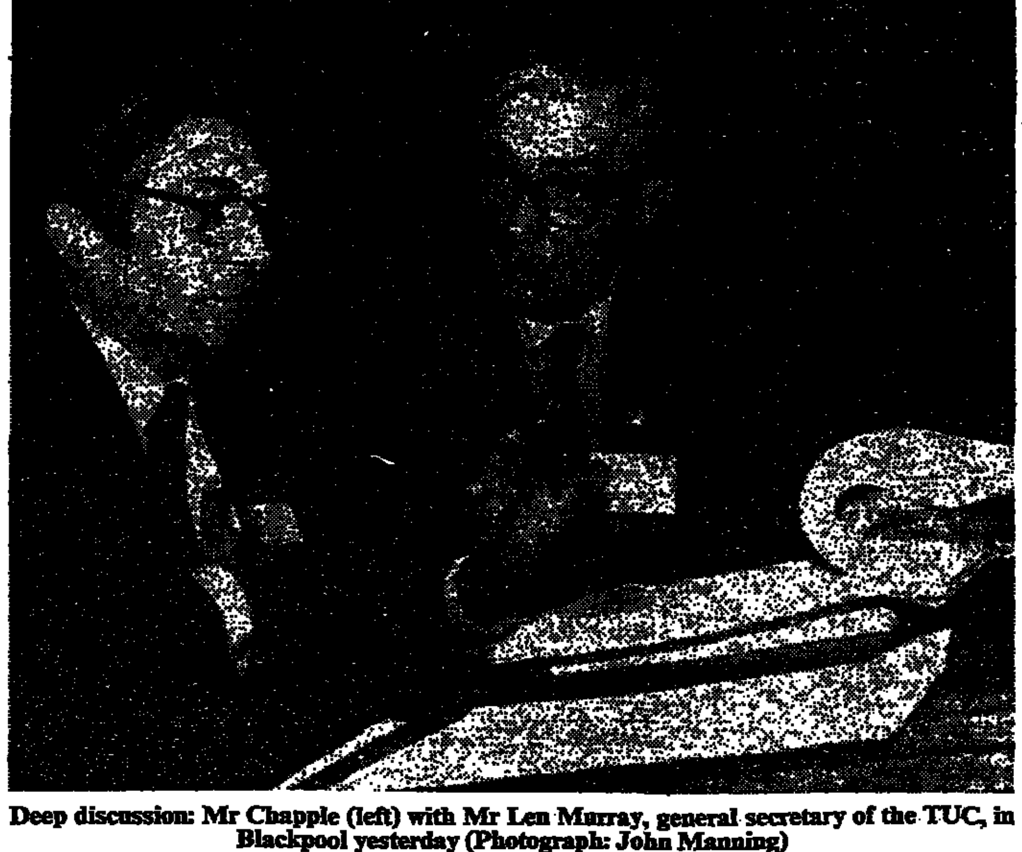
The record of the past five years was that the membership had shown faith in its leaders. Part of leadership was reciprocating that faith, listening and learning from the millions who made up the movement.

"No one can pretend that these millions have not spoken. For more than 20 years our public popularity has been sliding – at the same time too many of our members have been expressing their unease.

"This unease has not all been simply whipped up by right-wing newspapers or manufactured by opinion pollsters. It has also reflected itself in the mass desertion of Labour votes and the support which this Government's industrial relations legislation has attracted."

It was crucially important that movement should recognize those criticisms. "If we had listened earlier, we might not have suffered the catastrophe of June 9 or the defeat of five years ago.

"Accepting that we ourselves have to make necessary reforms will not only give us a fighting chance of regaining the trust we have allowed to wilter; it would also blunt the attacks made upon us, put an end to some of self-inflicted absurdities we stumble into, and strengthen our appeal.



Deep discussion: Mr Chapple (left) with Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, in Blackpool yesterday (Photograph: John Manning)

Employers' advisers condemned

There were now consultants, mainly from the United States but some British, who specialized in advising employers on how to avoid trade unions, Mr Leif Mills, general secretary of the Banking, Insurance and Finance Union, said.

He moved a motion asking the congress to condemn the use of anti-trade union consultants in advising employers, particularly multinational employers, on the evasion of effective trade union recognition and collective bargaining.

The motion, which was unanimously approved, instructed the general council to monitor and publicize such consultants' activities and to advise affiliated unions so that effective and public pressure could be brought to counter this "dangerous development".

Mr William Sirs, general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, said that "American – union busting" techniques were being used in Britain. The first sign that the British Steel Corporation, with Tory Government backing, was applying such wrecking methods came shortly after the 13 week strike in 1980.

Attempt to change voting rules fails

Without a card vote, the congress threw out an attempt to change the new system under which unions with more than 100,000 members have been able to nominate a total of 34 members of the general council, with smaller unions electing 11 members and a further election for 6 women members. Voting for the latter 17 takes place today.

Mr Alan Sepper, of the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians, who in the voting today hopes to be one of the 11 elected to the general council of which he is a past chairman, complained that the new "automaticity" proposals for nominations to the general council were divisive.

The smaller unions, he said, had been subjected to more intense patronage than under the old trade group system. About seven separate lists of right-wing and left-wing names had been circulated, culminating in a right-wing "hit-list" of those to be eliminated in the election.

Some larger unions with more than 100,000 members had been replying to accusations against them that they manipulated their membership figures in an outrageous way. That behaviour had deflected the energies and attention of the general council and had divided it at a time when the need was for maximum possible unity.

The "numbers game" was in fashion. There was now the possibility of some unions supplementing their membership by listing the residents of the local cemetery.

The motion which the conference rejected had sought to instruct the general council to present a report next year containing proposals for a revised trade group structure and a general council that would be elected annually by the Congress as a whole.

Mr Sapper said he feared that powerful self-selected representatives of the big unions might dominate the new scrambled egg of the general council. The movement would be weakened.

Mr Bryan Stanley, secretary of the Post Office Engineering Union, called on the congress to confirm its decisions of the past two years and to reject what was virtually the old system. That system had been unfair and flawed by patronage.

The ACTAT motion was heavily defeated on a show of hands.

Today's debates

Today's conference debates will include the Government's trade union legislation, wages councils, the Youth Training Scheme, organizing the unemployed, civil liberties, trades councils, social insurance, and industrial welfare issues.

Frank Johnson at Blackpool

Of capitalism and Yates's wine bar

Once more to Blackpool, then, for the first day of the Trades Union Congress and therefore the first day of a new political year.

From first thing in the morning, it was a day menaced by giant waves. This is a reference, not only to the legendary, blow-drying skills of the relays of hairdressers employed to conceal Mr Arthur Scargill's bald patch, but to the raging seas and whistling winds that made the journey along the promenade to the hall so exhilarating. Of Mr Scargill, his patch, and his waves, however, more later.

"Seven million people went hungry at one time or another in the past year", began the lead story in the *Militant* newspaper, available outside the hall. In my own case, I remembered the time well. It was last time in Blackpool. There *are* a few good restaurants in the town. But they are difficult to get into, especially when the full-time trade union officials are here in force, with their famed, almost unlimited expenses. So, at one time or another, millions go hungry.

But, on closer inspection, it emerged that the *Militant* story was about something else entirely: nutrition under Thatcherism. It was just another routinely preposterous tale of misery.

There was strong competition between *Militant* and the rival sheets of the left to offer delegates the most exciting atrocity stories smuggled out of Thatcher-occupied Britain. "The new McCarthyites" shrieked the big black headline of *Union Voice*. Most non-left-wing readers with a knowledge of twentieth-century history would automatically assume this to be a reference to the sinister, witch-hunting Lord McCarthy and his notorious Nuffield College, the man whose "industrial arbitration" methods ruined so many lives at the height of the union terror of the 1970s.

In fact, the paper's McCarthy was a plainly daft American politician of limited and brief influence in the 1950s who has been of great benefit to communists everywhere ever since. This man was supposed now to be inspiring Mr Norman Tebbit's policy on industrial moles.

The circulation war between these sensationalist tabloids continued with *Militant* hitting back with a section on battered wives. "Only Marxism", a reader's letter said on the subject, "can explain why this phenomenon is widespread in our society." This would have come as a surprise to a woman much exploited by Marxism. Marx's wife, the saintly and sorely put-upon Jenny.

Happily, all the papers were agreed as to the causes of all the ills, disappointments and inconveniences in which they traded. They blamed capitalism. Inside the hall, there was less confidence about that. For this year the right wing was in stronger shape than for many years.

This year's president condemned those trade unionists who were unprepared to talk to the elected representative of the British people, but were prepared to talk to the unelected representative of the Soviet people. True, he was whistled and booed a bit for that. But one sensed the presence of a silent majority before him, confirmed lated in the day when, under the guise of high sounding constitutional reform, the right voted lots of small, left-wing unions off the general council and into oblivion.

But, right of left, the mood was one of gloom deepened by the state of the traditional lunchtime place of refreshment, Yate's Wine Lodge. This used to be a place of wrought iron, chip butties and bare floor boards. This year it has become the Café d'Europe with polished wood, Musak and green potted plants which hung down from the ceiling like giant spiders in an old low-budget horror film.

I found Mr Stanley Orme the Opposition spokesman on industry, and expressed the view that what had happened to the place was disgraceful. He agreed. He blamed capitalism. "Market forces", he said. While remaining unpersuaded by the left blaming capitalism for battered wives, I think they have a point on wine bars.

By nightfall, the left had perked up a little at the Tribune rally. Mr Wedgwood Benn puffed serenely on his pipe. Mr Scargill rose beneath his "why don't you come over and join me?" hairstyle, and raged contentedly.

As I did last year, I raise the air issue, not for purposes of vulgar, personal abuse, but because what it signifies is that a man who believes that he and his friends should plan our entire economy thinks the rest of us are too foolish, not just to plan our own personal economies, but to spot that he is bald. But he was a grea success with a loyal audience. He covered nearly everything, including football hooliganism, which of course he blamed on capitalism.

No need for a U-turn on election policy, Labour Party chairman says

Mr Sam McCluskie, chairman of the Labour Party, was loudly applauded when he asserted that there was no case for a complete U-turn in the policies on which they fought the last election. It was for the congress to decide how it would deal with the government of the day, but, he said, "Let us have no talk about weakening the bonds between the Labour Party and the TUC".

Mr McCluskie said that the election result could not be blamed entirely on the right-wing bias of the press or the Falklands factor. The biggest thing that gave the Conservatives their massive victory was the Labour Party itself. He continued: "You at this conference set many of the themes that are carried at the Labour Party conference so if there is something wrong with the Labour Party, there is something wrong with you because you are the people that make the policies."

The people had passed harsh judgment on the Labour Party and three things needed to be done. First, it had to stop the constitutional squabbling. Second, it had to end the factional rivalries and unite around the new leadership which would be elected next month. Finally, and most importantly, it must not panic.

It would be wrong to over-react to the defeat on June 9 by demolishing the central pillars of policy. The Labour Party had to improve its professionalism and its publicity techniques to get over its policies much better to the people.

There should be no U-turn on policies because it was still a national disgrace that four million people were out of work. He was not sure they could get them all back to work but they could try and the only way would be by sensible socialist policies which would be as relevant in five years' time as they were at the last election.

The movement had to defend the NHS and that would be as relevant in five years' time as it was at the election. It was still a moral outrage that billions were spent on creating the weapons of mass destruction.

Under the present Government things would only get worse and if ever there was a time for unity between the two sides of the movement it was now, he said.

Fowler restates pledge to elderly

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, yesterday chose his first public appearance since returning from his summer break to reiterate the Government's commitment to the health service and to elderly people as a priority group.

Opening an international conference in London, Mr Fowler said that adequate and effective provision for the elderly was a priority for the Government. One of his main challenges was to ensure that the growing proportion of elderly people were able to live as independently as they wished for as long as possible, supported by their families, friends and neighbours, and by health and social services and voluntary agencies.

But he urged delegates to the conference, organized by *Nursing Mirror* and the Royal College of Nursing society of geriatric nursing on the theme "focus on the elderly", to heed economic arguments in their discussions. Advances in welfare services in Britain had depended on economic growth.

He said he did not believe that proposals based primarily on unrealistic expenditure would provide solutions to the challenges ahead. "None of us can provide more than our countries can afford."

Elderly people needed adequate incomes, appropriate housing, effective health services and support from social services and other agencies. The Government had raised retirement pensions faster than prices, and the recent drop in inflation had particularly helped pensioners who had savings. Good housing would relieve unnecessary pressure on health and social services, where lack of it could result in "social" admissions and the blocking of beds.

"The provision of effective health care to elderly people is essential especially to the growing proportion of the very elderly", Mr Fowler said.

"We are committed to a strong national health service and we have identified elderly people as one of the priority groups for whom services must be developed most intensely."

● European ministers meeting in Copenhagen today are urged to help elderly people to stay in their own homes longer through a variety of services. A report prepared by social workers whose work has been funded by the EEC and published by the British Association of Social Workers, says the long-term effects of mass unemployment cannot be ignored.

SNP abandons firewater in search for 'malt whisky' appeal

From Tom James
Glasgow

At the Scottish National Party's annual conference in 1981, one of its leading ideologues, Mr James Sillars, the former Labour MP, launched a high-profile campaign of activist home-rule politics with a warning that jail doors would soon be clanging behind nationalists as they clashed with the law in acts of civil disobedience.

It was a fiery political brew designed to jolt Scots out of the political apathy that surrounded the home-rule issue.

Like illicit liquor still to be found in the remoter parts of Scotland, it was meant to put fire in the belly and cause a rush of blood to the head.

It worked, but on the distillers of the potion, not on their intended customers. The voters proved to have harder heads than the nationalists.

In the event, it was the SNP alone which became agitated. By last year's annual conference they were in the midst of a damaging public quarrel that drove away hundreds of members and disheartened hundreds more of their supporters.

A fundamentalist wing took over from the Sillarites and a new blend of political firewater was launched with the slogan "Independence, Nothing Less". It proved just as raw and unpalatable to the electorate as civil disobedience.

At the election in June the nationalists ceased to be the recognized third force in Scottish politics. Although their two sitting MPs, Mr Gordon Wilson in Dundee East and Mr Donald Stewart in the Western Isles, were returned to Westminster, the SNP captured less than 12 per cent of the vote in Scotland and left a trail of lost deposits.



Mr Sillars: Fiery appeal toned down

This week, three months after those disastrous election results, the leadership of the SNP has embarked on the search for a new distillation of party politics that has the smooth consumer appeal of a fine malt whisky. The SNP's agenda for this year's annual conference, published yesterday, discloses clear attempts to reshape the party's thinking along more popular lines in several significant areas of policy.

"If we wish to rejoin the mainstream of Scottish politics and rebuild our popular support, we will have to take the appropriate policy decisions", Mr Wilson bluntly tells his party in the foreword to the agenda.

"The goal I would set the party for the next general election is to win significant political power and to build up to the base whereby we can get the majority of Scots MPs that would give us a mandate for independence", he said yesterday.

Undoubtedly the main debate at the conference, to be held in the Clydeside resort of Rothesay from September 29 to October 1, will centre on the one issue with which they are identified: the attainment of a sovereign Scottish parliament.

In recent years the crux of the internal party debate has been whether the SNP should opt for the all-or-nothing approach or tolerate a stepping-stone, gradualist road to independence.

Mr Wilson and several of the party's leading strategists concede that the "Independence, Nothing Less" concept caused them serious electoral damage.

"It gave us a harsh, uncongenial image", he said. "We had a bad attack of the ultras. Extremism of one sort or another plagued us during that period before the election."

In a confidential memorandum to the party executive recently Mr Wilson gave his personal backing to a motion which waters down the purist demands that nothing short of full sovereignty should be accepted by the party.

The motion, tabled by the party strategy committee, reaffirms the SNP's ultimate aim as a sovereign parliament, but calls on the party "not to obstruct" any steps that are taken meantime towards devolution.

Mr Wilson has come a long way from that overheated conference in Ayr last year when he led the move to expel the gradualist left wingers of the party's 79 Group.

His concessionary move is acknowleged and supported by the left wingers who have returned to the party fold.

Telegraph 'inaccurate, not malicious'

An article by James Preston in a Personal View column in the *Daily Telegraph* saying that The League Against Cruel Sports was party to an ecological and social disaster among red deer on Exmoor was marred by inaccuracies and by exaggerated language and conclusions, the Press Council ruled today. But it was not written and published maliciously.

Mr Preston had written that the league's purchase of 32 small farms and woods to provide deer sanctuaries had created small and isolated sanctuaries ideal for poachers because the league had only two wardens to police an area almost the size of Greater London.

He wrote that one of the sanctuaries had become a day-and-night shooting gallery.

Mr Richard Course, the league's director, wrote to the editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, Mr William Deedes, request's a further article to correct inaccuracies and damaging statements. He asked how the league could be involved in an ecological and social disaster when it owned less than 0.5 per cent of Exmoor.

There was no evidence of poaching on its property. It was the only organization to buy land to protect deer. It offered a £5,000 reward for information about poachers.

Mr Course told the complaints committee that the 60-acre wood discoursed as a shooting gallery consisted of conifers, with no feed for deer. There were no deer in or around the wood.

Asked why te league did not submit an article after the editor offered to give another viewpoint serious consideration, Mr Course said Mr Deedes could have published the league's letter. A submitted article would not have been used, he said.

The Press Council's adjudication was:

"The article was a vigorous, personal and highly polemical view of the effect of the league's activities in Exmoor. The Press Council does not believe it was written and published maliciously but it was marred by inaccuracies and by exaggerated language and conclusions. To this extent the complaint against the *Daily Telegraph* is upheld.

No convincing evidence has been produced that there has been an ecological disaster on a huge scale among red deer or that the league has been party to it, as the article asserts; that one of the league's sanctuaries has become a day and night shooting gallery; or that the incidence of poaching has been increased by the existence of the sanctuaries.

However, in the council's opinion the league should have taken up and tested the editor's offer to give sympathetic consideration to publishing another point of view and the complaint that he failed to remedy the article's defects is, therefore not upheld."

Pilot challenges her own record

High-flying executive: Mrs Brooke Knapp (above), President of Los Angeles-based Jet Airways, is determined to break her around-the-world speed record for light jets set in February. Mrs Knapp, aged 37, yesterday announced her intention of flying around the world, via both poles, in a Gulfstream III in November. She hopes to beat her time of 50 hours, 22 minutes and 42 seconds. Five years ago she was afraid of flying (Photograph: David Cairns)

Questionnaire on video censorship

Two million questionaires will be distributed to 8,000 video retailers this week in a campaign to test public reaction to censorship of home video films.

The Video Traders Association hopes that the results of its survey will provide a "political dipstick" for Mr Graham Bright, the Conservative MP for Luton, South, who will introduce a private members Bill controlling videos.

The questionaire asks people if they think that home videos should be subjected to more, less, or the same degree of censorship as cinema films.

Whitehall brief

Keeping a clean sea

By Peter Hennessy

Oil slicks drifting towards the British coastline are political dynamite. Fishermen, hoteliers, conservationists and MPs representing the threatened littoral tend to explode.

Whitehall's first line of defence is to put on alert the Department of Transport's Marine Pollution Control Unit headed by Rear-Admiral Michael Stacey. Dr Douglas Cormack, his chief scientific adviser, has just published a book about the unit's capability and the range of difficulties it could confront.

Response to Oil and Chemical Marine Pollution is, in its way, a remarkable piece of open government. It is candid about the state of the art, what can and cannot be done once disaster has occurred.

In 1978 when the Eleni V spilled thick furnace fuel oil in the North Sea the frailty of Britain's contingency planning, 11 years after the Torrey Canyon disaster had first pushed the issue to the forefront of the public mind, was exposed for all to see, though no other nation was better placed.

Dr Cormack, then a member of the Department of Industry's Warren Spring Laboratory, was reduced to desperation measures like putting a corporation lorry with a suction tube of the kind used to empty drains on the back of the laboratory's vessel, Seaspring.

Matters have improved considerably since then. Admiral Stacey's unit was formed in 1979 to take a firmer grip and to avoid trans-departmental and Whitehall/local authority disputes about who does what. Research and development was set in train under Dr Cormack's supervision.

Defences now include better dispersants stockpiled at 19 bases (Southend, Exeter, Prestwick and Kinloss and 15 subsidiary airfields). The Department of Transport has eight reconnaissance-cum-spraying aircraft on contract from Harvest Air on 30-minute notice in daylight and two hours at night.

Also designated for the battle to keep oil off British beaches is seaborne equipment known as the spring-sweep system of booms and sea-skimming pumps. There is also a stockpile of kit for transferring cargo from stricken vessels.

Soon Dr Cormack's aircraft will carry radar and infra-red enabling quick assessment of thickness and spread. Next year computer facilities will be available which, on receipt of basic reconnaissance data, can advise swiftly on countermeasures.

Dr Cormack is not complacent about oil despite the advances. Oil does not kill people, however. Chemicals can. They are his main concern. On chemcials, he says, coastal nations are where they were on oil in pre-Torrey Canyon days.

Nobody really knows how chemicals would behave if spilled at sea in large quantities. In some cases every effort would have to be made to stop them coming ashore. The new computer facility would be vital here in advising, for example, when shoreline populations need to be evacuated.



Dr Cormack: a firmer grip

Dr Cormack has a patch of sea 30 miles off Lowestoft where what he calls a variety of "floaters, sinkers, dissolvers and volatiles" are tested in water in the hope that ways of dealing with them can be found and the knowledge stored in that computer.

But Dr Cormack, a calm, dry Scot, is not a member of the doomwatch brigade. He does not wish to terrorize coastal populations with disaster talk. "After all", he says, "chemicals are just a fact of life. They go down the main street in road trailers." Try putting that in a ministerial statement as the gas cloud moves up the English channel.

Response to Oil and Chemical Marine Pollution (Douglas Cormack, Applied Science Publishers, £45).

Siege inquest opened

An inquest opened yesterday on a father who was found dead with a gun beside him after a four-hour siege that began when he was shot and critically wounded his daughter, aged 15.

The Surrey coroner, Lieutenant-Colonel George McEwan, said that a post mortem examination established the Mr Ron Frost died from a gunshot wound to the head at his home in Priors Croft, Old Woking, Surrey.

Det Chief Inspector Brian Richardson said he was satisfied that nobody else had been directly concerned with Mr Frost's death. The inquest at Chertsey was adjourned until police inquiries have been completed.

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War in the chouf

Beirut's ornament aids its torment

From Robert Fisk
Kahale, Lebanon

The two Phalangists were frightened. "Get out. Get out of here," they kept shouting, one of them waving his rifle at us. "We order you out."

The mountainside above the Damascus highway, the very air, seemed to roar and echo with gunfire, and from the hills to the south there rose a thick curtain of blue smoke where the fires had taken hold in the forests.

The younger Phalangist still stood in the road shouting, as if our presence was more dangerous than the shells that hissed overhead. "I order you out," he screamed again and pointed his rifle at our car.

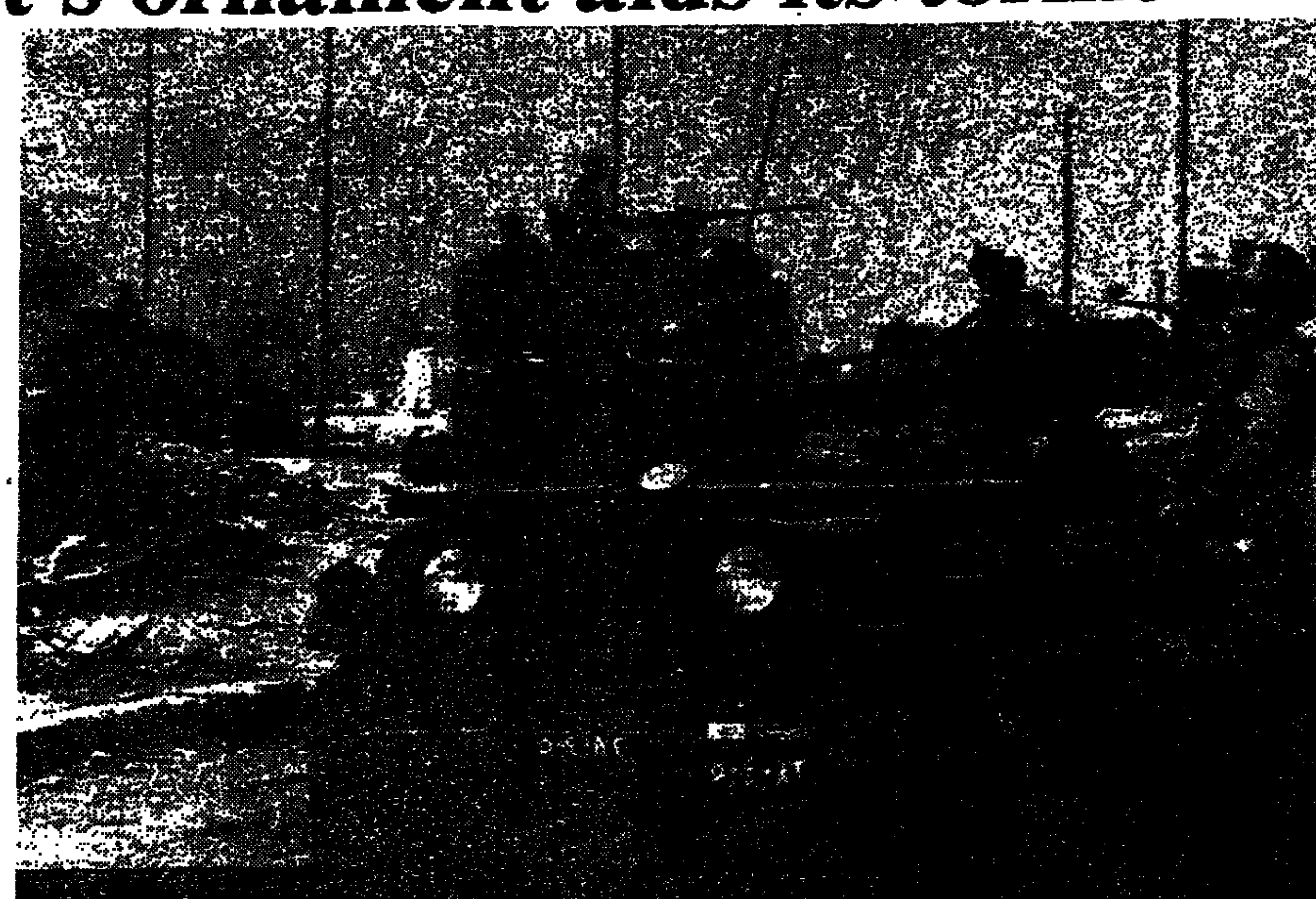
These are orders not to be refused in the foothills of the Chouf. The Phalangists, nervous and uncertain, are in danger of losing their hold on the only two sections of the Beirut-Damascus road that are still in their hands. Indeed, their rear gun positions are now firing at the Druze from just 300 yards away from the Lebanese Ministry of Defence.

On the mountain ridges to the east, a line of explosions – presumably rocket fire – rippled along the skyline and a thick plume of white smoke rose majestically from one of the valleys. The vibrations were so strong that there were times it seemed the gunfire came from beneath our feet.

If the Phalange appeared to be losing, they at least did not present quite the image of impotence that we came across in the confines of the Defence Ministry. When we walked in there yesterday morning, we found the windows blown out, wrecked vehicles in the barrack square and soldiers sleeping rough on the glass covered floors.

We knocked on the door of an officer we knew. He was all smiles but knew nothing, not even the identity of the men who were firing the guns that regularly obliteratred his words. His colleague was more forthright. "They are probably Phalangist", he said. "But this place is dangerous. Soon the Druze will fire back. You should leave – and don't walk to your car, run."

The mountains that form a semi circle around Beirut were once part of its adornment, a cloak of beauty above the brash, modern city. Now they constitute part of its torment, a gun platform for the enemies of President Gemayel.



Armed convoy: A Lebanese Army Jeep with a 105mm recoilless gun leading two armoured personnel carriers into Khalde

No sooner had we returned to the capital and travelled southwards along the coast road than we found ourselves under shelllfire again, once more from the mountains to the east. "Don't stop", a Lebanese shouted form his sandbagged checkpoint at Ouzai "Keep driving."

We sought refuge for half an hour in an apartment block that was being repaired after last year's bombardment by the Israelis. The concierge was a small plump man with a moustache and a young and very pretty wife who watched us indifferently from the doorway when we ran inside.

"It's been like this for two days", he said. "Shells here, shells there." He pointed to the road we had left which had just been bracketed by six mortar rounds. "Want to go on the roof?" the man asked.

We stood on the half-completed balcony at the back, watching the battle for Khalde down the coast where the Lebanese Army were trying to hold their ground under intense Druze rocket fire. Again there was that strange hollow booming sound that appeared to come from somewhere beneath us. The hills to the east were streaming smoke, within which it was possible to make out those small, tell-tale bubbles of flame as Phalangist and Lebanese army shells exploded around the Druze villages.

Off the coast, we could see the US Sixth Fleet steaming along the horizon, a destroyer and a missile cruiser closer to the shore, thier guns pointing reproachfully towards the mountains.

Always, there were froghtened people. On the road to Khalde, a storekeeper still kept his blinds up, selling beer and English cigarettes to the Lebanese troops squatting outside. But he did so to bolster his own self-confidence. "What will happen?" he asked us. "Are the Syrians coming back?"

We took a side road towards the airport and what is fast becoming Beirut's new front line. It was deserted, the terminal half-obscured by smoke that drifted across the quarters of the American Marine contingent of the multinational force.

We paid the briefest of visits to the Marine guard, enough to give anyone the flavour of their morale. "Get out of here, get out", a young officer shouted. "It's dangerous. We're on 'Condition One'.

"There was a tremendous explosion to the south and a cloud of brown smoke and dust shot into the air. Could we not just take protection with the Marines for a few minutes, we asked? "No you can't and get out, get out," the Marine shouted. His face was tired, shocked.

In the city centre, there had been a few banks open and restaurants too. But by the time we returned, the place had shut down, the traffic disappeared. The power had gone again and the drone of generators fought *against the echo of the guns*

Thus Beirut endured the second day of the second Lebanese civil war, powerless as usual to combat its own capacity for self-destruction.

Leading article, page 11

Scoreboard of death removed from Begin's front door

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem

The round-the-clock vigil mounted outside the residence of Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, by demonstrators manning a macabre scoreboard of the latest Jewish death toll in Lebanon has been abandoned, four months and 41 deaths after it was begun.

The ending of the protest – which some Israelis think contributed to Mr Begin's despondency over the Lebanon war – came not in response to his decision to resign, but as a result of Sunday's redeployment.

The disappearance of the scoreboard, which had become something of a Jerusalem landmark, was seen as symbolic of the change in Israeli tactics in occupied Lebanon, which has been underscored by the withdrawal to the Awali line.

Mr Uzi Schwarzman, one of two reserve soldiers who organized the vigil, manned on a rota basis by a thousand volunteers, explained yesterday: "We are not satisfied by the redeployment, but since we expect the new status quo to last for several years we are changing tactics and planning monthly demonstrations"

His admission that even Israel's most active doves are not prepared to sleep indefinitely on the cold paving stones in Balfour Street has highlighted expectations that Israeli forces will remain in occupation of southern Lebanon for an indefinite period.

There have already been signs that the Army plans to organize behind the now consolidated line, with a gradual reduction in Israeli manpower and an increasing reliance on the local militia of Major Saad Haddad, now being boosted in size.

The expanded role envisaged for the major – who is believed by intelligence sources to be suffering from a mystery illness which requires regular periods in hospital – is symbolized just north of Sidon. There, one of his steel-grey, Seond World War surplus Sherman tanks now sits at the Israeli checkpoint guarding the new front-line.

More Haddad men are to be found under a sackcloth awning in the dusty centre of Sidon.

According to Israeli sources, the aim is that Israel's control will be similar to that exercised over the buffer zone known as "Haddad land" between 1978 and 1982. Southern Lebanon would be policed and controlled by Major Haddad's forces, boosted by an Israeli headquarters and an advisory and logistics team.

The setting-up of an extended security zone in cooperation with the malleable militia commander would represent a victory for military intelligence over the now abandoned policy advocated by Mossad, the Israeli secret service.

Mr Chaim Hecht, an Israeli journalist who has studied the unprecedented clash between the two intelligence branches, said military intelligence "regarded the Mossad position – which saw a pro-Western Lebanon under the leadership of the late Bashir (Gemayel) and a peace treaty with Israel fantasies, illusions, nonsense".

The Korean jet disaster

Uniformed Russians fear war – but rally round the flag

From Richard Owen, Moscow

"Will there be war with America?" the pregnant lady in a summer print dress asked, her eyes widening in apprehension.

We were standing by a giant mock up of a Tupolev 154 outside the space and air transport pavilions at Moscow's Exhibition Park. I had just told her that 269 people died in the jumbo jet tragedy last Thursday, and that President Reagan was now announcing retaliatory measures.

"I'm sure we had good reasons" the lady said. "After all, it looked like a spy plane, didn't it, and we have lots of bases in the east."

A toddler played by the Tupolev's wheels, enjoying Moscow's Indian summer. "But they haven't told us much about it. What will Reagan do to us now?"

Mr Reagan is presented to the Soviet public as a slightly deranged warmonger, and Russians are nervous now that they know their armed forces may have overstepped the mark. The Soviet public has only been told piecemeal fashion about the incident, and has still not been told how many were on board the doomed aircraft.

Only alert readers spotted the significance of last Thursday's tiny Tass item on the "disappearance" of an unidentified aircraft off Sakhalin. On Friday and Saturday, when Tass attacked President Reagan and *Pravda* published a map showing the route the aircraft had taken, it still did not dawn on many Russians that MiGs had intercepted and apparently fired at an unarmed civilian airliner. They were baffled by growing official talk of "smears" and "provocations".

Only on Sunday did items on the affair figure prominently enough in the press and on television for readers and viewers to realize that a big crisis had erupted and that Russia was being criticized for something.

Readers of Colonel-General Semyon *Romanov's* article in *Pravda* yesterday finally grasped that the jumbo jet was civilian and that loss of life had been heavy.

The Soviet media do not report disasters or security matters, let alone both. The Kremlin uses the press as its monthpiece, and has unfolded its version of events gradually with gaps and oblique hints along the way.

The authorities' view is that the public have no right to know about things which do not concern them. Russians were not told about the outcry over the invasions of Czechoslovakia or Afghanistan, and have still not been told about world anger over the downing of the Korean jumbo jet.

As news none the less trickles in – via Western radio broadcasts, the rumour network and hints in *Pravda* – the most common reaction is one of shock and fear coupled with an assumption that the official justification must be well founded.

Russians strolling in the park said they did not want war, and brushed aside suggestions that Russia might itself have committed a warlike act.

President Reagan's assertion that the Soviet Union could not be trusted or counted among the civilized nations struck a raw nerve in a society which is permeated by national insecurity and mistrust of foreigners but measures itself against Western standards.

Russians – both officials and private citizens – are often hurt by suggestions that Soviet society is in some respects backward, or that human life is not highly valued, or that its armed forces put security before humanity.

"Don't worry young man", said a black-clad *babushka* sweeping the path. "They will explain everything. It is better not to know. The main thing is to have peace in the world for our children and grandchildren."

Japanese find debris at sea

Wakkanai, Japan (AFP) – Two US Navy vessels and four South Korean *fishing boats* yesterday joined 14 Japanese patrol boats and US military aircraft in an extensive air-sea search for bodies or debris from the South Korean airliner shot down by the Russians.

The Japanese patrol boat Sorachi had recovered two objects which the officials believed were from the airliner. The objects resembled burnt thermal insulation materials

The officials also said that at the time, seven Soviet patrol boats were spotted operating in waters off Moneron island.

● SEOUL: South Korea yesterday denied Soviet allegations that the South Korean jumbo jet was on a spying mission when it was shot down by Soviet fighters (Reuter reports).

UK rejects Moscow's explanation

By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

Britain yesterday rejected the Soviet Unions attempt to blame the presence of an American "spy plane" for the attack on the airliner.

Soviet fighters had tracked the airliner for two-and-a-half hours which was plenty of time to make proper identification, the Foreign Office said. But even if they had not it could not diminish the Soviet Union's responsibility for shooting down a civilian airliner. Britain had been aware of the general US practice of flying in the area.

Britain was meanwhile in touch with the United States and other allies to coordinate possible sanctions against the Soviet Union, but there was no indication what, if any, the sanctions might be.

Sri Lanka eases curfew and press gag

Colombo – Press censorship in Sri Lanka has been relaxed, and from today the curfew will be in force for only three hours, from 1 am to 4 am.

Editors and foreign correspondents have been told to exercise self-censorship: the Government is anxious that newspapers should not publish any reports that would cause "disaffection, sedition or incitement" or damage Sri Lanka's image abroad.

The ban on the Sinhalese newspaper, *The Dinakara*, an organ of the opposition Freedom Party, has been lifted.

Malta demand turned down

Madrid – Thirty-four nations attending the European Security Review Conference refused a Maltese demand for a special session to examine Malta's requirement for greater attention to be paid to Mediterranean security problems (Richard Wigg writes).

Delegates at ambassadorial level were still seeking to break the deadlock last night.

Death demanded for 61 Turks

Istanbul (Reuter) – A military prosecutor demanded death sentences for 61 of 254 people accused of belonging to the Dev-Yol (Revolutionary Way) organization when their trial opened here.

They are charged with 38 murders, attempting to change the constitutional order, attempted murder, armed attacks and robberies.

Plane found

The wreckage of a Transamerica Hercules aircraft missing since August 28 has been found between Dundo and Lucapa in *north-eastern* Angola. The cause of the crash and the fate of the four Americans and three Angolans on board are unknown.

Protest swim

Thessaloniki (APP) Three young Turks swam the River Euros between Greece and Turkey and asked for political asylum. They said they were opposed to the *military* regime.

Brunei talks

Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, expects to conclude long-running defence talks with the Sultan of Brunei when he visits the Far East later this month. He will also call at Singapore and Hongkong.

Firing squad

Hongkong – Newspapers carried front-page pictures of the execution by firing-squad of a young Hongkong man and three Chinese for robbing a "friendship store" across the Chinese border in Shumchun special economic zone.

Lethal weather

Vienna (Reuter) – Seven Austrians died in mountain accidents at the weekend as the weather suddenly changed to snow, fog and rain. Four tourists froze to death in Steiermark and three others slipped on a path in Upper Austria.

Envoy mugged

A Pakistani diplomat, Mr Qutubuddin Aziz, was robbed of £38 at Heathrow airport, London, when he went to see a relative off. The embassy blamed the incident on "non-British miscreants". Last night the Foreign Office expressed regret.

Rig second try

Stavanger (AP) – Experts have begun a second attempt to right the oil rig Alexander L. Kielland, which capsized in March, 1980, to recover dozens of oilworkers' bodies which may be trapped inside. The contractors expect the operation to be completed by next week.

Fatal blaze

Lagos (AFP) – Six people were burnt to death and eight others seriously injured when their vehicle was set on fire in the Niger state of Nigeria, apparently for political reasons. Some of the victims were officials of the Federal Electoral Commission.

Exile returns

Santiago (Reuter) – Señor Renán Fuentealba, a prominent Christian Democrat politician, has returned to Chile from exile, the third since President Pinochet lifted a ban on several hundred exiles.

Unkind cut

Brussels (AP) The Defence Ministry has told female members of the armed forces to wear civilian clothes when they are more than three months pregnant, because budget cuts have left no room to design military maternity wear.

College blast

Göttingen (Reuter) – A bomb wrecked a building at Göttingen University, West Germany, but caused no injuries The so-called Extra-Parliamentary Opposition claimed responsibility.

Hot days in Honduras

Where US troops bark orders in Spanish

San Lorenzo, Honduras (AP) – In stifling heat near the Nicaraguan border, American troops are pouring into an army camp here and converting it into a small city as a base for military exercises which could last six months.

Up in the hills US Green Beret troops bark orders in fluent Spanish as they run young Honduran infantrymen through fighting drills.

To shouts of "muévete, muévete" – "move it, move it" – Honduran troops charge through the brush and scrub pine of steep hills. At 10am the temperature hits 100°f with humidity in the 80-90 per cent range. Uniforms of instructors and trainees are drenched in sweat.

The manoeuvres concentrate on land and sea "*interdiction*" which generally means cutting off whatever insurgent forces might try to land or operate in Honduras.

From the camp at this Gulf of Fonseca town, some 70 miles south of the Honduran capital, Tegucigalpa, the mountains of Nicaragua are visible to the left and of El Salvador to the right. The 50-mile stretch of Honduras in the middle is suspected as a land route which Nicaragua allegedly uses to smuggle supplies to Salvadorean guerrillas.

Honduras says it has captured suspected gun-runners in the area.

Residents of Tiger Island in the Gulf of Fonseca say more Americans are expected this month to work with Honduran coastal patrols. The Pacific Ocean is shared by Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua.

Officers at the San Lorenzo' base say as many as 1,800 Americans will be here in the next couple of weeks, many of them engineers to build a runway. *There are also communications* specialists, cooks, medics, administrative staff and the 100 special forces trainers who do not talk much and do not like to be photographed.

About 5,000 Americans and 6,000 Honduran troops will be taking part in the exercises at sites throughout Honduras. As they arrive, engineers and others are planning a sewer system, kitchens and mess halls – and *talking in terms of* "more permanent facilities".

There are plans for a troop newspaper for the operation, a camp radio station and videotaped American television programmes to be flown in.

Honduras is concerned about what it sees as a threat from the leftist government in Nicaragua. The American presence here will leave this strategic region much better prepared for a real military *operation*

A special forces major said heat had been the biggest problem.

"We aren't as good as (the Hondurans) at going up and down hills in this climate but we are learning a few things from them about it."

Secrecy at Cape Town spy trial

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg

Even the application for the trial of a South African Navy Commodore and his wife, who are accused of spying for the Soviet Union, to be held in camera was held behind closed doors in the Cape Town Supreme Court yesterday.

Commodore Dieter Gerhardt, aged 47, and his Swiss wife Ruth, aged 41, pleaded not guilty to charges of high treason – which carry the death penalty – but Mr Justice G. G. A. Munnik, judge-president of the Cape, ruled that no further details should be disclosed.

Mr D. J. Rossouw, Attorney-General of the Cape, told the judge that the Gerhardts had carried out acts of espionage against South Africa over a period of years.

He said: "This is one of the occasions where the rule of open proceedings should be suspended for reasons of state security."

The arrest of the Gerhardts was announced by Mr P W Botha, the Prime Minister, in Parliament in February. As commander of the naval dockyard at Simonstown, *Commodore Gerhardt is believed* to have been privy to highly secret information which South Africa shares with Nato about Soviet shipping movements around the Cape.



Accused couple: Commodore Dieter Gerharelt and his wife, Ruth, leaving the Supreme Court in Cape Town

● EAST LONDON: The Government of the nominally-independent tribal homeland of the Ciskei has banned a black *trade union, the South African* Allied Workers Union (Reuter reports).

● BLOEMFONTEIN: Ten people convicted with Mr Oscar Mpetha, a trade unionist and community leader, on charges under the Terrorism Act and for murder were refused leave to appeal against their sentences by *the Appeal Court here* (AFP reports).

Canada awaits results of jail torture inquiry

From John Best, Ottawa

An investigation is being held to determine whether prisoners were mistreated by guards after the riot last year at Archambault penitentiary in Quebec which claimed five lives.

The inquiry was launched earlier in the summer by the Canadian Correctional Investigator, Mr Ron Stewart, at the request of the Solicitor-General, Mr Robert Kaplan. Mr Stewart said last week that it will be "a while yet" before it is completed.

In agreeing to the inquiry Mr Kaplan was acceding to a request by Amnesty International, which had sent its own fact-finding *mission to the prison, north of* Montreal to investigate alleged maltreatment.

Although its report has not been made public, Amnesty said its two-member mission gathered enough evidence to conclude that Canada was obliged under its international human rights commitments to hold a full and impartial investigation.

Two other international human rights oranizations have published *reports alleging that* prisoners were tortured and abused after the disturbance in which three guards were tortured and killed and two prisoners committed suicide by swallowing cyanide.

The Paris-based International Federation of Human Rights alleged that prisoners received severe beatings, were suspended from poles, had their testicles squeezed and their heads shoved down lavatories.

The International Human Rights Law Group, based in Washington, reported that in the weeks after the riot, guards sprayed inmates with tear gas and urinated on their sandwiches.

Mr Stewart withheld detailed comment on his investigation, other than to say he had spent the last two months at Archambault interviewing prisoners, their families, visitors and prison staff. When his report is finished he will present it to Mr Kaplan who has promised to make it public.

Mr Stewart is independent of the Solicitor-General's department, which has jurisdiction over *Canada's prison* and correction system.

Reagan envoy leaves Mexico empty-handed

From Christopher Thomas, Mexico City

Mr Richard Stone, President Reagan's special envoy in Central America, left Mexico City for Washington yesterday, ending his third apparently fruitless mission to try to set up regional peace talks.

He will be briefing the President and Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, on his meeting with leftist rebels in El Salvador during which he failed to persuade them to participate in elections, provisionally scheduled for early next year. Mr stone had breakfast yesterday with Señor Bernardo Sepúlveda, the Mexican Foreign Minister. Later he met President Miguel de la Madrid at the National Palace before heading for the airport.

The atmosphere was apparently cordial, although President de la Madrid made it clear he believed the peace efforts he is conducting with Colombia, Venezuela and Panama (the Contadora nations), are being undermined by American activities in the region.

However, he seems to be moderating substantially his previous public criticism of the United States role and refrained from an expected attack during his State of the Nation adress to Congress last Thursday.

There is a feeling among American diplomats that the Contadora peace progress is bogged down and that President de la Madrid may now be less hostile to some form of American role although he remains strongly opposed to the show of United States military might in the region.

Italians seek out-of-doors refuge from tremors

From John Earle
Rome

Most of the 70,000 inhabitants of Pozzuoli, a coastal town 10 miles west of Naples, are spending their nights in the open because of a series of tremors which have increased in intensity in recent weeks.

The 130 inmates of the women's jail, including some well-known figures from the Comorra or Mafia underworld, were evacuated yesterday to the main Naples prison.

The authorities have made available 400 tents and 20 buses to provide temporary shelter to those too alarmed to return home, while discussions went on all day at the Naples prefecture about the possibility of taking more permanent measures of protection. About 50 people were treated at the hospital at the weekend for minor injuries from falling masonry and for shock.

Since July last year, the ground level in the town has risen by 30 inches. The ferry service with the islands of Ischia and Procida may have to be swiched to another port along the coast, as vessels are having difficulty in berthing at the quayside. Shopkeepers are complaining that business is virtually at standstill, while interruptions in the electricity supply and the telephone are becoming commonplace.

Pozzzuoli is the birthplace of the actress Sophia Loren. Is is situated on the outskirts, the Solfatara, a dormant volcano which normally produces nothing more violent than bubbling mud patches and fumes of sulphurous gases.

Feeling shortchanged by the roo dollar

From Tony Dubondin, Melbourne

The dispute over Australia's new dollar coin, the so-called "Roo Dollar", has grown, with unions at the Reserve Bank note-printing works in Melbourne deciding to ban production of the country's new $100 note unless the Federal Government agrees to reverse its decision to let a South Korean company supply blanks for the coins. The dollar coin is to be introduced next year at the same time as the $100 note but *the ban by members of the* amalgamated metal foundary and shipwrights Union, has thrown the schedule into confusion.

Mr John Halfpenny secretary of the union describes the Government's decision to award the contract for supplying 1,400 tonnes of blanks for the new coins to South Korea as a national disgrace and a betrayal of national interest.

Pope strongly defends teachings on sex

From Our Correspondent, Rome

The Pope, receiving a group of American bishops at his summer residence of Castelgandolfo yesterday vigorously reemphasized the traditional Roman Catholic teachings against divorce, pre-marital sex, homosexual activity, contraception, abortion and women priests.

The compassionate bishop, he said, was called on to oppose any discrimination against women by reason of sex. But the Church's opposition to the ordination of women was "extraneous to the issue of discrimination and . . . is linked rather to Christ's own design to his priesthood". Bishops must withdraw all support from individuals or groups who promoted the ordination of women.

They should also proclaim the indissolubility of marriage and "the incompatibility of pre-marital sex and homosexual activity with God's plan for human love.

Habré claims to have regained rebel-held land

N'Djamena (AP) – President Habré's Government claimed yesterday that its forces had regained control of a large part of the desert south of the strategic Chad strongpoint of Faya-Largeau.

Mr Soumaila Mahamat, the Information Minister said government troops had followed up their victory over Libyan-led rebels near the outpost of Oum Chalouba, 200 miles south-east of Faya-Largeau, by striking deep into rebel-held territory.

He said that the Government had recovered control over a radius of more than 60 miles north and west of Oum Chalouba. This would place them nearly half-way from Oum Chalouba to Faya-Largeau.

The minister ridiculed rebel claims to hold the isolated outpost and offered to fly reporters there to see for themselves. He described as pure invention a rebel claim to have repulsed government attacks on Oum Chalouba.

هكذا من الاصل

Shuttle's bright night landing



Good morning, America: The Challenger crew (from left) Dr Thornton, Lieutenant-Commander Gardner, Lieutenant-Colonel Bluford, Commander Brandenstein and Captain Truly.

Edwards Air Force Base, California (AP)–Challenger and its crew dropped out of the darkness and settled safely on a brilliantly lit desert runway before dawn yesterday ending six flawless days in orbit with the first night landing in the American astronaut programme.

The 100-ton space shuttle appeared suddenly out of a star-filled sky just 80 to 90ft above the runway, the blazing ground lights gleaming off the fuselage.

The crew, commanded by Captain Richard Truly, included America's first black astronaut, Lieutenant-Colonel Guion Bluford; the oldest person to fly in space, Dr William Thornton, aged 54; the pilot Commander Dan Brandenstein; and the mission specialist, Lieutenant-Commander Dale Gardner.

Captain Truly set Challenger down in the centre of a dazzling array of lights which turned the landing strip into artificial day.

The landing came as the shuttle was on its ninety-eigth orbit, six days after being launched for the first time at night from Cape Canaveral, Florida.

● DELHI: Controllers tilted India's new satellite in space yesterday to concentrate the sun's rays on its jammed solar power unit while preparing manoeuvres to free and fully extend the equipment (AP reports).

The satellite was tilted about 18 degrees, enabling it to provide the minimum power required

The solar energy unit designed to run the satellite during its seven-year-life failed to open fully as expected on Sunday because of a mechanical problem.

The Indian satellite, known as Insat 1B, was launched from the shuttle last Wednesday and moved into a 10-day transitional orbit about 22,300 miles above the Equator. Control was taken over by the Hassan Station in India.

Exiled 7 held on return to Pakistan

Islamabad (Reuter) – Armed police arrested seven members of the banned Pakistan People's Party yesterday when they returned to Pakistan to lead a campaign for democracy in their native Punjab province, airport sources said.

Police at the airport checked passengers leaving the Boeing 747 flight from London and escorted the seven away to waiting vans. There was no trouble, the sources told reporters at the airport.

The group, the first of what party officials in London have said are up to 300 Punjabis ready to return, ended self-exile in Britain and West Germany to join protests led by the opposition Movement for the Restoration of Democracy.

Agitation against the military Government of President Zia ul-Haq has been strongest in the southern province of Sind, where at least 29 people have been killed.

The seven who left London on Sunday were: the former Health Minister Mr Moor Ahmad Mahi, Mr Muhammad Hanif and Mr Main Pervaiz; the Gujranwala district party president Mr Muhammad Ashraf; and two party members exiled in West Germany, Mr Aslam Ghuman and Mr Muhammad Sajjad Akhtar.

Passengers said that 15 to 18 policemen carrying rifles were waiting for the Pakistan International Airlines flight. They led the seven away in two groups.

Police cleared the airport observation deck long before the aircraft landed.

Luanda's grim fairy tale

Misery despite potential

In the second of three articles RICHARD DOWDEN, *recently in Angola, explains why the economy is foundering in one of Africa's most well-endowed countries.*

Angola Analysis

The economy of Angola is like a moral fairy tale in which a pauper inherits a fortune but can never enjoy it. Angola is potentially one of the richest countries in Africa. It has oil, diamonds and other minerals. Parts of it are well watered and fertile and it has rich fishing waters.

But after eight years of independence it has a post-apocalypse air rather than the spirit of a rich nation liberated from the bonds of colonialism. Luanda is by any standards a torpid and squalid slum where sewage leaks into the gutters and hundreds of shops and offices stand empty. In waste ground lie broken things, many abandoned vehicles left to rot, perhaps for want of a simple spare part. Chickens and goats browse in the backyards of high-rise blocks. To speak of shortages implies there is a basic supply but the government shops are mostly bare and queues form at a rumour of any commodity being rationed out.

Money is not much use. The official exchange rate is 32 kwanzas to the dollar but some people are prepared to pay up to 20 times that amount. A government company official told me that his workers no longer worked for money but for the occasional access to goods in the company shop. Workers then swapped these with goods available to other workers in other companies.

In the countryside, people who once exported food are now suffering from malnutrition and aid workers estimate that more than 600,000 people have been displaced by the war, many of them drifting to urban areas where they cannot support themselves. Infant mortality is estimated at about 200 per thousand.

There are few basic statistics on which to base an analysis of where things are going wrong but there seem to be three basic causes.



Mr do Nascimento: Help for neglected peasants.

For the Government the war is the main culprit. Not only does Angola spend more than half its foreign exchange on defence but the whole economy is locked into the war through the emergency plan published last year. Guerrilla attacks have disrupted food supplies from the central highlands and many skilled technicians and administrators have had to work on defence matters rather than development.

The second factor is the absence of trained people. Half a million Portuguese fled at independence and only five per cent of the remaining population was literate. Even minor decisions drift slowly upwards past clerical staff unqualified for their tasks and still using the baroque Portuguese bureaucracy. The third factor is the inappropriately rigid and centralized socialism which, up till now, has prevented people doing things for themselves when the state structures failed.

A new and pragmatic spirit is emerging in Luanda to cope with the economy. In a recent interview with *The Times*, Mr Lopo do Nascimento, Minister of Planning, made it clear that while building socialism remained the fundamental aim with centralized control rigid in some areas, a new liberal regime was going to be tried in others. "Sometimes one's political position comes up against economic reality," he said, explaining that there was no ideological barrier to capitalist companies working in Angola and no fundamental reason why Angola should not join the World Bank.

Mr do Nascimento admitted that the peasants were neglected after the revolution.

Tomorrow: Angola's future

French poll shows upsurge of racism

From Diana Geddes, Paris

A dramatic increase in votes for the extreme right in Sunday's municipal elections in Dreux, to the west of Paris, has highlighted the wave of racist feelings that appears to be sweeping many parts of the country. Nearly a quarter of Dreux's 35,000 inhabitants are immigrants.

The "Union des Drouais pour la France" (Union of Citizens of Dreux for France), led by M Jean-Pierre Stirbois, the secretary-general of the National Front, polled a remarkable 17 per cent of the votes – the Front's best election result since its foundation in 1972. It is also the best result for any extreme right-wing grouping for more than 20 years.

M Stirbois based his campaign on the theme of "reverse the immigration trend". The National Front's previous best score was 12.6 per cent, which M Surbois obtaiend in the cantonal elections in 1982. But usually the National Front is lucky if it polls more than 2 or 3 per cent of the vote.

The Government's new measures to clamp down on illegal immigrants, announced four days before the Dreux election, seem to have done little to reassure the town's indigenous population (immigrants do not have the right to vote). Most of the National Front's gains appear to have been at the expense of the left.

The Socialists and Communists who again joined together to form a common list, obtained only 41 per cent of the vote, compared with just over 50 per cent in the municipal elections last March. Those elections were won by the left by just eight votes, but the results were later annulled, and a new election was called for last Sunday.

No single party list has obtained an overall majority, so there will have to be a second poll next Sunday. In the second round, it is the party which obtains the greatest proportion of votes which will be declared the winner.

Mr Jean Hieux, the RPR (Guallist) leader of the joint opposition list, has already said that he wants to take M Stirbois on to his list in the second round, despite an earlier veto on any National Front-RPR alliances by M Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader.

The government's latest measures to prevent new immigration into France and to root out illegal immigrants already here, have failed to satisfy those who want something done about the existing 4.5 million legal immigrants in France.

Prisoners of conscience



Turkey: Yalcin Kucuk

By Caroline Moorehead

Dr Yalcin Kucuk, a prominent economist who helped to draft Turkey's first five-year plan in the 1960s, has been on a hunger strike in jail. He is believed to have had a heart attack recently.

Dr Kucuk is serving an eight-year sentence for writing a book on the economic problems of Turkey, considered by the authorities to be subversive and inflammatory.

In 1960 he joined the State Planning Organization, which he had helped to set up after the military coup of that year.

Six years later, by then director of the long-term planning section, he left to lecture at the Middle East Technical University. Later, he moved to Ankara Gazi University.

During the 1970s Dr Kucuk became an active member of the Turkish Socialist Workers' Party, editing, for a period, its monthly publication, *Yuruyus*. For a while, he was economics editor of *Cumhuriyet* newspaper.

After the military coup of September 1980, Dr Kucuk was dismissed from his post at Ankara Gazi University and, not long afterwards, was arrested.

Since his heart attack this summer Dr Kucuk's condition is said to be critical. He has lost a great deal of weight and has difficulty speaking.



Dr Kucuk: Eight years for writing a book.

Terrorism tactics split Armenians

By Hazhir Teimourian

A rift has opened within the Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (Asala) one of the most determined international terrorist networks of the past decade.

The rift is over the value or even political desirability of indiscriminate violence to put pressue on Turkey, which two-and-a-half million Armenians dispersed throughout the West see as the unrepentant in Turkish Armenia in 1915.

The bomb at the Turkish Airlines desk at Orly airport, on July 15 which killed eight people, acted as the catalyst for the split which has been brewing for several years.

"Moderates" within the organization were so angry that two of them killed two members of the hardline group in Greece, led by Mr Hagop Hagopian, the formal leader of Asala. In retaliation, the agopian faction "arrested" and "executd" two of the moderates.

Mr Hagopian is believed to be in Libya, but he does not stay in one place for long. He is in his late thirties and has fiendish energy. The moderates believe that he sends idealistic Armenian youths on suicide missions merely to strengthen his bargaining position with his main financier, Colonel Gaddafi of Libya, or anyone else who has an interest in terrorist missions in Western countries.

A spokesman for the moderate wing of the organization in Europe said that before the Israeli invasion of Lebanon last year, the moderates were able to limit the organization's foreign missions to attacks upon Turkish diplomats, whom they regard as instruments of Turkish policy and therefore legitimate targets. More than 30 diplomats have been killed by the Armenians over the past 10 years.

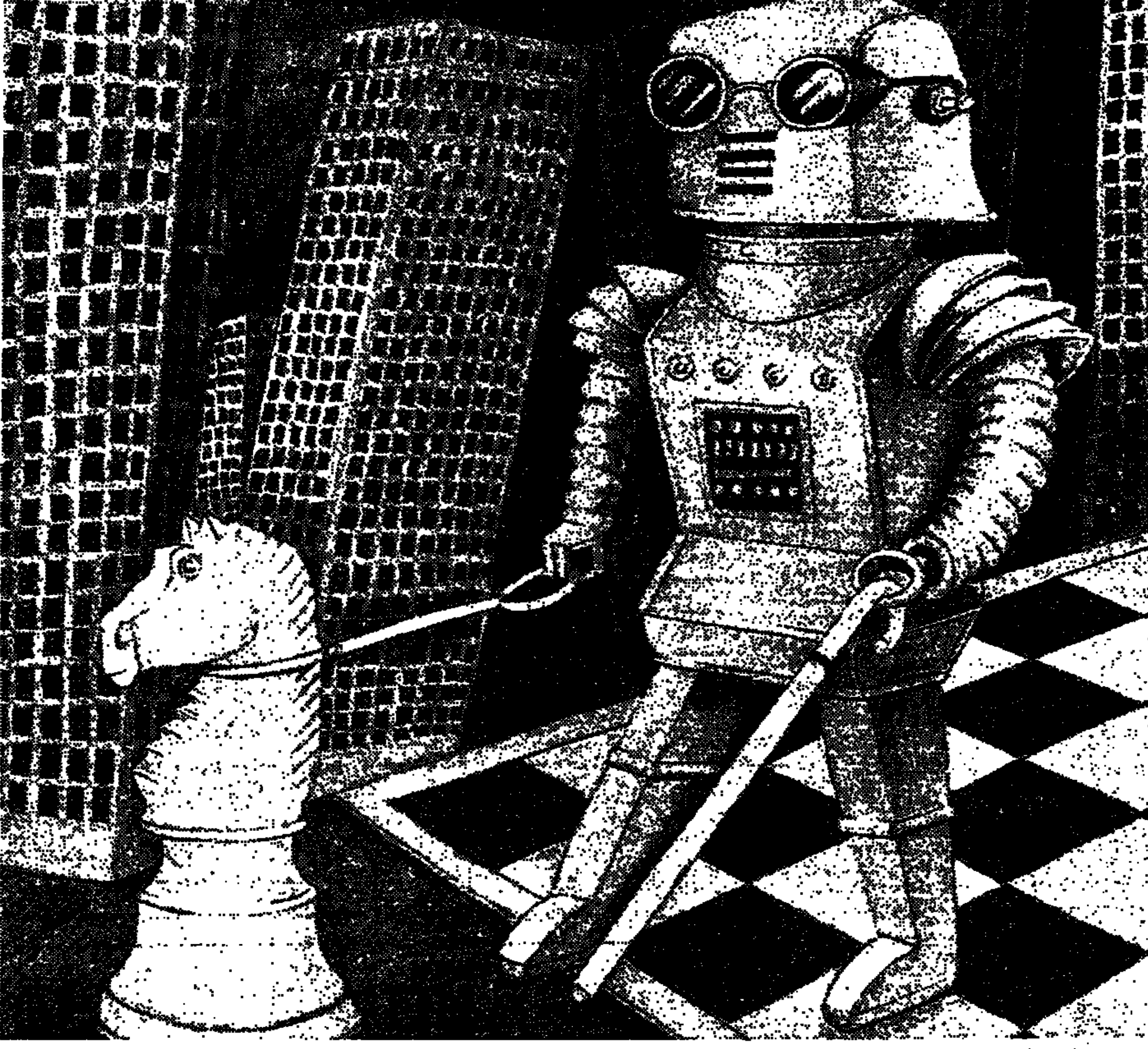
The spokesman said that the Israeli invasion had dispersed the leadership of Asia over Europe and North Africa, and "enabled the fascist gangsters around Hagopian to do what they liked, to bargain with the Libyans and eventually to become the prisoners of their Arab backers".

The moderates have now set up an organization of their own, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Armenia, but in the meantime Mr Hagopian has gained much richer backers and acquired training camps in Libya, which could enable him to continue his activities for many years.

SPECTRUM

Today's computers can take world class chess-play in their stride, yet it is beyond them to set up the pieces to begin the game. In this second of three articles **Piers Burnett** examines and explains this paradox

Put simply, it's a digital stalemate


Wendy Hole

Most of us would ridicule the notion that any comparison could be made between the degree of intelligence required to move pieces about the chessboard in order to win a game at tournament level with that needed to pick the same chessmen out when they are jumbled together in a box and arrange them in order. Chess, we all accept, requires great intelligence: the task of sorting out a random collection of pawns, bishops and knights, on the other hand, could safely be entrusted to a child. Yet the fact is that computer intelligence has shown itself capable of chess playing at the very highest level but has proved quite incapable of mastering the skills involved in the second kind of feat. Sorting out a loose pile of chessmen is, in fact, but a variation of the problem of picking one item out of an unorganized pile, the so-called "bin-picking problem", the solution of which glitters like some elusive mirage on the far horizons of industrial robotics.

The ability to play a reasonable game of chess was one of the most popular objectives that the computer pioneers set for their primitive machines, and game playing in general became one of the main preoccupations of the field that was dignified with the title of "artificial intelligence" after John McCarthy of Stanford University coined the phrase in 1958. The attractions of the chess playing kind of intelligence were clear. The game undeniably demands a high level of intelligence, yet the world within which that intelligence has to be applied, the rules of the game and the geography of the board, is restricted and orderly. Chess demands precisely that logical, linear mode of thought which mathematicians were inclined to consider the paradigm one, and at which the digital computer had been designed to excel.

The computer's success in mastering chess playing, along with its many other accomplishments, led to a heady optimism in the 1960s, which assumed that it would only be a matter of time and inevitable technological advance before all aspects of intelligence succumbed to its all-conquering advance.

But when artificial intelligence turned its attention to the problems of vision (initially in response to NASA's interest in robot vision for space exploration) and to the solution of "robot task" problems such as the bin picking one, it had to lower its sights from one of the pinnacles of human intelligence to the simplified world of the baby's playpen. It was not until objects were reduced to the elementary forms of children's building blocks, basic cubes and pyramids, that computers were able to recognize and manipulate them.

The root of the problem lies in the nature of the computer itself. It is a "universal machine"; that is it can, in theory, tackle a problem of any kind and its construction does not predispose it to "think" in any particular way. But before it can do anything it must be provided with a program which, in effect, tells it what kind of machine it is required to become in order to deal with the matter in hand. A program is but another name for an algorithm, a set of instructions setting out in detail a definite method of solving a certain kind of problem. The kind of algorithms required by a chess playing computer were worked out at an early stage: essentially they consist of heuristics, or scoring systems, which allow the machine to calculate the consequences of any move in terms of the future moves open to itself and its opponents.

A program or algorithm must, of course, be provided by a human programmer. It is perfectly possible, it is true, to so construct a program that it enables the machine to construct further programs for itself; indeed most artificial intelligence work is based on this concept. But though this allows computers to learn to a limited degree, it has not so far provided a basis for learning in a more general sense. A machine that was programmed to understand cricket might, with patience, come to appreciate baseball, but soccer would forever remain an inigma to it. Providing an algorithm for a particular kind of intelligence, even if it aims only to set out the basic principles and leaves the machine free to learn the rest for itself, obviously involves having some firm ideas as to how a human being sets about dealing with the same kinds of problem.

The difficulty with visual perception and the kind of actions we routinely solve by the application of "common sense" is that the algorithms we employ seem to be a good deal more subtle than might at first appear. If asked to explain how we know that a cube is a cube, most of us could dredge up some smattering of schoolroom geometry: we would probably be considerably harder pressed to provide a set of firm rules for distinguishing, say between a Ford Fiesta and a BL Metro, and if asked how we unfailingly recognized a familiar face in a crowd we would probably deny that we applied any formal set of rules as all. Yet we perform such feats of recognition constantly and without apparent effort. And, to return to the jumble of chessman, we not only distinguish between a bishop and a knight, even if the set is an unfamiliar one, but we also calculate apparently instantaneously which piece should be picked up first and how best to manoeuvre the hand in order to grasp it.

The work of Terry Winograd at MIT in the early 1970s showed that it is feasible to equip computers with programs which enable them to recognize simple objects, and to decide how they should be manipulated in order to achieve a prescribed result. But it has not been possible to build on this in order to produce machines that serve practical purposes in the real world. The kind of program which can distinguish between a cube and a pyramid when both are presented head on cannot, for example, be extended to reliably sort nuts from bolts when they are mixed up. In the 1970s, the failure to break out of the artificial world of simple shapes into the real world of complex ones finally burst the bubble of optimism which expanded in the 1960s. The man who applied the sharpest pin was a British mathematician, Sir James Lighthill.

Lighthill, who had been asked by the Science Research Council to prepare a report on the practical prospects of contemporary artificial intelligence research, identified a problem which he considered insurmountable. In essence, the difficulty lies in the fact that, although the possible combination of positions on a chessboard is virtually infinite, the rules which define them are limited. In contrast, the number of ways in which a set of chessman can fall into place in a heap is also infinite, but there are no clear rules to define them. When objects are transposed from some artificially orderly world, such as a chessboard, to the "real world", Lighthill suggested, they are subject to a "combinatorial explosion" which resists description by any formal algorithmic method.

The combinatorial explosion, of course, has very serious implications indeed for the practical business of building industrial robots. If robots are never going to be able to cope with an untidy workbench or a collection of components stacked higgledy-piggledy in a box, then the chances of them becoming truly flexible and adaptive workers are greatly diminished. But the existence of the problems which Lighthill identified raises other, more profound questions. If the combinatorial explosion places a limit on robotics, why does it apparently pose no problem to human beings?

One answer to this question has been suggested, in the rather different context of language using computer programs, by the British philosopher, John Searle. In a now famous paper, *Minds, Brains and Programs*, Searle argued that the heart of the matter is the model of intelligence that AI has chosen (or rather been forced by the nature of the computer) to adopt. This model has become known as the "top-down" one; the point being that it assumes that intelligence can be defined in terms of formal rules, such as those which govern the playing of chess.

These rules are, of necessity, deductive; they set out the general principles on which particular cases are to be tackled. In the case of language, Searle argued, this puts a computer in the position of a student who has mastered all the grammatical and syntactical rules of a language, but has no grasp of its meaning. We should not be surprised at the kind of computerspeak that machines produce, sentences such as "High shiny theories walk warmly in the garden", because the meaning of words is something that can only be learnt by induction.

But any attempt to program robots with brains based on the traditional computer model to learn by induction, by the accumulation of experience, runs head on into the problems of the combinatorial explosion. In order for the computer to learn, it must be provided with a program which gives it the rules for learning – the problem could be compared with that of teaching a six-year-old to ride a bicycle by describing the principles of dynamics which govern the stability of bicycles.

The obvious response is, of course, that we simply do not learn in that way. To take another example, the knack of balancing a broomstick upright on the end of a finger involves essentially the same trick as keeping a rocket upright during its launch phase – the main difference being that the rocket, unlike the broomstick, is prone to rotate about its own axis. Yet the latter feat involves whole banks of computers solving sequences of complex equations while the average child, innocent of anything but simple arithmetic, can master the former with a few minutes' practice.

The third article of this series examines the possibility of a quite different approach to the problem of endowing machines with intelligence, that based on the "bottom-up" principle of studying and trying to reproduce the logical structure of the human brain, on the assumption that a machine which works like a brain will, like a brain, learn without having to be supplied with prepackaged intelligence in the form of a program.

Piers Burnett is the co-author, with Igor Aleksander, of Reinventing Man: The Robot Becomes Reality *to be published by Kogan Page later this year.*

moreover...
Miles Kington

A touch of fighting talk

The other day I overheard an American saying: "Give me a shot of Scotch" and it occurred to me yet again to wonder why, although we can almost always understand what Americans are saying, they often say things in a way we never would. Part of it, I think is due to the violence inherent in the way they phrase things. There must be something satisfyingly melodramatic about asking for a shot or slug of whisky rather than a glass or a wee dram, as if every act of drinking was a small piece of presonal combat.

I've also heard Americans asking to be hit with a drink – "Hit me with a shot of Scotch," they plead. When the deed is done and the glass lies there empty, they don't say the drink is finished; they tend to say it is dead. Let me freshen it up for you, they say, leaning towards your dying glass, completing the violent scenario with the image of a tiny United Nations helicopter flying into revive a drink with the necessary injection.

All very picturesque, but a bit over the top for British tastes.

That's why I find myself slightly disturbed by the new poster designed to get us to eat more eggs. Showing a massive teaspoon about to demolish an inoffensive egg, it shouts: "Go smash an egg", but the only effect it has on me is o make me want to lock my eggs away in the bank for fear of breaking them. We each have our little ritual for breaking and entering boiled eggs, but smashing them is not one of them. It's a bit off. Not quite on, actually. It's not exactly, well, Brtish.

I suspect that because of our non-violent way of talking about violence other nations are taken by surprise when we actually go to war. The diplomatic furrowed eyebrow and tut tut noises of the British give no hint of the opening shots to come – Argentina certainly seemed taken aback by the sailing of the Task Force.

What I would like to know, getting back to the Americans, is whether their talk is as violent when they are talking about violence as it is when they are talking about pouring drinks. Is Ronald Reagan, to mention the most obvious example, just shooting a line when he squares up to the Russians or is he really looking for a fight? And if it is just bluster, as I suspect, just a bit of American chest thrusting and jaw jutting, do the Russians know this? And if not, will someone please tell them?

My calm confidence that Mr Reagan is not in fact squaring up for a showdown is only soured by my memory of an incident in his autobiography. In his college days Reagan had to earn his summer vacation money by working as a lifeguard at a large swimming pool. He reckoned that during that time he saved nearly 100 people from drowning, of whom not one ever thanked him. Many, in fact, had turned on him and been angry because he had made them look like fools, which had taught him one lesson in life: nobody is ever grateful for being rescued.

I think Mr Reagan is wrong there. In fact, Mr President if you happen to be reading this, I am willing to commit myself now to being grateful if you save our lives in the future. I don't think I'm totally alone in this. Many Britons feel the same way. We'd all be, you know, really quite grateful, not to put too fine a point on it, actually.

Organic alternatives



After all the interminable squabbling between farmers who, understandably, resent people telling them how to do their job and ecologists who, equally understandably, are concerned about the effects of modern farming methods, it is pleasant to record some success in reaching a compromise. Farmers who are uneasy about the indiscriminate use of agrochemicals, but cannot bring themselves to give them up altogether, are showing increasing interest in the activites of Organic Farmers and Growers, an East Anglia-based cooperative. Although essentially dedicated to wholly biological methods, this organization has opened a secondary grade of membership to farmers prepared to restrict themselves to non-residual agrochemicals which can be shown not to damage the soil or affect the nutritional value of the crop.

The snag is that organic farming is still officially regarded as a fringe activity. Hence, through no fault of their own, the agricultural research institutes, whose paymasters are the Ministry of Agriculture and the Department of Education and Science, are largely inhibited from looking at alternatives to conventional agrochemicals.

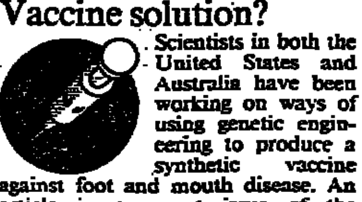
Nothing daunted, the organicists, or semi-organicists have come up with a list of recommended substances. In place of ammonium nitrate, perhaps the most controversial of all fertilizers, it recommends nitro-chalk and Chilean nitrate of soda or potash. Lime should be natural chalk or limestone, liquid seaweed can be used as a foliar feed, and sulphur is said to be excellent for controlling fungal diseases.

These are early days yet and, until the ministry is prepared to fund an impartial evaluation programme, claims remain no more than claims. But a recent issue of *Farming News* quotes a North Yorkshire farmer who this year spent only £17 an acre on agrochemicals for his winter wheat, is confident of yields of up to three tonnes an acre and expects it also to command a premium for high quality.

FINDINGS

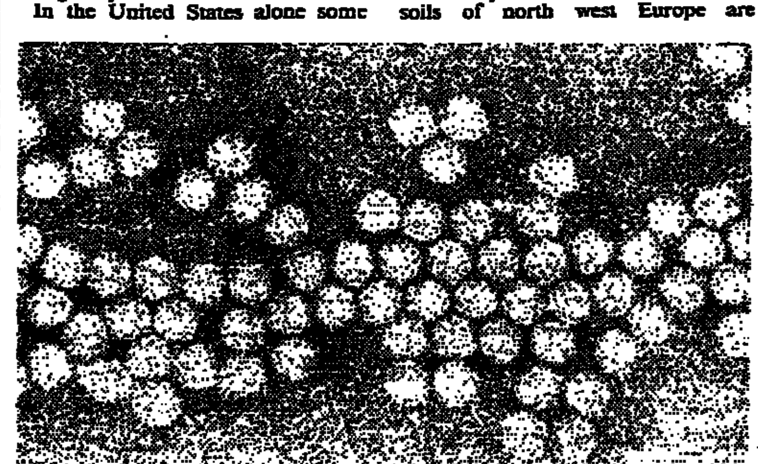
A series reporting on research: AGRICULTURE

Vaccine solution?



Scientists in both the United States and Australia have been working on ways of using genetic engineering to produce a synthetic vaccine against foot and mouth disease. An article in a recent issue of the *Australian Veterinary Journal* describes the cloning of genes from the virus in an experimental vaccine which, in demonstration trials with small numbers of pigs and cattle, suggest that it could provide significantly greater immunity than present biologically derived vaccines.

In the United States alone some 3,000 million doses of biological vaccine, containing killed or weakened viruses, are administered every year. The British authorities have, until now insisted on a ruthless slaughtering policy to eradicate occasional outbreaks and to keep the country officially free of the disease, but the possibility of one day having to resort to vaccination if an outbreak got out of control has not been excluded.


The foot and mouth virus: vaccination may be the best answer

Profitable peat

For some reason peat, though for centuries a traditional fuel in Ireland, has seldom attracted much interest in Britain except as a horticultural fertilizer. But now in Scotland, where 821,000 hectares or more than 10 per cent of the total land area is peat farmers are being urged to consider its commercial possibilities. When dried to a 35 per cent moisture content (in its natural state it is more than 90 per cent water), a pound of peat has a calorific value of about 6,000 BTU's, about half that of coal.

Wild Wheat

Organic methods or not, there has probably never been greater interest among British farmers in wheat growing. Not only has it proved a consistently productive and, at present EEC price levels, a profitable crop, but it has become clear over the last few years that the climate and soils of north west Europe are conducive to higher yields than almost anywhere else in the world.

The latest guide published by the Plant Breeding Institute and the National Seed Development Organization devotes a chapter to breeding for disease resistance. Because of potentially very high yields, fungicides are used more intensively in Britain and northern Europe than elsewhere, it points out, and many farmers apply them prophylactically to control eyespot and foliar diseases.

But pathologists have recently been warning that chemicals which are widely used for long periods will become less effective as insensitive forms of pathogen involve. For this reason the institute has high hopes that its experiments with *Aegilops ventricosa*, a wild relative of wheat with high resistance to eyespot, may lead to the development of varieties which will not require fungicide treatment.

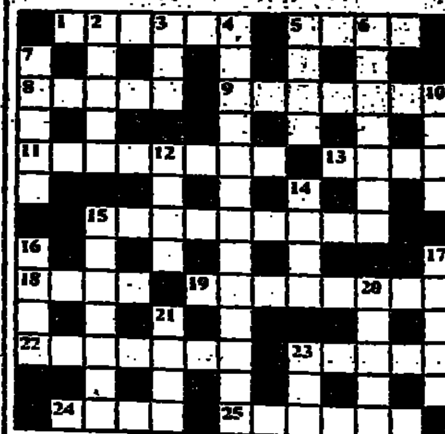
Grassroots opinion

A subject of some rivalry between scientists at the Grassland Research Institute at Maidenhead, and at the Agricultural Research Council's Letcombe laboratory, near Wantage, has been their mutual preoccupation with root growth. But the trouble with roots is that they grow out of sight and for the last 40 years researchers have been trying to figure out some way of observing them without destroying them.

The usual method is to take soil cores, separate the roots from the soil and measure them, but this is recognized to be time-consuming, labour intensive and destructive. The Letcombe laboratory has recently been experimenting with transparent glass tubes inserted into the soil; root growth inside the tubes is observed and recorded by a closed circuit television camera coupled to a video cassette recorder.

But Mr Robert Collins, a computer programmer at the GRI, describes this somemwhat scornfully as a variation of growing beans in a jam jar, since the glass tubes distort the natural root pattern. Mr Collins is planning shortly to do a Ph.D. in computer modelling of root growth and would very much like to hear from readers with any ideas.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 142)



ACROSS
1 Not common (6)
5 Jeer (4)
8 Drugged cigarette (5)
9 One who gives up (7)
11 Presidential democracy (8)
13 Island (4)
15 Warlike (9)
18 Noisy quarrels (4)
19 Envy (8)
22 Flammable gas (7)
23 Immature sows (5)
24 Memorandum (4)
25 Soundness of mind (6)

DOWN
2 Curl tightly (5)
3 Decay (3)
4 Perfection (13)
5 Fierce (4)
6 Fine cloth (7)
7 Norwegian sea inlet (5)
10 Stench (4)
12 Waistband (4)
14 Filthy (4)
15 Enchant (7)
16 Cuckoopint (4)
17 Romany (5)
20 Dark (5)
21 Market (4)
23 Information (3)

SOLUTION TO No 141
ACROSS: 1 Mischievous 9 Edifice 10 Irish 11 And 13 Sump 16 Miss 17 Alters 18 Upon 20 Yeti 21 Opiate 22 Ante 23 Ache 25 Spa 28 Couch 29 Chimera 30 Permissible
DOWN: 2 Idiom 3 Coif 4 ILEA 5 Void 6 Utilise 7 Reassurance 8 Cheshire cat 12 Normal 14 Pan 15 Step up 19 Obtrude 20 Yea 24 Creel 25 Sham 26 ACAS 27 Hi fi

MEN'S FASHION by Suzy Menkes

FASHION EDITOR'S COMMENT

Menswear is making news again. For the first time since the 1960s, the peacock parade of street fashion majors on men. And from the stylishness of the street has come a resurgence of confidence and enthusiasm for men's clothes in general.

This autumn sees shop openings for men pop like flashbulbs (see list below) in London. But the new surge of interest in menswear is fashion worldwide. Significantly, some of the star designer names of the past five years like Giorgio Armani and Ralph Lauren started their careers as menswear designers. Others have had their greatest commercial success with menswear, with Calvin Klein and Pierre Cardin crotch-and-crotch in the selling race for underpants.

Menswear used to be an option that established designers would discuss but not take up. Now the emerging names – like Comme des Garcons – move into menswear before you can say "knife pleat".

The point about menswear is that it is no longer based on well-pressed pants, on conforming and conservatism. Although the general trend in men's fashion is towards simple, clean-cut and classic clothes, something has happened to release the inhibitions of men so that designers can now play with colour, fabric and even shape.

I believe that it is street style that has unlocked the pent-up enthusiasm for fashion among men. Exhibitionism in the British male has been raised to its lacquered peak in the fantastically-dyed coxcombs of punk. The fragmented fashions that have followed – post-punk, Mohican, Hobo and now the Casuals – all challenge our assumptions that men don't care about style; that men's fashions change far more slowly than women's; that man no longer dresses to appeal to the opposite sex.

The new male look is sexy – it has that in common with the 1960s. But that now means an awareness of the body, of its health and strength, and perhaps a sociological understanding that women can now be the sexual aggressors and that men should dress to attract.

My column today, saluting the new movements in men's fashion, inaugurates a regular series of articles and reports on men's fashion. These will include news reports of the ever increasing number of men's fashion shows and shops, as well as reportage of the all-important street movements and interviews with men of style about what they like to wear.

I know from those readers (male) who have berated me in the past for missing out on menswear, that there is a demand for men's fashion coverage that does not see male models as female fashion's ultimate accessory. I hope that women who see part of the fashion coverage given over to men will consider it a bonus.

Both sexes, after all, can take pleasure in how the other half looks.

Clean cut

Simple clothes and uncomplicated cut, but imaginative use of colour and especially texture – that is the feeling of menswear this autumn. The overall image is of the honourable schoolboy, upper class chic spiced with cheek.

The new clean cut means sweaters in strong geometric shapes and patterns that divide the body into blocks of colours. The plain, round-knecked sweater, often worn with just a simple pair of trousers, is in striking contrast to the layers of shirts, tank tops and jackets, the complex fair isle and Nordic patterns that were earlier hallmarks of men's style. Everything is now pared away – collars, details like tabs, double cuffs and pockets. Less is definitely more.

"People just don't realize that it is far harder to design simple clothes than complicated ones," says Paul Smith, a Nottingham-born designer, who describes his clothes as "classics with a twist" and who opens this morning a new shop next door to his existing one in Covent Garden (bringing his shop total to four).

"Suddenly the menswear thing has got a lot more lively. Men have started to break rules. It is now acceptable to have a pale pink sweater. The breakfast TV presenters have helped. They have put the idea about that you can be a serious person without a jacket on."

Scott Crolla was just flying off to Sehm, the menswear show in Paris, when I talked to him in his Mayfair shop that has the faded grandeur of an English country mansion. Crolla has tried to recreate the classic British look ("to bring back the old standards") but with flashes of fun, like boldly patterned surfer shorts or regular shirts made in tactile, thick-weave Indian fabrics.

"I believe in making quite classic shapes with the fashion influence coming in the fabric," says Scott Crolla, who trained, like his partner Georgina Godley, as a fine artist. Their painter's pallette of colour is evident in the new knits, made in abstract blocks of colour by a Welsh supplier. (Most of Crolla's clothes are made to their designs by small British manufactures.)

Their customers are 30-plus, upper class "as many in the City as in design-concious jobs".

Georgina Godley says: "Men's fashion is getting freer. In our market we are dealing with a conventional man who has always worn exactly the right thing for the country, the city, the evening. But the male sensibility is suddenly not afraid of showing off again".

Established menswear companies (especially from abroad) look to the innovative young menswear designers in Britain whose clothes express most nearly the street mood. At the MAB menswear fair for the trade at Earls Court next weekend, there is a group of the avant garde, who show under the banner of the English Menswear Designer Collections and who include Charlie Allen, Aditti, Su Nicholson for Sioux and the appropriately named Street Clothes.

All this movement in menswear is reflected right through to the high street, where a chain like Hepworth has been given new coordination and style and department stores are devoting fresh energy to menswear. Here is a list of some of the new launches

- CACHAREL opening today at 103 New Bond Street, selling the complete Cacharel men's collection as well as women's and children's clothes.
- CUE SHOP with young fashions opened last week at 92 Queensgate, Peterborough. The third free-standing Cue shop from Austin Reed following Kingston and Milton Keynes.
- DEMOB opening a man's shop at 10 Upper James Street on Monday to sell the young and interesting menswear designers like Chris Bruce and Robyn Archer.
- KATHARINE HAMNETT at ICE, 14a St Christopher's Place, the first floor devoted to her designs from next week.
- GIANFRANCO FERRE opening in Bond Street and GIANNI VERSACE opening a new larger shop.
- MARCEL LASSANCE of Paris opening at 32-34 Great Marlborough Street on Monday.
- PAUL SMITH opening his new menswear store today at 43 Floral Street with a suit room with 300 suits, separates and accessories.

UPPER CRUST FEET

Shoes AND socks bring the country gentleman look to town. Suede rubs ankles with leather. The utterly English brogues and Oxfords set the pace among the moccasins.

Left: suede and leather tasselled loafer by Charles Jourdan, £102 from 39-43 Brompton Road and Plumline, 41 Floral Street. Socks by S. Fisher, Covent Garden.
Centre: leather and stamped suede lace-up £69.50 Sarah Medway, The Ritz, Piccadilly. Grey/black houndstooth check socks, £6, Paul Smith, 44 Floral Street.
Right: grey leather toe-capped Oxfords £32.99 from Sacha, Oxford Street. Wolsey diamond mesh socks £2.20 from leading stores.

Left: mixed leather and stamped crocodile pump, assorted colours, £27.99 from Ravel, Oxford Circus, W.1. and branches. Fine ribbed gentleman's silk socks £6.75 from Liberty.
Centre: quilted-front black leather pump cut like gentleman's slipper, also assorted colours £19.99 from Dolcis main branches. Two-tone ribbed cotton socks, £3.95 from Liberty.
Right: traditional Oxford brogue in brown and black, by Cheaney, £47.95 from A. Jones and Sons, 436 The Strand and branches. Socks by Wolsey. Illustrations by MICHAEL DAVIDSON





HAIR by JOEL O'SULLIVAN at BURLINGTONS, 1 Blandford Street, W1
Photographs by JAMIE LONG

Above: Slate grey geometrically patched fine knit sweater, also black, £125. Plain and stripe mixed cotton shirt, £82. Both Homme by Comme des Garcons at Browns Men's Shop, 23 South Molton Street, W1. Grey pebbly tweed trousers, £25 from Benetton, South Molton Street, W1 and branches.

Above right: Abstract colour rust, navy and bottle green crew neck, also yellow, pink and blue £80. Blackwatch viyella trousers £38. Both from Crolla, 35 Dover Street W1 in three weeks.

Left: School uniform striped cardigan with button V-front grey, green and burgundy and other assorted colours, £33.90 from Fiorucci, 126 Kings Road, SW3. Steel grey finely striped shirt, assorted colours £26 by Willi Wear from Way In at Harrods; The Warehouse, Glasgow; Apartment, Brighton. Brushed cotton trousers £49.50, woolly tie both from Liberty.

Status ousts protest

Chris Harris



The "Casual" kids. Left: Paul Moreton, 19, in Browns geometric crew-neck. Centre: Larry Hibberd, 21, in Armani's colour-block cotton knit. Right: Paul Howes, 19, in Armani with eagle logo on sleeve bought from Gee 2 Kings Road.

Punk, the uniform of protest, disaffection and despair, is officially dead. Long live "Casual", the image-conscious, status-label craze that has put brand names back on the backs of a new generation.

"Casual" started as a sports-led movement, with Fila and Tacchini tracksuits, Ellesse T-shirts and Slazenger sweaters current collectors' items. Footwear is still totally sports-oriented with Diadora trainers (endorsed by Bjorn Borg) outpacing Nike and Addidas. But "Cas" clothing has moved on to embrace status fashion names like Pringle, Cerruti and Cardin that have no special connection with the sports track or tennis court.

Designer logos are the new kids' chic. The Lacoste crocodile, the Fiorucci triangle, the Pringle lion and more recently the Armani eagle are being worn by boys who want to look affluent. (Their beat is actually the tough side of inner cities and their twin meccas Anthony Howard James in Walworth Road and White Hall Clothiers in Camberwell Road).

Money is the root of this particular fashion flowering. ("Please don't print how much my sweater cost," says a 19-year-old. "I told my mum it was £24.99 and that my Burberry was £30!").

Saturday jobs, pocket money, birthday windfalls and fruit machine winnings all go towards clothes, not bought as some might suspect in cut-price shops and markets, but from regular suppliers like Browns or Harrods.

The "Casual" cult of wearing your status on your sleeve/breast pocket is a distorted mirror image of high fashion's preoccupation with rents, tears and worn fabrics. But that look, of course, also started in the street.

THE TIMES DIARY

Busman's holiday

What does a Foreign Secretary take away for holiday reading? This year it was three documents on how to improve the Diplomatic Service: the Plowden report of 1964, the Duncan report of 1969, and the notorious Berrill report perpetrated by the now defunct Think Tank in 1977. Given that reforming the Foreign Office is only marginally less difficult than refitting the Mary Rose for service as a Thames disco cruiser, I can only wonder what's on Sir Geoffrey's mind: and what kind of mind, come to that, finds such stuff relaxing.

Sporting life

If Jeffrey Archer wrote thrillers about sport, his characters would all behave like John McEnroe. Real life is different, sometimes. Archer says he was "amazed" after the defeat of Kent by Somerset in the NatWest Trophy at Lords on Saturday when Tavare, the Kent captain, came into the Somerset changing room and shook the hand of each player. Kent then sent round a case of "the very best champagne". The event was also witnessed by Archer's fellow Somerset supporter John Cleese. Both must have been well and truly "amazed" by such potent sportsmanship: when I asked Archer what brand he had been drinking, he couldn't remember.

Mongoose tales

Our mongoose correspondent writes: "Paragraphs about mongooses are not to be written lightly. The mongoose is a very special beastie. Some 60 years ago a grocer in Helensburg, Scotland, kept one at complete liberty in his shop. It spent most of the day on the counter, chatting to customers, and was never known to bite man, woman or child. Needless to say, the shop's mice and rat population was zero.

"The Islington lady's experience of a mongoose which accompanied her round the house supported by her bra-strap is totally in character. In my youth I spent many hours in a small zoo in Glasgow where a meerkat (the banded mongoose) and I had a special relationship. My arrival in the place was the signal for a wild vocal display which translated as 'Come on, let me out!' I would button my jacket and hold open my lapel before opening his cage. He would then leap inside my jacket, quickly turn round and nestle comfortably with his head protruding. This supported, he accompanied me round the place. I never knew an animal so eager for human association or so grateful for it."

My informant is Edward Campbell, a kindly Scot who used to be literary editor of the *Evening News* in London. I have a story to tell about him. A book was published about the terrible inflation in pre-Hitler Germany, a although it was not the paper's usual cup of tea, Campbell reckoned it ought to be reviewed. He advanced upon and hapless writer and growled: "I need 500 words on the last days of the Weimar Republic – but keep it light." The *News*, alas, went the way of the Weimar Republic not long after.

BARRY FANTONI



"For the next few days, all I'll get from Gerald is 'Who's hidden the dictionary?'"

Growing pains

The first year of life has been no bed of roses for *Gardening from Which?*, the Consumers' Association's attempt to get its members back to the soil, which has nevertheless celebrated its birthday issue with the boast that it already has a bigger circulation than any other gardening monthly. Teething troubles included a long-term durability test on fruit cages that came to grief because a motorcyclist drove through one; a plant trial on sweetcorn battered into succotash by a freak hailstorm; tests on clematis that resulted in the best specimens being stolen, and a weedkiller test nipped in the bud when a gardener in the park that had agreed to set aside a test plot for CA decided that he didn't like the look of all those weeds and hoed it. If only the stories in the magazine were as much fun . . .



The World Wilderness Congress is a collection of well-meaning souls who convene every few years to sing the praises of nature in the raw: "Wilderness – A Matter of Spirit", "Wilderness – A Holistic View", "Wilderness – A Global View", that sort of thing. This year's bash, from whose agenda I have winkled those delicacies, is to be held on the shores of Findhorn Bay, Scotland, next month. Its logo is "the Erythina leaf, surrounded by arrows to indicate the bringing together of peoples from around the world who care about the Wilderness and its protection". My tame legume expert at Kew thinks the logo must refer to a large genus of a sub-family of legumes, mainly tropical and sub-tropical and useful for their red seeds (worn as necklaces) and some rather nasty alkaloidal compounds (insecticides). He can only surmise, because "Erythina" does not appear in any of his reference works; presumably what is meant is "Erythrina". Legumes, of course, are also notorious for generating wind in those who consume them.

PHS

John Witherow on the weapons that could turn the Gulf War

Exocets for Iraq, courtesy of France

Some time this month, unless the French get cold feet, the first of five Super Etendard jets will touch down at an airbase near the northern end of the Gulf. Their arrival will signal a new phase in the Iran-Iraq war that threatens to push the entire region into turmoil.

Baghdad says that the planes, which will be accompanied by re-trained Iraqi Mirage pilots and gene^us supplies of Exocet missiles, are there for only one reason: to sink tankers. The result of that, they hope, will be to sever Iran's oil exports and force the Ayatollah Khomeini to end the debilitating war that has dragged on for nearly three years.

The repercussions of such a move, however, could go much further than the Middle East. The worst consequence, say western strategists, would be a wide conflagration in the Gulf and the military intervention of the United States, France and Nato powers. If that happened, there is no telling where the crisis would end.

News of the impending delivery first appeared in *Le Monde* last June. It seemed that France, one of Iraq's major arms' suppliers and a country with a huge financial stake in the survival of President Saddam Hussain's regime, had agreed to lend the jets in return for financial commitments and goodwill.

It had already supplied helicopter-launched Exocets, which had been used with some success well before the sea-skimming missile entered the English vocabulary with such impact during the Falklands war. Lloyd's intelligence unit puts the number of ships damaged or sunk during the Gulf conflict at 34, with a further 80 sealed in the Shatt al Arab waterway after the war started in September, 1980.

But the Super Etendards, which will come from France's stockpile of about 60, could dramatically alter the balance. With a superior range as well as their in-flight refuelling capability they could control the northern Gulf, hitting ships at will. Kharg Island, from where most of Iran's oil is exported and which has survived several Iraqi raids largely unscathed, would be a prime target. "Just imagine," said one oil expert, "if they blew up a tanker loading at the island. It could devastate Iran's oil exports."

Even if such an attack failed, consistent raids on tankers would lead to prohibitive insurance rates, which have already increased 150-fold since the war started, and would deter owners or crews from entering the war zone.

'We don't care which nationality of ships we attack. They should think 10 times before they enter the area," an Iraqi government spokesman said. "This is an economic as well as military war. Iran has cut our oil exports so we will cut theirs".

It took Iran a while to react to the news but when it did it was in uncompromising terms. If the planes were used "it would destroy the security of the Gulf" and "make it unsafe for one ship to enter or exit," it said. There were also threats to retaliate against Iraq's Gulf allies.

These were no idle words. Though Iran's air force is a pale shadow of its former self under the Shah, it can still put 40 advanced fighter-bombers in the air. Kuwait has already suffered three air raids meant as a warning and Iran is quite capable of mining or obstructing the Strait of Hormuz, thus blocking oil exports from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates.

That contingency was foreseen by the former US President Jimmy Carter, during the Iranian revolution. He warned that if the Strait were blocked the US would intervene. Nothing has been said in Washington to change that commitment. The French, too, have a fleet in the Indian Ocean and may also be tempted to keep access to the Gulf open. Such a move would probably be answered by Iran.

The *Washington Post* reported that the US, in an attempt to improve the situation, had made "polite inquiries" to the Quai d'Orsay about the aircraft delivery, but there had been no confrontation. An American official said: "The whole idea of sinking a tanker in the Gulf is regarded very seriously by us. Providing this equipment is not very helpful." Still, he added, the French would "do what they want to do."

The possible implications of the loan, however, have led to differences in the French administration. The Finance Ministry and some senior military officers are said to be opposed, pointing to the unfavourable terms and possible repercussions. With France's involvement in Chad, the political consequences must also be weighing on the mind of President François Mitterrand. But those in favour point to the importance of maintaining good relations with Baghdad and argue that the planes and missiles could help end the war, rather than escalate it.

With this in mind, western observers are divided about whether President Saddam Hussain will indiscriminately attack shipping in the northern Gulf. He has consistently sought peace but has been rebuffed by Khomeini, who has demanded his overthrow and huge war reparations of up to £100 billion.

To make matters worse, Iraq's oil exports have been cut to one third of Iran's and there are signs of low morale among the million-strong armed forces, which have been on the defensive in harsh desert conditions. Iraq has managed to fight on only with the aid of its Gulf allies, who initially saw the conflect confining Iran's fundamentalist brand of Islam. Their enthusiasm is waning, however, and they want a solution almost as much as Baghdad.

An oil company executive said: "Saddam's best chance is to threaten to escalate the war to force Tehran to negotiate. The war is much more damaging to Iraq and Khomeini seems prepared to accept steady attrition. The Iraqis are very, very desperate. They feel the Iranians won't give them an inch so they have little to lose.

"Even if the war is escalating with the involvement of the superpowers Saddam may use it to his advantage to get them to make Khomeini settle."

Others are more sceptical. An expert on Kuwait said the country is worried about the threat and is strengthening its air defences. But he added: "I can't see Saddam stepping up the war right away. If it leads to retaliation against his Gulf allies, he'll be discredited. And he's not such a fool."

An Iranian observer also played down the threat. "It's part of a call-my-bluff game," he said. "Iraq is hoping to alarm the Gulf states so much that they will cough up more money. If they did start hitting tankers it would lead to even worse pollution than already exists in the Gulf and would make the French international terrorists by proxy."

However the Institute of Strategic Studies in London is treating the problem more seriously. It points out that Iran is developing oil exporting ports farther south but might well retaliate to any Exocet attacks. "At the moment it's a cause for concern, not alarm," one expert commented.

The Iraqis, meanwhile, remain adamant the Super Etendards will be used. "We're not taking the planes out just to polish them," one said.

David Marquand

Now we must turn hope into votes

As the Alliance parties prepare for their conferences this month, they face a much more formidable challenge than either has yet admitted. In the past few weeks, we have heard a great deal about the pros and cons of a merger between the Liberal Party and the SDP. We have heard hardly anything about the purposes which a merged party – or, for that matter, two unmerged parties – should pursue. Yet if the election has taught us anything, it should have taught us that at this stage in our history purpose needs more attention than structure.

In the long run, merger seems to me not only desirable, but inevitable. In the short run, it is a distraction. The really urgent task is to decide where we want to go. If we do that properly, the question of what vehicle to travel in will answer itself.

For there is a paradox in the election results, which we ignore at our peril. The familiar, class-based party system, which the Alliance came into being to destroy, is now disintegrating. But it is Mrs Thatcher who has picked up the pieces, not David Owen or David Steele. Penrith notwithstanding, there is in fact an ominous parallel between the electoral realignment that took place 60 years ago, when the old Liberal Party lost its place to Labour, and the realignment taking place today.

In 1914 the Conservatives were divided, demoralized and intellectually bankrupt. They had lost the last three general elections and seemed set to lose the next. Yet the collapse of the Liberal Party after 1918 led to 20 years of Conservative hegemony. Now it is Labour's turn to collapse, and once again the Conservatives are the chief beneficiaries.

Mrs Thatcher has not yet emulated her party's interwar achievement, but she is the first prime minister in modern times to win an increased majority after serving in that office throughout a normal-length Parliament. And only the very rich or the very rash would bet much money on a Conservative defeat in 1987 or 1988.

That is only the beginning of the story. The interwar Conservative Party may have been uninspiring and unadventurous, but it was not illiberal. It earned its electoral success by sedulous cultivation of the middle ground. Mrs Thatcher has treated the middle ground with contempt. Where previous Conservative governments have stood for consolidation and continuity, hers stands, quite explicitly, for a counter-revolution. In place of the broad-minded, easy-going scepticism which has been the hallmark of the British Conservative Party for most of its history, it offers a narrow fundamentalism; in place of *noblesse oblige* Tory reformism, a hard, self-centred acquisitiveness, *more remisiscent of the French right* between the wars than of anything in the British political tradition.

Yet it has won. It has won, moreover, because and not in spite of its break with past Conservative practice. For the last thing the British people now want is consolidation. They do not want a full-blown counter-revolution, but they want continuity even less. Mrs Thatcher's fundamentalism alarms them, but they applaud her determination to have done with the apologetic and arthritic corporatism of the 1960s and 1970s.

Unlike her, they still adhere to the essential liberal values of tolerance, fair play and respect for others. Like her, however, they know that the statist, paternalist, Butskellite liberalism of 30 years ago has broken down. They do not share her contempt for the very notion of the middle ground, but they can see as clearly as she does that the middle ground of the past 20 years has become a kind of political black hole, down which those who try to stand on it plunge into nothingness.

Hence the challenge of the Alliance. Given all this, Labour's doom is irreversible. Trotskyite infiltration and Michaels Foot's leadership merely set the seal on its defeat.

The Labour Party is a child of the collectivist epoch which is now coming to an end. If the choice is between Thatcherism and Labourism, Thatcherism has power on a plate.

The Alliance is thus the last, best hope of all those who cannot stomach the prospect of a 20-year Thatcherite hegemony; of all those who persist in believing that individual freedom can go hand in hand with social justice, and that a society can be efficient and successful without being callous or selfish. To realize that hope, however the Alliance must belong as unmistakably to the new, post-collectivist epoch as Mrs Thatcher does. There is no point in trying to be a sanitized Labour Party without the left.

The answer to Mrs Thatcher's market Toryism is market socialism, not Fabian interventionism. The Alliance should be more determined to strengthen competition, widen choice and break up monopolies than she is, not less. It should also be more determined than the Labour Party to redistribute resources to the poor, and to return power and self-respect to the old industrial regions.

Like all political groupings with any pretensions to mass appeal, however, the Alliance is a coalition – not just between two parties, but between a variety of tendencies in each of its parties. The Liberal Party is a coalition of new-style community politicians and old-style, middle-ground moderates. The SDP is a coalition of new-style, decentralist radicals and old-style Fabian interventionists, with a dash of managerial technocrats to complicate the mixture. In each party, perhaps in each member of each party, the future pulls against the past.

So far, the outcome has been a draw. The individual policies which we put forward last June were remarkably free of the fudge which is an inescapable ingredient of all election manifestos. The aggregate was marred by a fatal ambiguity. On the central issue of the age – the issue of collectivism versus neo-individualism, of statism versus decentralization – we faced both ways.

We have pausible excuses. The two crammed years between the formation of the Alliance and the election were too short to hammer out a coherent and comprehensive decentralist alternative to Thatcherism; in the tug-of-war between the future and the past, the past therefore had more weight. But the excuses are running thin. The time to start hammering is now.

The author is a member of the SDP National Committee.

Roger Scruton

A colonial inheritance once again cast off

Last week several air force officers, arrainged before the High Court of Zimbabwe on charges of sabotage, were acquitted, after a long trial in which the defence plausibly claimed that the accused had confessed under torture. The verdict, composed and justified according to the most scrupulous legal practice, was a model of judicial rectitude, and Mr Justice Dumbutshena deserves the highest praise for his courage and intergrity in delivering it. Besides doing credit to himself, however, Mr Justice Dumbutshena does credit to his country: he shows – what otherwise might be doubted – that it is quite possible for Zimbabwe to govern itself by a rule of law.

Or is it? No sooner had the verdict been issued, than the officers in question were rearrested, under a warrant issued by Dr Ushewokunze, the Minister of Home Affairs. This warrant permits the retention of the former accused for an indefinite period, without trial. In other words, the state has chosen to declare that it will not be governed by the decision of its judges, and that it has its own ways of dealing with those who have aroused its displeasure. This blatant mockery of the judicial process is not *the first instance of its kind in* Zimbabwe. Nor will it be the last. In countless ways Robert Mugabe's government has expressed its impatience with constitutional niceties, and its determination to have its own way, regardless of law.

Judicial independence is not a luxury. On the contrary, it is the cornerstone of constitutional government. It has now disappeared from most of central and southern Africa, and from the communist states – this fact alone should suffice to remind us of its political importance. Without judical independence no citizen has the legal means to oppose the state should it choose to attack him. Nor can the state percieve opposition to its executive commands as other than treasonable. When the Polish government finally decided to crush Solidarity, it was after the union had called for an independent judiciary: the state then realized that it was being asked to take oposition seriously, by granting it the mantle of law.

When an independent judiciary exists the state lends its sovereign power to upholding the decisions of the law courts, regardless of their content. The judge, through his verdict, is able to set the state against itself, and so to limit its power. Without judicial independence the power of the state is limited not by the law but by some other and less accessible factor – such as the power of a party, faction or pressure group. This second kind of limitation closes government to the ordinary man. He can no longer really protect himself against the powers that be. If he does not have the luck to belong to an influential faction, then his rights may be disregarded, whenever they hamper the executive command. Indeed, in the absence of judicial independence, there are no real civil rights, but only intermediate privileges, available to those with the influence to obtain them.

Virtually all modern states have "constitutions". That is to say, they have pieces of paper which are so described, and which purport to specify the procedures of government, the rights of the citizen, the powers of the executive, and so on. These documents are all lodged in that haven of mendacity, the United Nations, where they bear witness to the extraordinary power of paper over the modern intelligence.

In fact, without an independent judiciary, these pieces of paper are meaningless. What is the significance of a document stating my rights against the state, when there is no judge to whom I can appeal to enforce it, except one who is controlled or overruled by the executive power, whenever it has an interest in the outcome? It is clear that a state with a written "constitution" but without an independent judiciary – a state dedicated to the idea of "people's justice" on the Soviet model – does not really have a constitution. Conversely, one like the United Kingdom, which lacks a written constitution, but possesses an independent judiciary, is for that reason alone constitutional.

A developed legal system, with elaborate common law rights, and supported by a system of natural justice, was the most precious legacy of our empire. If it were still permissible to defend colonization, I should justify it in terms of this bequest, and at the same time contrast the colonization of Africa with the Soviet "colonization" of eastern Europe, which has advanced not by the generation but by the destruction of law.

Of course, judicial independence is difficult to achieve, since it requires that the power which appoints a judge must also be prepared to yield to him. Maybe we should not expect a new country like Zimbabwe to sustain such nuances. Perhaps only a long history of public spirit and civic virtue will enable the citizens of Zimbabwe to rediscover this precious inheritance. Meanwhile, however, we ought to allow ourselves to see, in such as Mr Justice Dumbutshena, just what the government of Zimbabwe stands to lose. In threatening to discard judicial independence, Zimbabwe threatens not only to discard what is most valuable in its colonial inheritance, but also to exclude the most virtuous of its citizens from power.

Bernard Levin: The way we live now

Reflections after a glassy reception

This is a tale of two glaziers, and I rather think that there is a moral in it.

The other day, a sashcord parted. This once happened to me, many years ago, when I had both my hands on the windowsill; not only was I obliged *there and then to give up all hopes of* a career as a concert pianist, but I faced in addition the prospect of starving to death, as I was quite unable at first to extract either of my damaged hands, let alone both. Eventually, I managed to get one out, damaging it considerably more in the process, and reach behind me to the draining board – the incident occurred in the kitchen – for a spoon, with which I managed to lever the window up far enough for me to extract my other hand, or what was left of it.

Very horrid. This time, however, I *was nowhere near the window when it* happened, but on inspecting the damage I saw that the glass in the window that had so abruptly descended was cracked. I needed, therefore, two separate repairs, and I hied me to the Yellow Pages. There being no entry under "Sashcords", I deduced that he who provides the glass will also provide the rope, and turned to "Glass merchants". My eye fell upon a full page devoted to the promotion of the "D & K Glass Company". There was no indication of what the initials stood for – "Devoted and Keen"?, "Daring and Kareful"?, "Dashing and Kwick"? – but that was of no consequence. I rang them. A sensible-sounding lady answered; do you, I inquired, replace sashcords as well as glass? They did indeed, she replied. In that case, I went on with relentless logic, will you please come and replace mine? Yes, she said, as if it was all in the day's work, and made an appointment for someone to come and measure.

Someone came; a young man with a clipboard. He measured; inquired; made an appointment for the work to be done the following afternoon; and went his way.

Tomorrow afternoon dawned; well, I suppose an afternoon can't dawn, strictly speaking, but you know what I mean. But it not only dawned; it waned, and throughout its waning no one arrived to fix my window. I rang the D & K Glass Company ("Dilatory and Kasual"?, "Don't and Kare"?, "Double and Kross"?) and made gentle moan about my window to the sensible-sounding lady. She went on sounding sensible, and helpful into the bargain, but appeared to be under the impression that the appointment had been made for the following morning. No, I explained, the visitor and I had *discussed various possibilities*, including that one, but we had finally settled, to our mutual satisfaction, on the afternoon which was e'en then moving peacefully towards its close. Well, mistakes can be made, though in this case they hadn't been (the young man had been quite clear about the appointment, which had then been confirmed with my secretary). Anyway Higher Authority was brought to the telephone, in the person of a gentleman with a Scots accent, who seemed to be the boss. There was no clue in his words as to whether he was *sensible, but it speedily became* apparent that he was not helpful. I explained the problem. "Well, what do ye want?" he asked brusquely. I wanted, I replied with a moderation that astonished me, someone to fix my window – which was, I pointed out mildly, what his firm had agreed to do. "Well, we'd better just forget it", he replied. "But your representative", I went on with more relentless logic,

I spent a few minutes musing but it brought no enlightenment...

"made an appointment on your firm's behalf, and it hasn't been kept". *"Oh, if that's your attitude"*, he said, *"I'm certainly not going to do the job"*.

My italics. Come to think of it, his italics too. At that point there seemed little point in continuing the conversation, so I didn't. But I spent a few minutes musing – I really did, I mused – on the D & K Glass Company ("Dismissive and Kurt"? "Daft and Kickworthy"?). Musing brought no enlightenment, so I returned to the Yellow Pages. Under "Glaziers" I found A. G. Saunders. Er, I said, do you do sashcords as well as glass? Yes, they said. And, er, will you do mine? Yea, verily. And, er, when could you come and measure and make an appointment? Within the hour, and we'll do the work right away; none of your fancy measurings-in-advance for us. I raised my head above the parapet. How long might the whole job take? An hour, perhaps an hour and a half. I await your arrival, I said, with the keenest anticipation. Right, mush, they replied.

They had said they would arrive within the hour; they arrived – they being a man and a boy – within 35 minutes. They had said that they would need no prior measuring, as they would bring with them everything necessary; they were as good as their word. They had said that the job would take an hour to an hour and a half; it took 45 minutes – indeed, I had just put the kettle on to make us all a cup of tea when they announced that the job was done, and could they have a dustpan and brush to clear up?

"Oh, *the difference of man and* man!" says Goneril in *King Lear*; she was obviously thinking of glaziers. But so, at the moment, am I.

Look here upon this picture, and on this. Clearly, the D & K Glass Company have got at least as much work as they can handle, and want no more; they have therefore devised a method of driving potential customers away which, though it is a little lacking in charm, certainly works. I conclude that, whatever the effects of the recession on other trades, it leaves the glassmen sitting pretty; possibly the recession in other trades is such that more and more businessmen are jumping out of windows without bothering to open them first.

Very well; D & K do not need business. But then, why is that admirable and upright soul, A. G. Saunders, so willing to perform what he promises – nay, to do *more* than he promises? It cannot be that the efficient and polite firm has less work than the inefficient and rude one; the universe could not be so unjust, and in any case there was no sound of relief at the Saunders end of the telephone, as there would have been if they had been *desperate* for work, nor *did* the Saundersmen (Saundersmanandboy, actually) show any signs of gratitude.

"Gratitude" contains a clue. It would not have occurred to A. G. Saunders to feel grateful to a customer (assuming that I am right in my assumption that the firm is deservedly doing well); such considerations do not enter into a purely commercial transaction. They hold themselves out to repair windows and sashcords; I wanted mine repaired; I was willing to pay their price; there was nothing more to it.

But there *was* more to it, for Saunders was willing to do the job, and D & K apparently were not. Now just as gratitude does not enter into it, nor does the horrible servility once offered by suppliers to customers (and indeed sometimes demanded *by* customers *of* suppliers) as the only means of being assured of the custom; recession or no recession, those days have gone for

We must devise a means of restoring 'profit' to its former esteem

ever, and a very good thing too. They have been replaced by a much better and more useful standard; the gulf is now between those who are willing to be efficient and those who are not. But the new standard has introduced a new mystery; why are some people and firms unwilling to be efficient? If you are in business, you presumably want to succeed, whatever your business may be. But plainly some in businesss are quite indifferent to success; having pondered long upon this extraordinary state of affairs, I have come to the conclusion that when the stick of real ruin was burnt, rightly, on a bonfire of changed attitudes, the carrot of profit came to be insufficiently sweet to achieve the same purpose. Once, you earned a sausage or you starved; now, since no one starves, many do not care whether they earn a *second* sausage or not.

We have created a new Morton's Fork, but it will not serve for eating sausages off. We cannot return to the days when the only choices were work or workhouse. But we have to devise a means of restoring the word "profit" to the esteem it once had but has since lost under the incessant assault of political philosophies which teach that we can all live like Elijah, fed by the ravens. Rather a large conclusion, perhaps, to draw from my tale of two glaziers. Still, I did warn you that there was a moral in it.

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هكذا من الاصل



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CIVIL WAR IN THE CHOUF

Lebanese government officials were reported yesterday as claiming they had been given no warning of the Israeli pull-back from the Chouf mountains. One understands their frustration at the results of this withdrawal, and the government's inability to cope, but the charge is manifestly absurd. The Israelis have been talking about a partial withdrawal all summer, and their decision to go ahead with it was officially announced on July 20. Since then they have twice postponed it, on urgent American and Lebanese request, while making it clear that they were determined to move before the Jewish new year, which falls on Thursday.

Israel can be legitimately criticized not for withdrawing in a hurry but for her actions and inactions in the Chouf while she was there. It was the Israelis who after occupying the Chouf without resistance from the Druze militias then controlling it last year allowed armed Phalangists from other parts of Lebanon to enter the area; and it is the Israelis, latterly, who have been turning a blind eye while the Druze brought heavy weapons into the area and used them to shell Beirut airport.

Israel, usually more than ready to denounce "terrorism" and to arrest those suspected of involvement in it, has allowed a gradually escalating war of kidnapping and shelling to go on in an area where she had assumed responsibility for maintaining order, without making the slightest attempt to disarm either of the parties involved. If Israel had wanted her departure from the Chouf to be followed by a bloodbath, she would hardly have acted otherwise.

A bloodbath is now happening. The Lebanese government would like the world to believe that it is not a civil war, but something fomented and imposed on Lebanon by outside forces. It is true that outside forces have their hand in it. The responsibility of Syria, as usual, is heavy. Syria has armed the Druze and encouraged them to defy the authority of President Gemayel's government. Syrian troops remain in occupation of the northern half of Lebanon, now in defiance of an explicit and formal request from the Lebanese government, so that the fiction that they are there by invitation of the lawful government is no longer tenable; and it was from Damascus yesterday that Mr Walid Jumblatt, the Lebanese Druze leader, generously offered to make his country "another Vietnam".

But the actual fighting is now between Lebanese citizens on both sides. What is happening is even more clearly a civil war than the events of 1975-6, for the Muslim side (or the left, or the National Movement, or whatever one likes to call it) no longer has Palestinian allies fighting alongside it.

It is also a more conventional civil war in that the government and state apparatus are now on one side, instead of being uneasily neutral as they were then, and the army of the state is doing a significant part of the fighting, thanks to the intensive American training it has had in the past year. The Americans, who went in as a peacekeeping force, must be beginning to feel more at home as the conflict rearranges itself along Vietnamese or Salvadorean lines. If they are not very careful they, and our own gallant ninety-seven along with them, will soon be fighting the war themselves; at which point the other side in its turn will claim that this is not a civil war but a war against American occupation.

WAVES FROM THE SEA OF JAPAN

When assessing the political damage done by the destruction of the South Korean airliner, Mr Andropov would do well to consider the effects on Soviet policy towards East Asia. Leaders of the two countries most directly concerned, South Korea and Japan, have condemned the shooting down of the airliner in outspoken terms. Premier Nakasone of Japan has described it as an unpardonable and barbarous act, and President Chun Doo Hwan in South Korea has used even stiffer language. Even the Chinese have spoken of Moscow's "effrontery", though in line with the more moderate tone that they are taking nowadays towards the Soviet Union, they have not condemned its action outright.

No doubt there are those in the Kremlin prepared to shrug off the expressions of outrage to which the Japanese and South Koreans have given vent. After all, Moscow does not even recognize the Government of South Korea, while it professes to regard the Nakasone Administration as little more than a cat's-paw of Washington. But more prudent counsels should prevail. It is not in the interests of the Soviet Union to antagonize the Japanese and South Koreans as it has done during the past six days, thus increasing the tension in this volatile region of the Far East.

The effect of the incident on Soviet-South Korean relations will be to undermine the limited degree of trust built up between the two sides during the last decade or so, and especially during the last twelve months. Moscow and Seoul are still deeply suspicious of each other's intentions. But in spite of its truculent North Korean ally, Moscow – like Peking – is in no hurry to change the status quo on the Korean peninsula.

Consequently there has been a series of semi-official exchanges between Moscow and Seoul during the last few years, and the South Korean foreign minister recently expressed the hope that Seoul might pursue a 'nordpolitik' similar to West Germany's 'ostpolitik' of the early 1970's. The airliner crash will effectively bring this process to a halt, though President Chun may be hardheaded enough to revive it once indignation over the crash has subsided.

The implications of the crash for Soviet-Japanese relations are more striking. Senior Japanese officials have stressed that despite the widespread revulsion felt in Japan, the incident should not be allowed to affect overall relations with the Soviet Union. In this respect Tokyo may differ somewhat from Washington, just as it did, say, with regard to sanctions over Poland. Even so, the incident is bound to aggravate the existing strains between Tokyo and Moscow. It will strengthen the hand of Mr Nakasone, who takes a hostile view of the Soviet Union, and wants to build up Japan's defences while bolstering its alliance with the United States. And it will render Soviet hopes of a more neutral, less pro-American Japan even more forlorn than they are now.

The circumstances surrounding the crash will have given people in Japan an unusually graphic impression of Soviet military power. After all, the airliner was apparently shot down just off the southern end of Sakhalin island, a Soviet military stronghold less than thirty miles from the northernmost Japanese island of Hokkaido. The four Soviet-occupied islands at the southern end of the Kurile island chain, claimed by Japan as its Northern Territories, come even closer to Hokkaido than Sakhalin does. Since the late 1970s the Russians have fortified these disputed islands, despite protests from Japan, and the impact of this development on Japan's own security will be even more apparent now than it was a week ago.

In addition, the Japanese will note the manner in which Soviet diplomacy has been conducted during the past six days. Soviet officials have signally failed to respond to Tokyo's urgent requests for information, and Japanese ships have been prevented from going to the scene of the crash to search for survivors. None of this will impress the Japanese in the least. Indeed, it is hard to think of a sequence of events more calculated to upset Japanese sensibilities, and less likely to further Moscow's political objectives.

FALSE CONFIDENCE

Information is the raw material of democracy. By the standards of the Western world, Britain, the most mature democracy, suffers from acute data deprivation. On even the biggest issues the secrecy of the government machine makes sure the citizen is not in a position to make an informed judgment between alternatives until policy has hardened.

The Thatcher administration is in the process of looking beyond the three-year horizon of its standard public expenditure survey cycle, to the late 1980s and early 1990s. Secret Treasury figures show an alarming disparity between the cost of public services and the wherewithal to fund them after 1986 – assuming the continuation of present provision and the Government's refusal to allow public borrowing to rise substantially. The choices made by the Cabinet about what shall be cut and where have large implications for the health, education, welfare and safety of all, not to mention the security of the realm from external aggression.

It would be difficult to think of an exercise of public administration that touched more directly upon the lives of all the British people. Yet the Cabinet is behaving as if it were a private company, keeping commercial information secret from its competitors. Government is not business. It exists to serve the citizenry and to protect their interests. It is financed by them through taxation. It is chosen by them through the ballot. To behave in this fashion four months after the electorate returned it with a majority of 144 seats is to show contempt for those who made it what it is – impregnable in parliamentary terms.

The Treasury team of ministers has now come to believe that private government practised on this scale on this issue is unacceptable to the point of being counter-productive. They want to lead a public debate and provide the necessary data. But will the Prime Minister let them? Hers has been the injunction of silence.

There is no good reason why those Treasury figures, plus models of spending and taxation for the late 1980s based on a range of economic assumptions, cannot be published. The Government does not have to commit itself. The Green Paper is a tried and tested vehicle for discussion. The Prime Minister has won a high reputation for honesty and insistence that the public be confronted with unpalatable truths. She must be able to see that a people is more easily reconciled to hard choices as the necessity, or case, for them is made apparent.

If nevertheless the Prime Minister insists upon the ludicrous precautions taken against leakage of details of the Treasury's exercise, she will probably defeat her own purpose. She will be pushing too far the confidentiality a government is entitled to command; whereupon it is easier for knowledgeable officials to decide conscientiously that disclosing the raw material of the democratic process is not just pardonable but their duty.

Cost of motorways

From the Chairman of the British Road Federation

Sir, Mr Harrison, of the Conservation Society (August 17), produces a very misleading criticism of motorway building. He completely ignores the desire by the public for increased personal mobility that has accompanied the rise in living standards since 1945. This led to a substantial growth in car ownership in the 1950s and 1960s, well before the present motorway network was in place. It is therefore wrong to blame motorways for the growth of traffic or the shift away from public transport.

Mr Harrison's suggestion that we can solve the congestion problem by complacently waiting for an oil shortage to force cars off the road is an insult to the 59 per cent of the adult population who hold driving licences and to all those, whether drivers or not, who use buses.

In fact, motorways have been built primarily to facilitate road travel over relatively long distances between urban areas and not as a solution to traffic congestion within these areas. However, they have had the beneficial effect of taking much heavy through traffic away from towns and villages, as well as reducing accident rates. The uncompleted section of the M40 in Warwickshire and Oxfordshire would result in another 50 communities being effectively by-passed – a very positive environmental contribution.

Provided we maintain our motorway network properly, these substantial benefits will not be short lived, as Mr. Harrison seems to think.

If the Conservation Society believe that the return of passenger and freight traffic to the railways would remove the need for motorways or solve the urban congestion problem, they are sadly mistaken. Railways cannot provide the flexibility and convenience required for most passenger and freight transport.

Mr. Harrison's final delusion is that "increasing road freight traffic causes intolerable congestion, pollution and environmental degradation in urban areas". The independent Wood report on heavy lorries in London examined these issues closely and concluded that a heavy lorry ban would have no significant effect on overall congestion and pollution levels.

Yours faithfully,
TONY DE BOER, Chairman,
British Road Federation Ltd,
Cowdray House,
6 Portugal Street, WC2.
August 19.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Cash backing for film-makers

From Mr Michael Winner

Sir, To see 36 of the highest paid people in the British film industry seeking (August 30) taxpayer support for them and their co-workers is slightly ironic.

However, as a fellow film-maker, I join in this inconsistency, albeit with some pangs of conscience, at a time of other pressing public needs. I cannot subscribe, however, to the idea that the National Film Finance Corporation, which, in my opinion, has done a poor job, should be the vehicle for distributing whatever Government money may be forthcoming.

If we accept that films are an important part of our national fibre, then some £30m per year should, I feel, be provided by Government toward film production. This should be complemented by a levy on blank cassettes (which *de facto* encourage piracy) and on films shown on TV (because the duopoly of BBC and ITV as the only buyers has kept real prices there depressed). Certainly it is not fair that British cinemas, through the Eady Levy, should have to subsidise British films when the cinemas themselves are in a worse state than the rest of the industry.

The moneys thus available should then be distributed in the same manner as the Eady Fund, namely by crediting each British film shown with further moneys pro rata to its share of box-office revenue in this country. This would avoid having to make value judgments which are notoriously suspect and boost both popular and specialist film revenues.

Further, such moneys should be withheld until the same production company makes its next British picture, thus ensuring reinvestment of this money in further British films.

I hope this practical system is adopted by the Government, as it is the only one which would genuinely help an ongoing British film industry – at the same time avoiding the loss-making running costs and overheads of the National Film Finance Corporation.

Yours sincerely,
MICHAEL WINNER, Director,
Scimitar Films Ltd,
6-8 Sackville Street, W1.
September 2.

A Liberal voice

From Mrs Phoebe Winch

Sir, Your leader, "A gravel voice from Ettrick", August 27, was misleading. Apart from the minor error of stating that Tony Greaves is Chairman of the Association of Liberal Councillors instead of our organising secretary, you imply that the ALC is part of a "disorderly dottiness" and a "gymnasium for working out political fantasies" which makes the Liberal Party uninterested in, or unsuitable for, real political power.

The facts are that the Association of Liberal Councillors is one of the bodies within the party that *has* come to terms with the political power because many of its members have political power in local authorities around the country – whether Liberal groups are in control, hold the balance, or are the main opposition.

Their effectiveness is due in part to the professionalism and expertise of Tony Greaves and our staff who provide a support service (publications, training, a very comprehensive filing and reference library, monthly bulletins, etc) for campaigners and councillors.

David Steel's desire for political discipline and responsibility by a party that is poised – with the SDP – for effective parliamentary power is already being realised by many Liberal groups in council chambers. There is therefore no difference between the aims of the Association of Liberal Councillors and the aims of David Steel.

Yours faithfully,
PHOEBE WINCH, Chairman,
Bristol Liberal Party,
8 Dowry Square,
Hotwells,
Bristol,
Avon.
August 28.

Iced bunkum

From Dr David M. Couper

Sir, I imagine Mr Redpath's iced bun (August 20) was more or less indistinguishable in flavour from a distant relative of the choc ice I bought today. This was labelled "chocolate-flavoured ice cream with chocolate flavoured coating", ingredients: E322, 471, 407, 410, 412, 102, 122, 141. Ugh!

What is this mysterious substance "E"? I think we should be told.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID M. COUPER,
26 Bovill Street,
Forest Hill, SE23.
August 21.

Soviet challenge

From Mr Roman Napets

Sir, I find it difficult to reconcile the letter of Brian Thomas (August 25) with your heading above, which was "Balanced view of Soviet challenge".

Mr Thomas's thesis is that the Soviet Union, which was "invaded in 1941", is entitled to the security provided by a system of Soviet-controlled "buffer states" and he suggests further that such a system has been made legitimate by the Western acceptance of it in the mid-forties.

Actually the Soviet expansion into "buffer states" preceded the 1941 German invasion: two years earlier the Soviet-Nazi Pact "legitimised" the Soviet invasion of Poland and the three Baltic states which, so far, have not recovered their independence.

I find Mr Thomas's statement that this does not make the Soviet Union "automatically guilty of aggression" quite astonishing. His letter contains too many half-truths and facile comparisons of Soviet and American behaviour to comment on individually. But his unqualified acceptance of the Brezhnev doctrine for Central Europe cannot pass unchallenged.

The Brezhnev doctrine has its origins in the 1939 Soviet-Nazi Pact, and evolved further in the Yalta agreement. Both treat Central Europe purely as a space for the disposition of security systems of superpowers, disregarding the fact that 200 million people of diverse nationalities happen to live there.

These nationalities each have their own history, culture and traditions and their own vision of national, sovereign, destiny. Their aspirations are ignored by many (including Western peace movements) who focus all their attentions on the relations between the superpowers. But the Central Europeans do not accept the role of "buffers" imposed on them: stubbornly and with determination they continue to struggle to achieve their aspirations. This is perhaps inconvenient to others, but cannot be ignored just to avoid unpleasant realities.

It is the relentless enforcement of the Brezhnev doctrine by the Soviet Union and not the addition of a few hundred missiles to thousands already deployed that is the greatest obstacle and danger to a stable peace in Europe.

The West, always underrating the importance of that region, ignores the lessons of history: the two world wars both started in Central Europe. The nuclear balance of terror has so far, for four decades, prevented an explosion, but the underlying causes of instability remain unrecognised by both the advocates of the "buffer states" and the supporters of the peace movements alike.

"Freedom and peace are indivisible" is not just a slick slogan – it is *the* political reality.

Yours sincerely,
R. NAPETS, Secretary,
Support Solidarność,
8 Hillcroft Crescent,
Ealing, W5.
August 27.

Investing in new ideas

From Mr J. R. Livesey

Sir, Heaven help industry if the innovation warrant suggested by William Kingston (feature, August 22) ever is imposed.

Most innovations and minor improvements to standard lines stem from each firm following a well-defined path. For example, every producer of semiconductor memories is working on getting more memory on a chip. If, after a lot of donkey work, a firm repeatedly finds itself blocked by one or other of its competitors having just obtained an innovation warrant, it will soon stop all development work and wait until the warrant runs out.

The only way the warrant system would seem to work is by licensing some firms to develop know-how in highly defined fields with all other firms having to wait until the warrants run out.

There is a lot wrong with the present patent system, mainly the high cost of obtaining patents, the high cost and delay in investigating whether a proposed venture is blocked by patents, and especially the high cost of litigation. However the system of invention warrants seems to go back beyond the Statute of Monopolies and have all the snags of the discretionary monopolies prior to that statute.

What may be wanted is not an incontestable warrant but a warrant tied in some way to protecting only a firm's own know-how without preventing others developing that know-how by themselves.

Moreover if the warrant-holder does not have to police his monopoly, who would?

The proposal of warrants would seem to be a step on the path of total state regulation of innovation with a vast bureaucracy to regulate which firms are licensed to follow which lines of development.

Yours faithfully,
J. R. LIVESEY,
111 The Albany,
Old Hall Street,
Liverpool.
August 24.

From Mr Hugh Brett

Sir, William Kingston's article (August 22) urging the introduction of a "warrant" system to foster new industries by rewarding financial investment through state "monopoly" grants merits the greatest consideration. The columns of your paper all too frequently testify to the sad fact that in the UK we are good at inventing but bad at industrialising and investing in new ideas.

The introduction of new legal concepts can play a vital role in the promotion of commercial objectives. The legal concept, for example, of limited liability assisted the expansion of commerce by introducing a simple device for channelling risk capital; and the UK concept of copyright, with *its* bias towards the protection of economic investment, gave support to the development of the UK record industry.

The UK requires investment in new industries but, as William Kingston points out, there is no legal system designed primarily to encourage this objective. The patent system today reflects the requirements of investors and industries to have an asset which can be legally licensed and sold. It is not concerned with investment; it is concerned with the protection of inventions. Hence the hurdles of obviousness and inventive level which must be overcome before a patent is issued by the Patent Office.

It is helpful to recall that in the Middle Ages "letters patent" were issued by the Sovereign to encourage investment and the establishment of industries. Often the beneficiaries were foreigners who were offered limited monopolies in return for the introduction of a new industry into the realm. Thus weavers from Flanders were encouraged to introduce their techniques into England through "letters patent" and their new cloth-making techniques established England's first great manufacturing industry.

Often "letters patent" were made subject to the creation of employment; Stephen Croyett was granted a monopoly in 1561 to make a new soap. The grant was conditional on the soap being produced within two years and on the training of at least two employees. The soap had to be as good in quality as that produced in Seville!

Mr Kingston's concept in no way seeks to reduce the present role of the patent system in protecting inventions. The "warrant" system would supplement the patent system, since it would be designed directly to meet our political and economic objectives for increased investment. The grant of a "warrant" would be discretionary and flexible and could be made conditional on various factors, as "letters patent" were in the past.

Perhaps the revitalised British Technology Group, with its involvement in the financial investment in new British industries, might direct some attention to the concept. BTG, for example, could sponsor the study of the idea through the Common Law Institute of Intellectual Property, a charity recently set up under the chairmanship of Lord Scarman, having as one of its main objectives the study of the law and the demands of new industries and technologies.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH BRETT,
Dallas Brett,
Solicitors and Attorneys,
25 Beaumont Street,
Oxford.
August 26.

Transferring prisoners

From Professor G. J. Zellick

Sir, Your useful leading article, "Far and foreign captivity" (August 26), was not wholly correct in summarizing the provisions of the Council of Europe's Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons, which the United Kingdom has just signed.

You say that a homeland asking for repatriation will have to make clear in advance what it means to do about remission, parole and so on. It is true that there is provision in the Convention for the communication of all relevant information, but the Convention explicitly provides that the enforcement of the sentence, which includes release and parole, is to be governed entirely by the law of the administering (i.e., the receiving) state.

You also say that difficulties would arise if one country considered that the prisoner had discharged his debt to society, while the other regarded him as liable to further penalties. Again, the Convention has express provisions on this point. Either state may grant a pardon, amnesty or commutation of sentence, but review of the judgment remains the exclusive right of the sentencing state and the administering state must terminate the enforcement of the sentence on being informed by the sentencing state that the sentence is no longer enforceable.

There may, as you say, be friction as a result of all this in particular cases, but the Convention has anticipated most of the practical problems and acrimonious or protracted discussion between states after a transfer has been effected is unlikely.

Your faithfully,
GRAHAM ZELLICK,
Professor of Public Law,
Faculty of Laws,
Queen Mary College,
University of London, E1.
August 30.

Economics at school

From the General Secretary of The Economics Association

Sir, It was very encouraging to see Brian Hurl's letter (August 22) revealing his colleagues' and his own belief that Sir Keith Joseph has every reason to be anxious about the neglect by British education of teaching the economic facts of life.

His reservations that the difficult subject at A level, which has been so successfully developed and still attracts more candidates every year, may not be the appropriate focus for exploring Sir Keith's ideas must certainly be stressed, however. To start from A level and then dilute down, as he suggests himself, is meaningless and expresses some of the reservations teachers have about teaching economics at O level or below the sixth form. It not only becomes far too exam-orientated but starts at the wrong end!

Whilst this association has been encouraged by industry to engage in a dialogue about the meaning of economic literacy and what that might imply for the school curriculum, the project team set up at Manchester University in 1980 is really the means through which it is hoped this complex problem will be resolved.

We are confident that the thorough-going development and widely located classroom testing of the materials produced and suitable for children of all abilities below the sixth form by this full-time research will have a great deal to contribute to this aspect of what surely must be general education for all children.

Yours sincerely,
F. W. HANKINS,
General Secretary,
The Economics Association,
Temple Lodge,
South Street,
Ditchling,
Sussex.
August 23.

Numbers dilemma for polytechnics

From Mr C.H.Robinson

Sir, Your editorial, "The polytechnics' open door" (August 31) highlights the dilemma facing polytechnics and colleges: to cram in students and maintain opportunities but put quality at risk or to say "Enough is enough" and pull up the drawbridge.

As you rightly point out, the Government "has sought to cut higher education spending without necessarily incurring the odium of turning away qualified students". The polytechnics and colleges of higher education have responded to the climate of economic restraint and have pared to the bone the cost of educating a student.

The universities, on the other hand, by decision of the University Grants Committee, have maintained resources per student, thereby turning away large numbers of applicants who are joining the lengthening queues outside public-sector colleges. Would-be qualified students have a right to expect both places and good-quality higher education. The National Advisory Body for Local Authority Higher Education warned Sir Keith in July that without further resources that quality was in jeopardy. The proposals issued this week show that both opportunities and quality are very definitely in jeopardy.

Sir Keith must surely heed the cries of those intending students and not allow them to be cheated of higher education they have been led to expect. The polytechnics and colleges must be given adequate funds to cater for the numbers of students allocated by the NAB and to maintain the standards of their courses.

Yours faithfully,
CECIL H. ROBINSON, President,
National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education,
Hamilton House,
Mabledon Place, WC1.
August 31.

Straw burning

From Mr C. G. Harriss

Sir, Perhaps I might be allowed to add my personal view to that of Mr Mitchell in his letter of August 29.

The drought has so shortened the harvest period that it has concentrated the stubble burn-off into an unusually short time. There has been premature senescence of foliage, already under drought stress, and whilst this is undeniably unsightly, I would suggest that it is temporary and would hardly occur in the majority of summers.

The trend is already to bale up more and more straw, despite the problems involved, and if only industry could accelerate the stages of development which other methods of disposal have reached then I believe burning would be a thing of the past.

I would hope that Mr Mitchell and others who may feel as he does would agree that farmers have not set about the deliberate desecration of the countryside, open as they are to the gaze of all, but have mostly carried out a practice which is vital, if yields are not to drop dramatically, with great care and as little inconvenience to others as was possible in very difficult conditions.

Yours faithfully,
C. G. HARRISS,
Wickfield Farm,
Shefford Woodlands,
Newbury,
Berkshire.
August 31.

Ever-wider berth

From Dr Paul Knapman

Sir, There appears to be an infection spreading down the West Country (apart from Japanese seaweed). It is noticeable that signs alongside moored boats are multiplying.

Two things are clear: they are more common alongside motor "gin palaces" and more popular the nearer to Southampton the boat is registered. Even sailing yachts from Cornwall are now not immune from the infection.

There is a sinister progression. The signs used to say, "Please do not berth alongside". They have progressed through, "Do not berth alongside" to "Berthing alongside forbidden". Last week a board said, "Berthing alongside prohibited. By order" (of whom?)

Is the *esprit de corps* of seafaring men (or weekend yacht persons) on the wane? I wonder if next year we shall see that phrase which is the ultimate to instil terror: "Trespassers on this boat will be prosecuted"?

Yours faithfully,
PAUL KNAPMAN,
The Athenaeum,
Pall Mall, SW1.
August 31.

Cash point

From Mrs Nancy Kenny

Sir, There is a simple reason for building societies attracting more savers aged under 18 than banks. Banks are open from 9.30 to 3.30. Children are in school from 9 to 3.30. Are they to do all their saving in their holidays?

Yours,
NANCY KENNY,
The King's Mound,
9 Mansfield Road,
Oxford.

Missing the point

From Mr Michael Rubinstein

Sir, At the Hayward Gallery where part of the Sculpture Show is currently exhibited, I was not surprised to see a notice reading: "Way out Toilets".

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL RUBINSTEIN,
6 Raymond Buildings,
Grays Inn, WC1.
August 30.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE
September 5: The Right Hon. Margaret Thatcher, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) and Mr Denis Thatcher have left the Castle.

By command of The Queen, the Viscount Boyne (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London this morning upon the Arrival of the Governor-General of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Lady Gun-Munro and welcomed Their Excellencies on behalf of Her Majesty.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
September 5: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips this morning opened the XXII Annual Congress of the British Equine Veterinary Association at the University of York where Her Royal Highness was received on arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for North Yorkshire (the Marquess of Normanby).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, attended by Mrs Richard Carew Pole, travelled in the Royal Train.

KENSINGTON PALACE
September 5: The Duchess of Gloucester this morning opened the IV World Congress of the International Society for Prosthetics and Orthotics, as Patron of the Congress, held at Imperial College of Science and Technology, London.

The Hon Mrs Munro was in attendance.

A memorial service for Sir Frederick Kearns will be held at the Royal Parish Church of St Martin-in-the-Fields on Tuesday, October 4 1983, at 11.30am.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Mr Alan Hooper will be held at St Paul's, Covent Garden, at noon today.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr G. K. P. Watkins and Miss J. L. Hamilton
The engagement is announced between Garth, son of Mr and Mrs D. S. Watkins, of Johannesburg, South Africa, and Jane, daughter of Sir Michael and Lady Hamilton, of Lordington House, Chichester, Sussex.

Mr J. B. Karslake and Miss N. C. Raison
The engagement is announced between John Burgess, elder son of Brigadier and Mrs Antony Karslake, of Parsonage House, Watchfield, Oxfordshire, and Naomi Celia, eldest daughter of Mr Timothy Raison, MP, and Mrs Timothy Raison, of Hillbreak, Brill, Buckinghamshire.

Mr J. MacGregor and Miss A. E. Holt
The engagement is announced between Jamie, eldest son of Mrs Moira Notcutt and Mr Graham MacGregor, of Cape Town, and Anne, youngest daughter of Mrs Eileen Holt and the late Mr Norman Holt, of Reigate, Surrey. The marriage will take place in England.

Dr G. Q. Maling and Miss J. A. C. Evans
The engagement is announced between Guy, son of Dr and Mrs D. H. Maling, of Defynnog, Powys, and Julie, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Evans, of Beverley, North Humberside.

Mr M. C. G. Martin, RN and Miss E. MacCaw
The engagement is announced between Mark, son of Mr and Mrs John Martin, of Billingshurst, West Sussex, and Emma, elder daughter of Commander and Mrs Brian MacCaw, of Chartham, Canterbury, Kent.

Mr G. S. Miller and Miss H. M. Gavin
The engagement is announced between Glenn, elder son of Mr and Mrs R. W. Miller, of Rayleigh, Essex, and Helen, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs P. F. Gavin, of Worsley, Manchester.

Mr N. Pilkington and Miss C. Bonsor
The marriage will take place shortly between Nigel, youngest son of Mr Thomas Pilkington and of Mrs Vivien Pilkington, and Celia, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Bonsor.

Mr M. F. T. Stephenson and Miss P. D. Lincoln
The engagement is announced between Mathew Francis Timothy, son of Mr and Mrs T. H. Stephenson, of Bakewewell, and Philipa Elphine, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. D. Lincoln, of Chester.

Marriage

Mr A. Marino and Miss E. M. Kronk
The marriage took place quietly in New York on September 3 between Mr Alfonso Marino and Miss Eve Kronk. The bride was attended by Miss Janine Marino and Mr Russell Marino was best man.

Brentwood School

Michaelmas Term begins today. M. K. P. Davies succeeds T. E. Hare as head of school. Half term is from October 21 to 30. Old Brentwoods day will be on November 5. Term ends on December 16.

Dean Close School

Autumn Term starts today. Kevin Leech is head of school and Peter Baylis is captain of rugby. Mr C. M. Kenyon has retired from Gate House and Mr M. S. Symonds succeeds him as housemaster. Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Spreadbury becomes bursar on the retirement of Brigadier J. H. Montagu. On October 1 the school is having an open day. Old Decanian Day for games against the school is October 21 and term ends after the carol service which is on Thursday, December 15, at 3 pm.

Dulwich College

Michaelmas Term begins today. C. A. Pearce is captain of school and A. R. Mullins is captain of football. The fifth Old Alleynian Reunion (1966-75) will be on October 8. House plays will be performed in the Edward Alleyn Hall on November 5. The Christmas concert will be held in the Fairfield Halls on December 5 and the service of lessons and carols will be in Chapel on December 11. Half-term will be October 22-30 inclusive, and term will end on December 16.

King's College School, Wimbledon

Autumn Term begins today with 648 boys in the senior school and 376 in the junior school. R. H. Montgomery is captain of the school and B. K. Desai is vice captain.

Mr B. Stokes succeeds Mr H. Fraser as head of Common Room and Mr J. Basden succeeds Mr R. Hudson as housemaster of Maclear. Mr J. Davies becomes senior housemaster. Mr J. Rosser has retired from the junior school Common Room after 37 years of service and Mr D. Warburg after 22 years.

The centenary dinner of the Old King's Club will be held at the school on Friday, October 28, and the Corporation of KCS will meet on Saturday, December 10. Term ends on December 13.

St Dunstan's College

Michaelmas Term begins today and ends on December 16, exeat being from October 22 to 30. D. C. Edwards continues as head of school. The guest of honour at prize giving on September 28 is Dr Bryan Thwaites, Principal of Westfield College, London University. The Michaelmas concert will be on November 9, and the Festival of Lessons and Carols on December 13. The Old Dunstonian Association dinner will take place at the college on December 9.

Birthdays today

The Right Rev John Bickersteth, 62; Sir Derman Christopherson, 68; Major-General L. T. Furnivall, 76; General Sir Peter Hellings, 67; Mr Roger Knight, 37; Miss Monica Mason, 42; Mr Justice Pain, 70; Lieutenant-General Sir John Read, 66; Dr R. D. Reid, 85; Sir James Stubblefield, 82; Miss J. A. Tredgold, 80; Sir Anthony Wagner, 75; Mr J. R. C. Young, 46; Sir William McEwan Younger, 78.

RAF Valley presentations

After successfully completing their advanced flying training for fast jet aircraft at No 4 Flying Training School RAF Valley, the following officers received their wings from Air Marshal Sir Michael Armitage, Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff (Intelligence):

Flight Lieutenant R M Fletcher, Flying Officer N Priest, Pilot Officers A G Andrew, B R Cornes, P R Shaw.

Flight Lieutenants L T Hallett, G Riddell, T J Roche, Pilot Officers P N Birch, S J Friday, P C McGilvray, G W Middleton, A J Muskett, D W Robinson, M J Royce.

Prize winners: Cup of honour and British Aerospace trophy: Pilot Officer Andrew and Flight Lieutenant Roche; Vafaes Trophy (ground school): Flying Officer Priest and Flight Lieutenant Riddell; Wrage trophy (aerobatics): Pilot Officers Cornes and Friday; Mather trophy (navigation): Flight Lieutenants Fletcher and Roche; Flying trophy: Pilot Officer Andrew and Flight Lieutenant Roche; Paul Gay trophy (officer qualities): Flying Officer Priest and Flight Lieutenant Roche.

Christening

The infant daughter of Mr and Mrs Simon Sherrard was christened Polly Jane at St Paul's, Knightsbridge, on August 31 by the Rev Roger Russell. The godparents are Mr Roger Wilson (for whom Mr John Stancliffe stood proxy), Mr Andrew Lindsay Baylis (for whom Mr Richard Clough stood proxy), Mrs Stephen Morant, and Miss Josephine Sherrard.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Professor Kenneth J. Arrow to be President of the International Economy Association.

Princess Anne questions training of event horses

Princess Anne yesterday answered criticism that horse eventing courses and fences were too demanding by reminding the British Equine Veterinary Association Congress that measurements of speed and distances for three-day events had actually declined.

"The size of fences has remained unchanged for 15 years", she told her audience at York University.

"Therefore is it the competitors who have insufficiently trained their horses?" she asked. The Princess was delivering a paper on the preparation and training of event horses.

She said she hoped that competitors at this week's eventing at Burleigh would cooperate with Dr David Snow, of the Animal Health Trust, who will be doing blood tests on horses before and after the cross-country event.

"It might tell us something we did not know before, but owners tend to be a bit wary of things like needles. With any luck people will cooperate", she added.

"If you look at it from a racing point of view, humans are breaking records all the time but horse records have barely changed in 50 years. Does that mean the *trainers of old were better than* they are now?

"Have the horses changed or have standards slipped?

"Has the veterinary profession lost its lead in sports medicine? I think for a while they were in front of human medicine. There are all sorts of areas ready for investigation."



The Princess at York University yesterday

University news

Reading
Mr Emmanuel Carmelo Cassingena, of Venezuela, who graduated with a BA in sociology, was the best student in the final examination and has been awarded the Viola Klein prize for 1983.

Grant
The Strachey Trust has made another grant, this time of £20,000 to the location register of twentieth century English literary manuscripts and letters, based at Reading University Library.

After 10 months' work, the register is set to complete its five-year task of tracing manuscripts and letters. The trust's latest grant means that the register has met its original fund-raising target of £185,000.

Stirling
The university is to hold an open day on September 12. Among the exhibitions of academic activities and university services will be a display about the Wang Laboratories' computer manufacturing plant which is being built in the grounds of Stirling University.

Appointment
Dr Peter Henderson has been appointed to the chair in information technology, which is funded by the Central Regional Council. Dr Henderson, who will take up his post on October 1 is a lecturer in computation at Oxford University.

Bentley's team takes championship

By a Bridge Correspondent

The final of the English Bridge Union's national Swiss teams championship took place at the Queen's Hotel, Leeds, at the weekend with 106 teams having qualified from six area heats held in May.

After six matches on Saturday, R. Bentley's team held a narrow lead of one victory point which they increased to 10 victory points on Sunday. There was a tie for second place between D. Musson's Yorkshire team and P. A. Jackson's London team.

Results
1: R Bentley, R Fox, A Mould, J Mason (Derby, Leicester and North-west) 161; equal 2: D Musson, M Ferguson, G W Jepson, P D Littlewood (all Yorkshire) 141; P A Jackson, P J Bailey, D A L Burn, B J Callaghan (London); 4: J K Morris, J Hassett, R Morrish, B Hirst (North-west) 136; 5: G T Kirby, J M Armstrong (North-west), A R Forrester (Yorkshire) R Smolski (London) 133; 6: M S Smith, Mrs J C M Preddy, S M Preston, R D Coates (Hants) 132.

Luncheon

HM Government
The Earl of Gowrie, Minister of State, Privy Council Office, and Minister for the Arts, was host yesterday at a luncheon at Admiralty House in honour of Tan Sri Hashim, Secretary to the Malaysian Government.

Reception

Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Sir Sigmund Sternberg, a governor of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, was host at a recepijion held yesterday at Lauderdale House, Highgate, in honour of Professor Yehuda Bauer Machover, Professor of Holocaust Studies at the Institute of Contemporary Jewry, Jerusalem. Among those present were members of the British executive and Friends of the Hebrew University.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):

Akroyd, Mr George Sykes, of Liversedge, West Yorkshire £213,925
Briggs, Mr Solomon, of Crowlands, Lincolnshire £336,882
Brooke, Lieutenant Colonel John Acton, of Saxmundham, Suffolk, further grant of probate £799,362
Heap, Mrs Edith Mary, of Turleigh, Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire £295,360
Hill, Mr William Keith, of Falmouth, Cornwall (builder) £200,3576
Knowles, Mr Mervyn Charles Clifford, of Grendon, Nothamptonshire £325,581
Wentworth Reeve, Major-General John Talbot, of Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, Deputy Adjutant-General, Middle East Forces 1944-46 £554,300

Mutilated skeletons puzzle archaeologists

Archaeologists have been confronted by some unusual burial rites at a site at Wasperton, Warwickshire, which includes both a Roman and an Anglo-Saxon cemetery as well as a farming settlement.

About half of the 130 graves excavated have contained possessions including jewelry, knives and footwear. But the experts are puzzled by the mutilation of some of the later skeletons. Some had been decapitated after death and the head placed by the feet, while others have had the legs removed and placed around the head.



Television debut: Sandra Young, aged 22, who makes her first appearance as a presenter on the Thames Television children's programme "CBTV" today. The former art and drama student at Crewe and Alsager College of Higher Education, Cheshire, joins the regular team of Jim Sweeney, Steve Steen and Paul Henley (Photograph: John Voos)

Science report

The crow exposed as an Australian bird

By Clive Cookson

All crows originated from an Australian songbird that colonized Asia 35 million years ago. That is just one conclusion of an ambitious re-classification of the world's birds, using the methods of molecular biology.

Charles Sibley and Jon Ahlquist, of Yale University in the United States, have spent the past nine years comparing genetic material, DNA, from about a thousand bird species (more than 10 per cent of the world's total). The work has *revealed many evolutionary* relationships that were confused or concealed by traditional taxonomy based on physical structure and behaviour.

Their results have appeared in relatively obscure ornithological journals like *Emu*, *Auk* and *Condor*. But *Nature* brings them to a wider scientific audience this week in a review article by Professor Jared Diamond, a physiologist at the University of California, Los Angeles.

The intention of the project is to measure the true "genetic distance" between species and thence to draw an evolutionary tree showing when they diverged from common ancestors. The anatomical and behavioural characters used by traditional taxonomists are often misleading because unrelated species living in similar environments may develop similar features.

Marsupials are the classic example of this process among mammals. Zoologists who found animals in Australia resembling mice, moles, cats and wolves, realized that they were related to one another because they shared an obvious identifying feature, the marsupial pouch.

Sibley and Ahlquist have shown that most Australian songbirds have a common ancestry like the marsupials. That was not previously recognized because they share no distinctive feature, so taxonomists often placed Australian birds in the corresponding European families. In fact Australian nuthatches, warblers, flycatchers, thrushes and wrens are related to each other rather than to their European lookalikes.

The DNA studies also indicate that a few groups of birds now found elsewhere in the world, such as the crows, originated in Australia.

The Yale biologists use a tool called "DNA–DNA hybridization". They heat DNA, extracted from birds' red blood cells, to separate its two intertwined strands. Single strands from two different species are then combined to give a hybrid double strand.

Differences between the nucleotide sequences of the different strands weaken the bond between them. Therefore the hybrid dissociates when heated at a lower temperature than pure DNA from either species. Sibley and Ahlquist use that temperature difference to measure the genetic distance between the two species. That can be translated apprixomately into the date when the two species diverged from a common ancestor.

The Yale work "represents the most ambitious and fundamental effort to date to revolutionize taxonomy by using methods of molecular biology", Professor *Diamond* says. When the calibration between temperatures of dissociation and absolute dates becomes more confident, Sibley and Ahlquist may provide the first evolutionary tree with dated branching points for all existing families of an entire class of vertebrates, the birds.

Source: *Nature* (vol 305 pages 17-18) September 1, 1983.

OBITUARY

MR JOHN GILPIN

Ballet dancer and teacher

Mr John Gilpin, the former dancer, died suddenly yesterday. He was 53.

From an early age he was one of the brightest stars of British ballet and maintained his supremacy as a dancer of rare style and beauty for more than 20 years until ill-health enforced his early retirement from the stage. After that, his exceptional gifts as a teacher and as producer of certain works remained in demand.

John Gilpin was born in Southsea on February 10, 1930. His father served in the Royal Navy, so the mother was chiefly responsible for bringing up the family. When some form of physical activity was medically recommended for John, who had never been as robust as his twin brother Tony, she took a hint from the child's obvious love of music and dancing, and arranged for him to have ballet lessons.

He was lucky enough to find good teachers, and at the age of eight his potential was spotted by Olive Ripman, acting as judge at a competition, who offered him a scholarship to the Cone-Ripman School (now Arts Educational Schools). At only 13, he won the Gold Medal of the Royal Academy of Dancing.

By then he had already begun appearing as a child actor, in the film *We'll Meet Again* with Vera Lynn (1942) and that same year as Michael in *Peter Pan* at the Winter Garden, with Ann Todd and Joyce Redman. For the next three years he had many roles on stage, screen and radio, including a year at Wyndham's Theatre and on tour as Robin in Daphne du Maurier's *The Years Between*.

In 1945, aged 15, John Gilpin was simultaneously offered the title part in *The Winslow Boy* and a contract with Ballet Rambert. With the approval of Terence Rattigan, who befriended and encouraged the boy, he chose to join the ballet. Male dancers were scarce at the time, men of his exceptional quality (even so young) even more rare. Consequently, he had the privilege of dancing solos in ballets by Ashton (Scotch Rhapsody in *Facade*) and Tudor (Tyrolean in *Soirée Musicale*) at his first performance.

Before long, Rambert revived *Le Spectre de la Rose* and the *Bluebird pas de deux* for her young prodigy. Roles created for him at that time included Jack Ketch in Walter Gore's *Mr Punch* (1946), the rabbit-catcher in Andrée Howard's *The Sailor's Return* and solos in Gore's *Plaisance* (1947). However, a tour of Australia lasting well over a year left the company overstretched and exhausted, and when they returned to Britain in 1949 Gilpin was among several dancers who left Rambert.

After abortive negotiations to join the Sadler's Wells Ballet at Covent Garden, Gilpin was invited as a soloist to Roland Petit's Ballets de Paris, where he danced both the Hussar and the King of the Dandies in Massine's *Beau Danube*, and created roles in Ashton's *Le Rêve de Lénor* (Le Roi Nougat) and Petit's *Carmen* (a gypsy).

Gilpin then moved to the Grand Ballet du Marquis de Cuevas, where he added *Swan Lake* Act II and the *Black Swan pas de deux* to his repertory, and had to replace the injured André Eglevsky at three days' notice in the leading role at the premiere of John Taras's *Persephone*. When he had been six months with Cuevas, Anton Dolin invited Gilpin to become one of the principals of Festival Ballet, on its formation in 1950.

With Festival Ballet, Gilpin was first Dolin's alternate, then his successor, in most of the big classics, and partnered many celebrated ballerinas. Although many parts were made specially for him during his years there, few were of much merit, but he put the stamp of his own personality and style on his solo in Dolin's *Variations for Four* and two ballets by Michael Charnley, *Symphony for Fun* and *Alice in Wonderland*, as the White Rabbit.

His best roles with Festival were in revivals. Notable among them were Harald Lander's *Etudes*, in which his virtuosity has never been equalled; the first British production of dances from Bournonville's *Napoli*; the Poet in Balanchine's *Night Shadow*; and the melodramatic lead in Jack Carter's *The Witch Boy*, which he brought a unique evil glamour.

In 1961 and again in 1963, Gilpin danced as guest star with the Royal Ballet, making his debut in *Les Patineurs* and making a memorable impression in *The Sleeping Beauty*. In 1965 he guested with American Ballet Theatre for their 25th anniversary season. However, his main loyalty for 20 years from 1950 to 1970 was to Festival Ballet, becoming artistic director on Dolin's resignation in 1962 but himself relinquishing that after a few years.

Through Festival Ballet's tours, Gilpin became known all over the world. The qualities he thought most important in a dancer were line, musicality and simplicity. He exemplified all those to perfection, together with exceptional physical beauty, a natural courteousness which made him an outstanding partner, and the ability to convey to an audience his own delight in dancing and belief in the dramatic possibilities of the classical dance.

His career was interrupted by illness more than once, and the problems that it caused drove him to become an alcoholic. In his biography *A Dance with Life* he tells movingly the story of his successful struggle against that.

Gilpin's first marriage, in 1960, to a fellow-dancer, Sally Judd, was short-lived, but he was greatly attached to, and proud of, his daughter Tracy. In July of this year he married Princess Antoinette of Monaco, and was looking forward to a new life in Monte Carlo with great happiness, but suffered a heart attack at the end of last week and was admitted to the Princess Grace Hospital, where he died.

PIERO SRAFFA

Mr Piero Sraffa, FBA, the economist whose works wielded considerable influence on the development of modern Marxist thinking in the economic and political sphere, died in Cambridge on September 3. He was 85. Sraffa had been a Fellow of Trinity College since 1939 and was Emeritus Reader in Economics at Cambridge.

Piero Sraffa's English academic life began when he came to Cambridge in 1927. On a visit to England in 1921 he met Keynes and took his fancy with a discussion of hedging on the forward exchanges. Keynes commissioned him to write on the Italian Banking system for the *Manchester Guardian Reconstruction Supplements*. Some critical remarks in the article were brought to the attention of Mussolini, who was much offended, and Sraffa decided to move to England. He was refused admittance and retired to Paris, whence he wrote to Keynes, who finally succeeded in getting him into the country.

Piero Sraffa, was born on August 5, 1898 at Turin, the only child of Angelo Sraffa, a distinguished lawyer and University professor. He studied at Turin, served in the Italian army on the Austrian front, and took his doctorate in 1920, still in uniform which, he said, was at that time the only requirement for success. When the trouble with Mussolini occurred he was Professor of Economics at the University of Cagliari (Sardinia). He resigned this post in the early 1930s but was reinstated as a victim of Fascism in 1945.

When he came to Cambridge in 1927 he was already evolving a radical reconsideration of basic economic theory. He found it impossible to expound his own ideas in lectures. Instead he gave a course consisting of a critical account of prevailing orthodoxies. His lectures attracted all the young lions of the day, and had a marked effect on their future thinking. An English version of an article which had appeared in Italian, was published in the *Economic Journal*, December 1926. This produced a delayed action effect in the outburst of discussion of "imperfect competition" in the 1930s.

Sraffa hated lecturing and after two years refused to continue giving his course. He never again gave a lecture or talk, at least in English. He threatened to leave Cambridge, saying it is a good thing to leave a country before you have begun to be bored, but he was persuaded to stay on, in a newly created post, to take charge of research students for the Faculty of Economics and as Librarian of the Marshall Library, and he became a Fellow of Trinity College in 1939. Whether bored or not he remained, to become in due course, Emeritus Reader in Economics.

In 1930 he began the great task of his edition of the *Works and Correspondence of David Ricardo* for the Royal Economic Society. His fastidious perfectionism made the work extremely slow, but the work was eventually completed with the help of Maurice Dobb in 12 volumes.

It was not only a work of scholarship. In the introduction to Ricardo's *Principles of Political Economy and Taxation*, keeping within the strict limits of editorial comment on changes between editions, Sraffa built up a completely fresh and completely convincing interpretation of Ricardo's system, which had a great influence upon all subsequent work, not only on the classics but also in the latest developments of economic theory.

During the 1930s he did sometimes go back to Italy but usually only for holidays particularly during the summer, which he used to spend in the Alps, sometimes in Switzerland and sometimes in Italy. (He was introduced to English rock climbing by Professor Pigou.) His contacts with Italian academic circles had been completely severed. On the other hand, he cultivated a number of friendships with well-known Italian exiles.

He always kept his Italian nationality and, in the invasion scare of 1940, he was interned and sent to the Isle of Man, where he remained until Keynes succeeded in bringing him back to Cambridge. After the war he picked up the threads and in later years *without any formal position* he exercised considerable influence in Italian academic life.

All the while, especially when the war news was depressing, he was privily working away at the statement of the basic idea which finally appeared under the title *Production of Commodities by Means of Commodities. A prelude to a critique of economic theory.* The book was no less eccentric than the title. In the preface, dated March 1959, Sraffa indicated that the central propositions had taken shape in the late 1920s. In the interval a number of his points had been discovered and published by other writers but none of them with his purpose – to establish a basis for a critique of the marginal theory of value and distribution – the theory which had long been the dominant orthodoxy in this field. The controversy around the *Critique* was concerned with the most refined abstractions, which might appear to the layman devoid of interest, but within its own sphere was of the highest importance and had far-reaching implications.

Sraffa wrote English prose of remarkable purity and elegance, but the subject matter of his published work did not give much scope for the wit and the penetrating observations on public and private affairs that were the constant delight of his friends.

He was elected a Fellow of the British Academy in 1954.

MR LAURENCE SCOTT

Mr Laurence Scott, chairman and managing director of the Manchester Guardian and Evening New, Ltd, from 1949 to 1973, died late on Friday night in hospital in Macclesfield. He had suffered a cerebral haemorrhage the previous day.

A grandson of the distinguished editor of the *Manchester Guardian*, C. P. Scott, he has his own important place in the history of that celebrated newspaper for it was he who planned and carried through the change of 1961 whereby *The Guardian* became a national newspaper in technical fact as well as repute by printing in London. It was a calculated but none the less considerable commerical risk but one which in retirement and indeed before it, he could look back to with satisfaction for the transformation proved abundantly successful.

Risks were not in his book something to be shrunk from. He had gained some experience of newspapers by working on the *Financial News*, the *News Chronicle* and the London evening newspaper, the *Star* and by the time he came, as it were, home, he brought with him a certain relish for the commerical side of the newspaper business something which was perhaps a little lacking previously on *The Guardian*. He enjoyed circulation graphs and saw nothing wrong in a little trumpet blowing. He was not short of either self-assurance or courage.

The son of John Russell Scott, who was a former manager of *The Guardian*, he was born on June 10, 1909, and from Rugby School went up to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took a good degree in economics. He spent a brief and not altogether happy year with the old London and North Eastern Railway before deciding that transport was not the career for him. His father now suggested that he should get some experience of newspapers and he joined the *News Chronicle* as a management trainee; later he moved to the *Financial News* where he saw something of the editorial side of newspapers under the eye of that notable journalist Oscar Hobson.

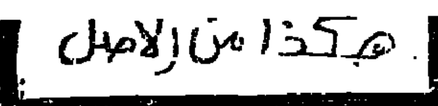
After a start as a sub-editor on the *Financial News* he became personal assistant to Sir Walter Layton at the *News Chronicle*. From this post he moved upwards to become circulation manager of the *Star*. He served in the Royal Air Force for part of the Second World War but in 1943, William Haley, joint managing director of the Manchester Guardian and Evening News Ltd, and a powerful influence in the running of the two papers, was appointed Editor-in Chief of the BBC. This change produced problems in Manchester and after some difficult negotiations Scott was released from the RAF to become in 1944 company secretary; he was then in his mid-30s. A year later he was made a director and in 1947 managing director. On the death of his father in 1948 he succeeded to the chairmanship

Before his father's death he had examined the Scott Trust set up principally as a defence against death duties. The legal advice given to Scott threw doubts into his mind as to the efficacy of the existing trust and a new one was set up.

He had long been convinced of the need for two significant changes at *The Guardian*: one was to print news on the front page. This was achieved in 1952; the other was to print in London as well as in Manchester. This, as has been already stated, took longer to bring about. It was he who appointed Alastair Hetherington to succeed A. P. Wadsworth as editor of *The Guardian*, an appointment he had no cause to regret, supporting Hetherington in many difficult and unpopular decisions – notably the attitude taken by the newspaper during the Suez crisis.

During the 1960s Scott was very closely involved in plans and discussions for a possible merger of *The Times* and *The Guardian*, not perhaps natural partners, but these talks came to nothing and the matter was resolved by the purchase of *The Times* by Lord Thomson.

This did nothing to strengthen the financial state of *The Guardian* and severe economies had to be effected. One of Scott's final major commercial changes was the setting up of two separate operating companies for the *Guardian* and the *Manchester Evening News* and the very last was something he had long planned for – the removal of the company's offices and works from Cross Street to Deansgate.



THE ARTS

Television

No gentleman, but a great spy

For 12 weeks, Thames Television earnestly hope, we will all be reliving the life of Reilly, not the Reilly celebrated in the American song of the 1880s, but **Reilly – Ace of Spies**, born Sigmund Rosenblum in Odessa in 1974. He shook the snow off his boots when he discovered he was illegitimate, took off for South America, and subsequently became an agent for British Intelligence at least.

Not many things are known about Mr Reilly for certain, but among the certitudes are that he was a hell of a spy, a womanizer, and not averse to killing someone in his way. He was made for television and the lacunae in his career give great scope to the scriptwriter, in this case Troy Kennedy-Martin, who has adapted the story from Robin Bruce Lockhart's book.

The British thought him not a gentleman and we did see him last night quite unmanly, curled on his bed in a foetal position after his mistress had been murdered, having a good cry. Be sure this absence of the requisite upper lip as well as the right background will not inhibit his skill as a spy.

We met him in Baku in 1904, immaculate, with a centre parting in his hair that would survive hair-raising vicissitudes intact, suspected by the Russians, quite rightly, of having spied on their oil surveys in the Persian Gulf. It is a trying time. The Tartars are massacring the Armenians and the Uzbeks are being difficult as they always seem to have been, and the Russian captain who is detaining Mr Reilly (then Rosenblum) is everything that the Russians' worst enemies would like them to be.

But Rosenblum-Reilly, said to be the inspiration for James Bond – and "said to be" applies a lot to RR – is equal to it. All he has to do to escape is to compromise an English clergyman's not-too-reluctant wife, kill a guard and, bingo, he's back in England to suffer the contumely of his employers. He does have the surveys the British Navy need, the C-in-C having been seen to observe, with true naval percipience, that it is no use having oil-fired ships without oil.

The plot swings about here and Reilly re-livers may have needed to refer to the book, readily available, more than once. Nor is character identification easy. Sir Basil Zaharov (Leo McKern), for instance. I first took him for the Russian ambassador – he looked sinister enough – but he turned out to be an Armenian double-dealer with an entrée to King Edward VII who was perversely informing him of the surveys our hero had gone to so much trouble to secure for Britain.

Who would have believed it? But there we are: there's murder most foul and seduction to flavour it and at the end Mr Reilly, now married to that compromised wife, her husband having, understandably, died of a stroke, restored to the bosom of British Intelligence, though no doubt not invited to their clubs, with Rosenblum behind him and off to Port Arthur to glean more about the Russkis. Reilly will be there on Wednesday. Know him by the parting – you may not have seen the like since *Brideshead*.

Dennis Hackett

Venice Film Festival

Simply perfect



Zelig (Woody Allen) flanked by President Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover

Comedies are rare at film festivals – partly because good comedies are rare anywhere, and partly because most festival directors feel that only solemn faces bespeak serious purpose. Venice, though, has Woody Allen's *Zelig*. *Zelig* has a comic idea of the blinding simplicity of Chaplin's *Monsieur Verdoux* or Bunuel's *Viridiana*. It s hero is a man so devoid of personality that he becomes a human chameleon, taking on the character and even the physical form of any person he is with.

Allen follows the implications of the anecdote with relentless comic logic. He has written it in the form of pastiche of the familiar documentary film biography, with recreations of old actuality and newsreel styles faultlessly matched to genuine film documents of the Twenties and Thirties. So the fictional Zelig is seen serenaded by Fanny Brice, playing golf, rather than baseball, with Babe Ruth, as a guest at Randolph Hearst's San Simeon, tete-a-tete with Charlie Chaplin and Marion Davies and (most memorable of all) at Hitler's side on a Munich rally platform.

The pastiche is perfect: the obligatory pontiffs are here to give the contemporary viewpoint on the Zelig case – among them Susan Sontag, Saul Bellow and Dr. Bruno Bettelheim. The ultimate joke is to see all the machinery of the media brough to bear upon a man who was rather less than nobody.

Zelig is Woody Allen's eleventh film as writer-director. Even without the others, this would place him in the company of the cinema's few great creators of comedy, with Linder, Keaton, Chaplin and Bunuel.

Carroll Ballard, who directed *The Black Stallion* as well as the shorts *Pigs* and *The Perils of Priscilla* (the subjective view of a lost cat) has become the cinema's champion of the animal world. *Never Cry Wolf*, from Farley Mowat's best-seller, is a piece of ecological mysticism, about a young scientist who goes to the arctic wilds to investigate the habits of wolves and comes to see them not as predators, but as honourable equals in the battle for survival. Representing a new Disney image. The film has touches here and there of the old Disney true life adventures, but its cheery romanticism went down big with the Venice audience.

David Robinson

Galleries

Discoveries in uncharted territory

On Many Waters
National Maritime Museum

Quarries
Camden Arts Centre

Krakatoa
Natural History Museum

Talwin Morris
William Morris Gallery

Fair summer droops, droop men and beasts and art galleries therefore. Next week the rentrée starts with a vengeance, but this week summer visitors bent on art have really to peck around for anything new. And sometimes be very quick indeed. The Tate made its gesture towards amateurs and beginners with **Summertime**, showing the pick of the *Woman's Hour/Radio Times* Painting Competition, but it was there, in a tent in the garden, for a mere 12 days. Anthony d'Offay put on a small but choice show of that fascinating and still underestimated painter **Vanessa Bell**, to celebrate the publication of Frances Spalding's new biography, and that was around for only nine. However, explorations into the wilds of Greenwich, Walthamstow or Swiss Cottage can still bring dividends, while those with even more daring may venture into the artistically uncharted wastes of the Natural History Museum in search of enlightenment and entertainment.

The National Maritime Museum at Greenwich tends to occupy an ambiguous position in the public mind analogous to that of the Imperial War Museum: is it not, after all, primarily kid-stuff, and, moreover, the sort of reprehensible, male-chauvinist, jingoistic outing that should not be wished upon any daintily brought up, liberally educated kid? The quick answer to that is no. Both museums, as well as taking their historical responsibilities very seriously, contain vast stores of material which, whatever its basic theme, offers a generous amount of purely aesthetic satisfaction. The National Maritime Museum, having recently acquired Richard Ormond from the National Portrait Gallery, has just begun a new series of special exhibitions devoted to the generally unseen treasures of its art collection with **On Many Waters** (until December 31), a systematic and very well documented chronological survey of marine watercolours – mainly British – from 1650 to 1930.



At Sea: Rowlandson's "Salutation Tavern, at Greenwich" and Down in the Mines: M E Thompsen's "Conveyor Belt" (right)

The succession begins with the Dutch seventeenth-century school, of whom the Van de Veldes were the dominant figures, and follows their influence through the English connexion to the eighteenth-century documentary watercolourists and the early nineteenth-century Romantics and so on up (almost) to our own day. Sometimes the relationship is very evident – there is a drawing, probably by Van de Velde the Younger, worked up by Dominic Serres, a French naval prisoner of war who became a leading figure in British marine art and a founder member of the Royal Academy and handed on his special skills to his son John Thomas, who eventually found himself grandly depicting Trafalgar from the British point of view (an enterprise which yields one of the liveliest sketches in this show).

Sometimes we are asked to compare and contrast attitudes from generation to generation, using these variations on the maritime theme as an index to changes of taste and attitude in the arts in general. There are not so many famous names (Rowlandson is an exception), but many discoveries to be made, right up to a couple of beach scenes by W. L. Wyllie from the Nineties, well worthy of Boudin.

If, instead of Eastward Ho, we strike north towards the Camden Arts Centre, we find another theme exhibition where documentary and art are nicely balanced. Three exhibitions, to be precise, built round the general theme of **Quarries** (until September 25). The combination is happy, but probably the most interesting of the three is **The Road to Bethesda**, a 22-year retrospective of the work of Peter Prendergast. In this case the theme of the quarries is almost coincidental, bulking so large in Prendergast's paintings largely because for the past 13 years he has lived and worked close to Bethesda.

What does matter is that over the period covered by the show, which is right from his time at the Slade up to date, Prendergast emerges gradually from the shadow of his dominating early influences, Auerbach and Bomberg, and becomes very powerfully and convincingly his own man. The menacing expressionist landscapes take on a life and weight of their own, and the subtlety and intensity of colour he can find in the grey skies and bare stones of industrial Wales attest to the intensity and individuality of his vision.

The intentions of Miss M. E. Thompson (1896-1981), as shown in **An Artist in the Quarries**, seem to have been unashamedly documentary: she was recording, in a quite journalistic way, the life and work of the quarries, and their physical appearance, with an awareness that these were things likely soon to change and vanish for ever. But whatever the limitations of the original intention, what emerges is often very fine in its own right, and some of the landscapes of manmade abysses have a feeling for the sublime, over and above the merely picturesque, which sends us right back to James Ward and Gordale Scar. The third section is documentary in a different sense: a trailer for **Portland Clifftop Sculpture Park**, recently opened, in photographs and sketches and studies for the fullscale finished works on site. It is a pleasing show in itself, and certainly encourages one to sign on for the next coach trip.

Talking of the sublime reminds me that 1883 was marked, not only by the death of Manet and Doré, which we have already marked, but also by the death of an island, **Krakatoa**, which literally sent reverberations round the world and provided landscapists, amateur and professional, with a succession of the most spectacular proto-Technicolor sunsets on record. Some of these are included in the little show the National History Museum has put on until October 25 to commemorate the centenary of the eruption on August 26 1883, which also features amazing photographs of the aftermath.

If the **Krakatoa** show provides one tiny footnote to art history, the show devoted to the work of **Talwin Morris** at the William Morris Gallery in Walthamstow, until October 2, offers another, particularly apropos with all the attention presently being paid to Charles Rennie Mackintosh in Edinburgh and Glasgow. Talwin Morris (no relation to William) was an early associate of Mackintosh, and designed in a very similar style, evolving at the beginning of the Nineties a spare, often rectilinear manner of graphic decoration such as represents the major British contribution to the development of international Art Nouveau.

In 1893 he became art director for Blackie, the Glasgow-based publisher, and for the next 18 years himself designed or commissioned from others the bindings and decorations of all their books. Since they were in the main a cheap, popular publisher, his work went generally unmarked by bibliophiles, but clearly had an immense influence on popular taste.

John Russell Taylor

David Blake's opera, *Toussaint*, returns to the Coliseum tonight. Neil Howlett again takes the title role, which he reckons is his until "a slim, short, immensely talented West Indian baritone" comes along. Interview by **Hilary Finch**

Custodian of the rebellious slave

Toussaint, the epic opera David Blake wrote between 1974 and 1977 on the life of Toussaint l'Ouverture, the negro slave who led a rebellion against the French in Haiti at the end of the eighteenth century, returns tonight to the Coliseum for its first revival by the English National Opera.

Neil Howlett, who created the title role then, returns to a part which he describes as being "as long as Hans Sachs and about an octave higher". It takes an English-speaking baritone with an unusually wide range, enormous reserves of stamina and the sort of detailed interest and skills in stagecraft that anyone who is familiar with Howlett's Golaud in *Pelléas* or Iago in *Otello* will instantly recognize.

"The part is lying in wait for a slim, short, immensely talented West Indian baritone; but, until there is one, it looks as if I have custody of it." Howlett is the first to admit, though, that there are problems involved in taking on the role of an "honorary Negro". "I've learnt a lot from black actors and dancers who are also on stage. But it *is* difficult for a white man. The only way is to treat it like any other acting job: to try and understand the *person* you're portraying, to assimilate his fears, desires and feelings – and out of that bring his consciousness, not yours.

Howlett acknowledges the invaluable experience of working in the past with directors like Joachim Herz – "Geniuses at analyzing what is actually in the score. He could pull out of the orchestral mélange themes and motives which even a conductor could miss and use them to make something dramatically vivid and clear. And then something like Felsenstein's dictum that you can't let the music play without having had a thought or made a movement or gesture which *makes* it play. It's so simple, but that sort of thinking revolutionized my view of music-theatre".

And, more particularly, Howlett has bees studying C.L.R. James's *The Black Jacobins*.



Douglas Jeffery

Neil Howlett with Anne-Marie Owens as Suzanne

"This is one of the few histories not written from the French point of view – and there's very few of them. Just the other day, I came across a piece from Napoleon, while he was on St Helena talking to the governor of the island about his view of the world. He said he always believed in the rights of the people and in giving them what they really wanted – as he did in Santa Domingo. Well, that's a wild enough distortion: he incarcerated Toussaint in a castle in the Jura mountains and allowed him to die of cold."

As far as vocal stamina is concerned, Howlett has teachers like Otakar Kraus and Lili Lehmann to thank for a high baritone firmly undergirded by a resilient bass-baritone range. "Lili Lehmann insisted on basing all one's training on extremely long, slow singing. She started as a lyric soprano and ended up singing Isolde. And while she sang Isolde she continued with parts like Violetta, Constanze and Norma, with her coloratura range quite unimpaired. What are you to make of such a lady?"

David Blake's combination of Bergian *sprechgesang*, speech and song is now deeper under Howlett's skin – and that of a good percentage of the original cast; but Howlett does not minimize the difficulties which he feels are common to all modern composers who lack the close involvement with singers that Mozart and nineteenth-century Italian composers benefited from. "They just don't understand the part of the voice to write in for the clear production of words. You only have to look at a Mozart recitative to see that, wherever words have to be heard clearly, you don't write at the top of the voice where vowels are distorted and speaking vowels do not exist.

"When I first sang Toussaint it was by far the largest thing I'd ever done. Now it doesn't seem to loom like an enormous ogre as it used to." So who is the ogre now? "Wagner! I've only come to him over a long period of gentle indoctrination really, and I don't know what's going to happen there. I'm going to cover Wotan in the *Walküre* in October, and then do the *Dutchman* at the beginning of the next ENO season."

Meanwhile there will be Sharpless in *Madame Butterfly*, Lord Mountjoy in *Gloriana* and Montfort in *Sicilian Vespers*. But what, in his heart of hearts, would Howlett like to see in the crystal ball? "Well, I have a secret hankering for Falstaff. I've played so many villains that I'd love to do a comic role, and I love the work deeply." And he is keen to continue a certain amount of work abroad – the only way, it seems, even as a fine linguist, he has a chance to sing in the original language.

● Valuable supplementary reading, like A. Cronin's *Toussaint l'Ouverture* and a series of booklets published by Huntons can be obtained from Bogle-l'Ouverture Publications Ltd., 5a Chignell Place, W13 (579 4920).

Circus

Mixed opinion

It is a rare pleasure to be able to sit in the beautiful Carré Circus Theatre in Amsterdam and watch the type of entertainment for which it was designed. This splendid building, erected in 1887, is almost the last survivor of the great circus theatres that once graced every major city in Europe. Usually, these days, the ring is filled with seats, but when the Russian State Circus comes to Holland the theatre is restored to its original purpose.

Circus has been a popular entertainment in Russia ever since the English riding master Charles Hughes brought some blood stallions and breeding mares to St Petersburg in the eighteenth century, and was taken as a lover by Catherine the Great. It flourished under the tsars, and has continued with generous state support under the Soviet Ministry of Culture.

To some tastes, the current style of Russian circus is too adulterated with extraneous show business. Purists will feel that there are too many dancing girls and not enough straight acrobats in the present programme. The only horse-riding number is presented as a kind of Wild West farrago rather than as a display of *voltige*. Connoisseurs of pure circus skills are better served by the Knie Circus in Switzerland or the Gruss Cirque à l'Ancienne in Paris. But the Carré circus was designed for a mixed media entertainment, and although the stage is not used in the current show that is to some extent what it amounts to.

The programme is held together by the clown André Nikolajew, a winner of the Grock Prize and a worthy successor in the line of Karandasch and Popov. Russian clowns have abandoned both the elegant white face and the grotesque *auguste* tradition of clowning for a more naturalistic style. Nikolajew plays as a cheerful, mischievous intruder into the performance and establishes a happy relationship with the audience from the start. His parody of *Swan Lake*, in which he bumps on an inflated tutu to every beat of Tchaikovsky's music, is superb, and his inventive by-play with the ring-master and an aged violinist (who turns out to be a lady) enlivens the pauses between the turns. To watch him is to enjoy the art of gesture and facial play at its highest level.



André Nikolajew: holds programme together

The Russians have succeeded in training bears to a degree unmatched elsewhere, and Boris Ivanow demonstrates some remarkable results of what he describes as a humane relationship between trainer and animal, based on rewards. But bears, like the big cats (who do not appear in this programme), are not able to convey any feeling of delight in their mastery of difficult tricks; whereas the dogs, trained by Marina Papazowa, fill the ring with a riot of joyous leaps, and the camels of Walentina and Alexandre Nikolajewy display an art for broad comedy that is not usually associated with the stately ships of the desert.

There are good, if standard, acrobatic acts: barrel jumping, the swinging trapeze, including head-balancing, and a daring perch act. In any of these in which some risk of injury is involved, the artistes wear a safety lunge. This is an exceptional precaution in western circuses, and views about it differ. Some people, including Cyril Mills with the experience of the Bertram Mills Circus behind him, hold that its use should be confined to training, and that it is improper to wear it in performance. If a trick cannot be performed safely unaided, it should not be performed at all. Others hold that, by preventing the terrible results of an accident, it enables feats of exceptional difficulty to be presented before the public; and that the spectators, freed from the guilty yet tempting attraction of the spice of danger, are better able to appreciate the skill of the artiste.

None of these strictures could apply to the flying trapeze act of the Lozovik, which – although not attempting the triple somersault – gave a display of passes and pirouettes in mid-air so perfectly executed that it brought the house down.

The Russian State Circus goes on from Amsterdam to a tour of Holland, up to September 27, and then into Belgium, to the end of October.

George Speaight

MARKET REPORT ● by Michael Clark

Share offers snapped up

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, Sept 5. Dealings end, Sept 16. Contango Day, Sept 19. Settlement Day, Sept 26.

The new account got under way with a bang as one leading financial institution decided to tidy up its portfolio after the summer holidays by offering the market several large lines of stock.

About 2.5 million shares in **BTR** (worth £13.m) were quickly snapped up at about the 540p level. The shares ended the day 9p higher at 541p. A further 1.8 million shares in **Cable & Wireless** were also on offer at 488p as the shares raced ahead 8p to 502p and a line of 1 million **Ferranti**, which closed 6p dearer at 587p.

Cazenove and Scrimgeour Kemp Gee, brokers, did most of the buiness between them and even the market was surprised how quick the stock was cleared.

Most dealers had been expecting a quiet start to the account with Wall Street closed for the day owing to the Labour Day celebrations. The *FT* Index ended on a high note 7.4 higher at 713.2 but still has some way to run before emulating the record breaking run of the last account.

Leading equities shrugged off the latest gloomy forecasts for the economy pointing to a slowdown in the recovery. Their performance was all the more remarkable owing to the heavy list of companies going ex-dividend.

Among these **Associated Dairies** rose 2p to 172p. **BP** fell 10p to 426p. **Blue Circle Industries** lost 5p to 428p. **Cadbury Schweppes** 2p to 100p and **London Brick** held steady at 86p.

Shares of Edenspring Investments, the old Pennine Commercial, has been attracting interest following its recent capital reconstruction. Yesterday the shares rose ¼p to 14¾p – just a whisker short of the year's high. Word is Mr Michael Ashcroft, of Hawley Group, and Mr David Wickins, of British Car Auction, have been buying the shares. Mr Ashcroft retorted with a firm "no comment".

Gilts were able to draw on the latest US money supply figures for support. At the longer end of the amrket rises of over 50p were recorded, while on the foreign exchange the pound rose 0.4 cents to $1.50.

Brewery shares were not impressed by a 7.9 per cent production upsurge in July – the market had expected an even better performance. Even so it is the first significant advance scored by the industry for some time and cut the 1983 beer production decline to just 0.7 per cent, underlining hopes that the long slide in consumption is at last coming to an end.

With July's hot weather continuing the August production figures should also be good. But yesterday although **Allied-Lyons** rose 1p to 142p and **Scottish & Newcastle** 1p to 89p there were falls in **Greene King** 2p tp 192p, **Marston Thompson** 1p to 106p and **Whitbread 'A'** 1p to 140p. **Bass** was also unchanged at 338p and **Grand Metropolitan** at 324p.

The oil sector continues to buzz with bid gossip. **Burmah** rose 8p to 172p on talk of a bid from **Ultramar**, 8p higher at 692p. At this level **Burmah** is valued at £247.5m. *Market pundits are also* again talking of a bid for **Tricentrol**, 14p higher at 232p, from the mining giant **Rio-Tinto Zinc**, 8p firmer at 662p. RTZ has always denied any interest in Tricentrol although close followers still believe RTZ might be slowly building up a stake.

The British computer industry appears to have been rocked to its keyboards by the troubles at Mettoy where the institutions have just mounted a £2.5m rescue package for Dragon Data, the home computer group. **Mettoy** rallied 5p to 13p, but there were losses in **AB Electronics** 53p to 760p, **Cifer** 13p to 158p, **Micro Business** 20p to 455p, **NMW** 8p to 230p and **Renishaw** 15p to 213p.

It was a case of the tail wagging the dog yesterday as shares of mining finance group Consolidated Gold Filds jumped 19p to 621p. Apparently this latest bout of activity was the result of dealers on the traded options market scrambling to cover their positions in a thin market after the recent bout of interest.

Grovewood Securities has sold its entire stake of 1.84 million shares in **Associated British Engineering**, the diesel engine manufacturer, for an undisclosed price. The group's biggest outside shareholders is Scottish American Investment and Edinburgh Investment Trust with 12.4 per cent of the shares between them. Shares of **ABE** slipped 1p to 34p on the news in their ex-div form.

Meanwhile, Scottish American Investment has sold its entire holding of 235,000 capital shares in Ambrose Investment Trust. This represents 6.35 per cent of the equity.

Shares of **Henderson Administration**, the unit trust manager, slipped 3p to 333p after it waas revealed several institutions had increased their stakes in the company. **Witan Investments** now owns 3.86 million shares (37.31 per cent of the equity). While **Electric & General Investments** has increased its stake to 1.4 million shares or 13.69 per cent

Shares of **Spencer Clark Gears** rose 5p to a new high of 28p yesterday after **Mentieth Investment Trust**, the investment arm of British & Commonwealth shipping, confirmed it has had an approach for its 30 per cent stake in the company. "We are not interested in selling at the moment", a Menteith spokesman said.

RECENT ISSUES

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

MEDIUMS

LONGS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

C — E

F — H

I — N

O — S

T — Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

PLANTATIONS

MISCELLANEOUS

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Sterling: Spot and Forward

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.1 at 85.4.

Money Market Rates

Other Markets

Dollar Spot Rates

Euro-$ Deposits

Gold

هكذا من الاصل

Investment and Finance

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THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 713.2 up 7.4
FT Gilts: 79.63 up 0.18
FT All Share: 451.51 up 1.24
Bargains: 20,003
Datastream USM Leaders Index 98.64 down 0.93
New York: (closed)
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 9,228.35 up 27.44
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 928.40 down 22.40
Amsterdam: 149.7 up 0.5
Sydney: AO Index 723.0 up 8.0
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 928.30 up 3.90
Brussels: General Index 132.08 down 0.41
Paris: CAC Index 133.6 up 0.5
Zurich: SKA General 287.8 up 0.8

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling $1.5000 up 45 pts
Index 85.4 up 0.1
DM 4.0275
FrF 12.1100
Yen 369.00
Dollar
Index 129.1 down 0.4
DM 2.6842
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.5020
Dollar DM 2.6850
INTERNATIONAL
ECU£0.565362
SDR£0.699518

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9½
Finance houses base rate 10
Discount market loans week fixed 9⅛
3 month interbank 9 15/16-9 11/16
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 10 1/16-10 [illegible]
3 month DM 5 13/16-5 11/16
3 month FrF 15¼-15
US rates
Bank prime rate 11.00
Fed funds 9⅝
Treasury long bond 101 [illegible] 101 [illegible]
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period July 6 to August 2, 1983 inclusive: 9.989 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce): am $420.00 pm $419.10 close $419.00-419.75 (£278.00-279.50)
New York latest: $417.50
Krugerrand* (per coin): $432.00-433.50 (£287.50-288.50)
Sovereigns* (new): $99.00-100.00 (£66.00-66.75)
*Excludes VAT

TODAY

Interims: James Beattie, Brammer, Exco Intl, IMI, Kode Intl., Moben, N. Nichols (Vimto), Nurdin and Peacock, Pentos, Provident Financial, Reckitt and Colman, Robinson Bros. (Ryders Green), Sharpe and Fisher, Stewart Wrightson, Wadkin, Wilson (Connolly).
Finals: Cantors, Datastream, Land Investors, Old Court Intl. Reserves, Ricardo Consulting Engineers.
Economic statistics: Retail sales (July Final). Credit business (July). Producer price index numbers (august, prov). London clearing banks' monthly statement (mid-August). Provisional estimates of monetary aggregates (mid-August).

ANNUAL MEETINGS

Allnatt London Properties, Institute of Directors, 116 Pall Mall, SW1 (noon)
Associated Tooling Industries, Institute of Directors, 116 Pall Mall, SW1 (12.00)
McLeod Russell, Victoria House, Vernon Place, WC1 (12.00)

NOTEBOOK

Australian oil shares soared after the announcement on Friday of a big strike in the sea between Australia and Indonesia. BHP gained A$2.35 to A$12.35 and at the other end of the market the small Consolidated Petroleum more than doubled from 23 to 53 cents. There is no doubt that reserves at Jabiru One are big and that the chances of other strikes are high. But profit-taking may hit shares.

Simon Engineering reports a slight downturn in pretax profits from £7.6m to £7.4m in the six months to June 30. The group said that the benefits from improving its activities will show through in 1984 and later.

Page 20

Terms for competitors 'must reflect cost of branch networks'

Barclays chief warns of challenge to banks by building societies

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Sweeping changes in the field of domestic banking arising from the competition for deposits and from electronic technology were predicted yesterday by Mr Timothy Bevan, the chairman of Barclays Bank.

He said that the latest competitive threat to the banks' retail deposit bases – from the cheque accounts now being offered by building societies, and more recently by finance houses – "could present a formidable challenge".

Mr Bevan was discussing the crossing of the retail deposit bases, which many domestic bankers believe is the key issue of the 1980s, in a paper presented to the Institute of Bankers' Cambridge seminar on "The Bank and Personal Customers".

He said it was difficult for the banks to decide on what terms its competitors should be allowed access to clearing facilities. "These terms must be fair and must avoid any attempt to create monopoly powers.

"But, to be fair, they should reflect the fact that, especially in the case of the new money-market type funds, cheque-clearing facilities are being sought while leaving the banks bearing the heavy cost of a branch network which the customers of these funds still wish to keep in being."

Mr Bevan doubted "whether there has even been such a period of rapid and potentially profound change in our personal customer business."

He warned that banks must remember the customer as they moved into the electronic age. But competition would no doubt lead to the provision of less labour-intensive services, such as systemized personal lending.

He also predicted the shrinkage of the banks' branch networks as new technology removed the need to go into the branch. But banks would also move branches into new sites, such as railway stationsm housing centres and factories.



Bevan: "Banks must remember customer in electronic age"

Mr Bevan contrasted the success of the banks in gaining a bigger slice of lending to the personal sector, through their marketing efforts, with their loss of market share on the deposit side.

A decade ago non-interest-bearing deposits provided half the banks' resident sterling deposits. But now the proportion was about 30 per cent.

He said that the banks had suffered from the building societies' competitive advantage with the composite tax rate and the increased share of National Savings. However, he conceded that the growth of the wholesale money markets, which enabled the banks to lend more aggressively, "may also have tempted them to underrate, or at least take too much for granted, the importance of a strong retail deposit base."

Between 1981 and 1982 the banks lent £14.5bn to the personal sector but raised only £8.5bn in personal deposits, whereas previously the personal sector was usually a net provider of resources.

"Now the clearing banks are feeling a little uncomfortable about the share of non-personal and wholesale borrowing in their balance sheets, especially in view of the growth of their medium- and long-term lending."

Exchange decides outsiders' terms

By Philip Robinson

Details of how the Stock Exchange will govern itself are being thrashed out today. The Exchange's ruling 46-member council will debate how and on what terms it will allow outsiders – non Stock Exchange members – into its meetings.

The outsiders will open up decision-making for the first time. The debate today is how many there should be, who they should be and whether they should be paid.

The debate is a crucial part of a reform package designed to keep the Exchange out of the Restrictive Practices Court. It was due to be taken there by the Office of Fair Trading until the Government intervened two months ago.

The changes in council membership need the approval of a 75 per cent majority of the Exchange's 4,000 members, and this will be sought at an extraordinary meeting in October. A failure to secure that majority could mean the Exchange would go before the Restrictive Practices Court.

Such an outcome could please Sir Gordon Borrie, OFT's director general, who is angry at the government decision to stop the planned case.

This now stands adjourned until November. By then, a clear picture will have emerged of whether the Exchange can deliver the Government's reform conditions.

Whitehall sources suggest that the Government will opt for a separate parliamentary Bill specifically exempting the Exchange from the Restrictive Practices Act.

Meanwhile, other parts of the reform package have still to be discussed in detail. None requires the majority approval by members.

Opinion is still being taken on the alternative ways of dismantling fixed commissions on share buying. The setting up of an appeal committee to hear rejected Stock Exchange applicants is not regarded as a major issue because it will have no power to change the rules.

Sinclair meets £14m profits forecast

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

Sinclair Research, Sir Clive Sinclair's pioneering home computer group, has achieved its forecast £14m pretax profit for 1982-83. The results, announced yesterday, confound the City doubters who were expecting the intense competition in the microcomputer market to dampen the company's spectacular growth rate.

The profit is up by 65 per cent on 1981-82, while turnover doubled to £54.5m. The figures match last January's projection when Sir Clive raised £13m by selling 10 per cent of his company to 100 City investors.

But Sinclair's financial year ended on March 31. So the results do not reflect the spectacular price-cutting that has swept the home computer market in the United States and, to a lesser extent, in Britain, during the spring and summer. The competition has led to multi-million dollar losses for some American manufacturers – notably Texas Instruments, Atari and Mattel – while the two well-known British producers, Dragon and NewBrain, have run into serious difficulty.

The company is not saying how sales and profits are going during the current financial year, though it acknowledges that the past years' growth rate will not be repeated. Sir Clive says only that progress looks "pretty good."

Timex, which makes Sinclair computers and sells them under licence in the US, has been hit badly by the American price war. The financial arrangement, whereby Timex pays the company a royalty on US sales, has insulated Sinclair from heavy losses there.

Sinclair is about to launch the long-awaited flat-screen television. But Sir Clive warns in his chairman's statement: "It will take some considerable time to reach high levels of production

Sir Peter Carey to join bank

By Our Financial Staff

Sir Peter Carey, the former permanent secretary at the Department of Industry, is joining one of the City's top merchant banks, Morgan Grenfell.

Sir Peter is to become an executive director of Morgan Grenfell Holdings, the parent company for the merchant bank, from November 1.

Mr Christopher Reeves, group chief executive of the holding company, said that Sir Peter would be operating as part of central management, working closely with himself, the chairman and the six divisional heads.

Morgan Grenfell approached Sir Peter because of his experience in industry. He will be a full-time executive at Morgan Grenfell although he has other outside directorships.

Sir Peter was permanent secretary at the Department of Industry from 1976 until retirement earlier this year. He is 60.



Carey: approached because of industry experience

Mr John Sparrow, who used to run the now disbanded Think Tank, has just returned to Morgan Grenfell from Whitehall.

Morgan Grenfell is one of the biggest merchant banks and a member of the exclusive Accepting Houses Committee. Earlier this year, it reported a rise in after-tax profits of 30 per cent to £13.1m, after transfers to secret reserves.

It is one of the leading merchant banks in raising capital for industry, and is also heavily involved in overseas financing projects.

London Trust sells 29% of Theakston

By Derek Pain, City Correspondent

Mr Michael Abrahams, who created the AW (Securities) carpets group more than a decade ago, is moving into the brewing industry. He has acquired a 29 per cent shareholding in the unquoted brewery T. and R. Theakston and expects to gain control shortly.

His 29 per cent interest cost £480,000. The shares came from London Trust, which intends to retain a 13 per cent shareholding.

Theakston, with breweries at Carlisle, Cumbria, and Masham, Yorkshire, has only 10 tied pubs but sells nationally through free houses, clubs and off licences. Its best known beer is Old Peculier.

Profits in the year to last March were £175,000 (£247,000). Sales are around £9m a year.

Mr Abrahams had a remarkable career with AW. When he took over in 1966 the carpet maker lost £466,000. In 1973, when Champion International, an American conglomerate, paid £40m for the company, profits were forecast at £6.9m.

But Champion lost interest in the British carpet industry and in 1980 Mr Abrahams bought a significant part of AW from the Americans for more than £1.5m.

This old AW company is called Weavercraft. Sales are running at £17m a year.

He runs Weavercraft through his family investment company, M D Abrahams, which has taken the interest in Theakston.

To strengthen the brewery's balance sheet, a £650,000 rights issue will be made shortly. M D Abrahams will underwrite the issue, an exercise which should lift the Abrahams stake to just over 50 per cent.

London Trust, which until yesterday owned 48 per cent of Theakston, is not expected to take up its rights entitlement. It is reducing its involvement as part of its policy to contract the wide spread of its investments.

The Abrahams involvement is likely to lead to a powerful push to promote the Theakston brands.

Mr Paul Theakston, whose family started the brewery in 1827, is stepping down as chairman but remains a director. Mr Gervase Thomas, one of the creators of the J. H. Vavasseur financial group, is to resign as managing director but will also remain on the board.

Mr Abrahams, who is to join the board, will with Mr Thomas seek a new chairman as well as new managing and marketing directors.

City Editor's Comment

Gatt broadside to recovery hopes

Amid all the talk of, and hope for, world economic recovery, it is sobering to see the latest annual report from the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Not only is the volume of international trade expected to be static this year after falling by 2 per cent in 1982, but without widespread liberalization of trade policy Gatt does not see a significant improvement.

Put bluntly, the performance of world trade since 1980 has been the worst in 35 years. Certainly, external factors must share the blame. But one of the more obvious targets, oil prices and Opec, no longer deserves to be attacked so forcefully.

Oil prices have fallen in real terms and, as Gatt points out, Opec's trade surplus contracted by $50,000m (£33,000m) last year to the point at which it vanished.

Nevertheless, in estimating that world production also fell by 2 per cent last year, Gatt implies that some responsibility for the lower level of world trade rests with external factors.

The link between trade and output is not so cleanly symmetrical and, crucially, it is possible to argue that a recovery in production will stimulate trade and not necessarily vice versa.

But there can be no doubt that rising world trade would be a healthy sign, even if it is a necessary rather than a sufficient condition for international recovery. So it is most important that Gatt pins the blame for the increased protection which it sees as stifling trade fairly and squarely on government policy.

Contrary to common perception, protection began to creep back before worries about high unemployment were paramount.

So what propelled protection to the forefront? Gatt suggests that it is the logical outcome of greater government intervention in economies.

But the truth, surely, is more complicated. Not all governments are equally interventionist, and even if they do consider direction of some kind necessary, it does not follow that they support protection. South Africa, for example, interventionist to the point of dirigism, is lifting exchange controls.

The problem is indirect. Bigger government becomes the source of favours, and therefore the object of pressure groups. Such groups invariably think, quite naturally, in terms of protecting jobs, industries and communities.

Governments, moreover, do have legitimate interests of their own. Only the most rigid free-trader would maintain that diplomacy is not the business of states.

Yet trade and diplomacy have been interwoven since the beginning of civilization. American posturing towards the Soviet Union is but the latest instance.

Gatt is therefore both correct and naive in calling for a new initiative by governments to turn back the protectionist tide.

The academic evidence provides a strong basis for arguing that allowing free movement of goods and the factors of production maximizes benefits.

But expecting governments to surrender their power is optimistic in the extreme.

IN BRIEF

● **Broken Hill Proprietary,** Australia's largest public company, has formally rejected a bid from Wigmores, the small tractor company controlled by Mr Robert Holmes à Court's Bell Group. Sir James McNeill, BHP's chairman, has promised to give fully the reasons for the predictable rejection of Wigmores' 12,400m bid later.

Yesterday BHP's shares jumped to A$12.25 each, well above the A$12 value of Wigmores' two-for-one offer. The jump in the BHP price followed news of an off-shore oil find.

● **UBM** is expected to send its formal defence document against the £64m bid from Norcros to shareholders later this week.

BPCC up 52% in first half

By Andrew Cornelius

British Printing & Communication Corporation
Half-year 30.6.83
Pretax profit £7.6m (£5.02m)
Stated earnings 7.7p (6p)
Turnover £116.9m (£96.5m)
Net interim/dividend nil (same)
Share price 115p up 2p

British Printing & Communication Corporation yesterday reported a 52 per cent increase in pretax profits to £7.6m in the six months to June 30. And Mr Robert Maxwell, the chairman, said profits would have been £1.6m higher without the strike earlier this year at the Park Royal printing plant in London which prints the *Radio Times*.

He promised that the board will recommend a dividend of not less than 5p per share out of 1983 profits, after three years without paying a dividend. This is not dependent upon the outcome of the proposed £20m redevelopment of the former Odhams site in Watford, Mr Maxwell added.

The merger of the Odhams and Sun Printers plant in Watford will be completed by the end of the year. By that time 1,400 jobs will have disappeared with savings of £15m a year.

The publication of the interim figures gave Mr Maxwell one more opportunity to stress the benefits to John Waddington shareholders of accepting BPCC's £18m takeover terms before the bid for the company closes tomorrow afternoon. "It will be a closerun thing" Mr Maxwell said.

But last night Mr Victor Watson, chairman of John Waddington, which makes the Monopoly board game, said that he was still confident of winning the fight against BPCC takover.

David Sassoon drops appeal

By Our Banking Correspondent

David Sassoon, the licensed deposit taker, yesterday withdrew its appeal against the Bank of England's decision to take away its conditional licence.

It lodged its application to withdraw the appeal at a brief hearing before the Banking Act Appeals Tribunal. The application has to be approved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer before Sassoon's licence can be formally withdrawn.

Under the 1979 Banking Act, any business which finances its lending operations of other activities by taking deposits needs to have a licence granted by the Bank of England. Revocation of a licence is a significant blow, cutting at the heart of any banking operation.

The 1979 Banking Act, which gives the Bank of England extensive powers to investigate or demand information from banks or deposit takers, and revoke licences subject to appeal to the Chancellor, defines deposits as sums of money which are placed without security and are repayable either on demand or at a specified date.

After losing its licence, a deposit-taker would have to return existing deposits to customers. However there would be nothing to prevent a financial institution without a licence from continuing to offer financial advice or providing other services such as arranging loans through a third party. The licensing system under the 1979 Act is specifically directed at taking deposits.

Last year the Bank of England took away the licences of seven deposit-taking institutions. Two appealed but later withdrew their appeals. In one case, having revoked a licence, the Bank then granted another one, subject to certain conditions.

The Bank never comments on why it is taking away a licence.

● **John Brown** has disposed of its controlling interest in Tooling Products (Langrish), near Petersfield, Hampshire.

Rivalry over IMF post intensifies

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

The pace of the traditional behind-the scenes lobbying for one of the most influential jobs in the international financial community – chairmanship of the interim committee of the International Monetary Fund – is being stepped up, with just three weeks to go before the IMF's annual meeting in Washington.

The acknowledged front-runner, M Willy de Clercq, the Belgian finance minister, has let it be known that he is prepared to accept the job if offered it, while coyly refraining from putting himself up formally as a candidate.

But the Dutch finance minister, Mr Onno Ruding, is also believed to be interested in the job. No other names have been mentioned.

The chair of the interim committee – the IMF's powerful governing body – was vacated by Britain's former Chancellor, Sir Geoffrey Howe in June, when he became Foreign Secretary

His successor must confront some of the most difficult problems ever faced by the Fund, including the still-dangerous international debt crisis and a growing cash shortfall for the Fund itself.

The succession may effectively be decided this weekend in Greece when EEC finance ministers meet to discuss, among other things, their preferred candidate – probably M de Clercq.

The Belgian has done the job once before, between January 1976 and June 1977, and campaigned vigorously for the chairmanship last time around, when he lost to Sir Geoffrey.

Hunt creditors' meeting put off

The creditors' meeting of the failed investment advisers, Exchange Securities, which collapsed last April owing investors more that £8.5m, has been postponed.

It was due to take place this month but an accountant Mr Stephen James, and the special manager called in by the Department of Trade and Industry to investigate, says that it has been put back because a group of investors are claiming that their funds were held in trust by Exchange Securities, the firm set up by the visiting financier, Mr Keith Hunt.

"What has caused the delay is a query over the status of some 300 investors," Mr James said.

The Official Receiver will be investigating the investors' claim. Until it has been decided whether these investors are creditors, the creditors meeting cannot be held. The meeting must be held before the end of February 1984.

Arunbridge properties for LMS

By Jonathan Clare

London & Manchester Securities which is traded on the Unlisted Securities Market, has emerged as the first beneficiary from the collapse of Mr Ronald Lyon's Arunbridge property group.

It is taking over the sale or development of some of the plum properties previously managed by Arunbridge for various wealthy investors. The deals could net LMS up to £3m in as little as two years. The deals are quite big by LMS standards – it only made a profit of £220,000 last year against a loss of £143,000 – and it could pay a dividend in 1984.

Under the terms of the deal three owners of various properties, Puddel, Quinta and Ramble corporations, will receive a 16 per cent stake in LMS. LMS will arrange the marketing of a freehold office site in London's Kew area and be paid £350,000 when the 72,000 sq ft development is sold. On completion of that deal, LMS will buy rights from the owners to three more properties to receive a percentage of the profit from their sale.

Puddel, Quinta and Ramble are also likely to help fund further deals involving LMS in return for more shares in the company. Verbal agreement on two deals has already been reached. The three act on behalf of investors in Europe and America.

The Arunbridge properties are the Kew site, a freehold office and retail building in Hounslow, a leasehold office in Grosvenor Square, London SW1, and a freehold office development in Bristol.

The three owners are not connected but have been represented by the same lawyer and will get a joint representative on the LMS board.

Profits double to £50m at News Corporation

By Our Financial Staff

Mr Rupert Murdoch's News Corporation yesterday reported more than doubled pretax profits for the year to the end of June.

On turnover up from A$1.2bn (£700m) to A$1.5bn (£882m) pretax profits rose from A$37.26m (£21.76m) to A$86.92m (£50.77m). After an A$42.56m loss on currency conversions, News Corporation's net profit was 35.8 per cent ahead at A$44.35m. The group is paying an unchanged 11-cent per share dividend.

The increase in profits reflects substantial improvements in earnings from operations in Britain and America, according to the group.

In America its News America Publishing Inc owns *The Star*, a national weekly tabloid, and the *Daily Post* and *Village Voice*.

In the United Kingdom, Mr Murdoch's News International owns the *Sun*, the *News of the World*, *The Times* and the *Sunday Times*. News International, for which News Corporation recently made a bid for the minority holdings, is due to release preliminary figures today.

The non-voting dividend bearing News International shares rose 15p in the London stock market to 295p.

News Corporation says the increased United Kingdom and United States earnings were partly offset by a deterioration in earnings from the Australian operations and associated companies.

Trade alert on risk to exports

Call to revamp aid strategy

By John Lawless

Britain has to be much more alert to the way its competitors are using aid money to generate job-creating exports, according to a report published today.

It notes that France is now using a subtle mixture of aid and exports credits to attack markets, mostly former British colonies that have been dominated by the United Kingdom suppliers.

"The French have their own former colonial territories sewn up and that gives them room to have a bash at ours," Mr Peter Godwin, a director of the merchant bank Lazard Bros and chairman of the Tropical Africa Advisory Group's (TAAG) committee on aid, credit and trade, said yesterday.

TAAG is a body of businessmen and advises the Government on export policy and promotion in the region. Mr Godwin's committee prepared the 124-page report on the nine countries in the region, and on how seven of the most advanced industrialized countries approach the question of making money available for new project and capital goods sales.

The nine include those which used to be controlled by Britain: Nigeria, where the United Kingdom still accounts for a fifth of all imports, Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda and Zimbabwe. It also takes in the Marxist states of Angola and Ethiopia, and the French-dominated Cameroon and Congo, the latter of which takes less than $10m in United Kingdom manufactured goods a year.

The report says: "Anglophone Africa is now regarded as a priority area for French aid, with emphasis on tied Treasury loans in the form of mixed credit. Lines of credit have also been signed since 1980 with Malawi Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya, Sudan and Zimbabwe.

"The French Government has announced its intention to reach the 0.7 per cent (of gnp, as recommended by the United Nations) target for aid by 1988 in respect of its aid to independent countries," the report says.

"This will require an annual increase in real terms of about 11 per cent a year. If this target is to be adhered to, a very considerable increase in French aid may be expected over the next few years, with obvious implications for her competitors."

Mr Godwin's report states that Britain's aid as percentage of gnp in 1982 was just 0.38 per cent, although France's had already increased its own to 0.48 per cent, to match with West Germany's, but below Holland's 1.08 per cent. British aid was above Italy's 0.24 per cent level, Japan's 0.29 per cent and America's 0.27 per cent. But in dollar terms British aid was well below every country apart from The Netherlands and Italy.

The report in no way urges an increase in British aid. "We threw out that idea right away," Mr Godwin said, "because it was obviously not going to happen."

Fortune makers in Britain today: 1 – the immigrant by Jonathan Clare



Mr Paul: aiming to increase his company's stock market valuation by £88m

The man from India engineers his own British empire

It seems ironic that the man who, more than any other, has shown Britain how to make its traditional metal-bashing and engineering industries w.rk, was not born here.

During the years when Britain has been shutting its engineering shops in the Midlands and elsewhere, Mr Swraj Paul has been quietly buying them up and making money where others have failed.

His businesses have been made to work by concentrating on the areas that he believes he understands and by keeping costs down. "I have come to believe that if you control overheads – and that starts at the top – you can still make the old business work", he says.

The third factor in his success is the message that goes out to all his plants, most of which are in the areas hardest hit by this recession. That message is that the recession is not, repeat not, going to end.

Mr Paul's name is not well known in this country, outside the small band of City cognoscenti who follow his successful forays into the realms of metal bashing.

In his native India, however, he is front-page news. His buccaneering style there has involved him in a bitter dispute with Indian industrialists since he took stakes in two of the country's biggest companies a few months ago.

In Britain his private Caparo Group owns 75 per cent of Caparo Industries, which takes in everything from processing ferrous scrap to selling fork lift trucks. Caparo Industries' rapid growth through its selective acquisitions in an area of industry that other people would not touch has given Mr Paul the muscle to invest in India.

Now a British citizen, his present British target is to get the stock market valuation of the quoted Caparo Industries up from about £12m to £100m within five years.

Caparo Group, in which he owns no shares but which he effectively controls through an offshore family trust, has a net asset value of between £10m and £12m.

Mr Paul comes from a village called Jullundur. In his early life, he lived above his father's modest business making metal products like buckets and brass fittings – hence his interest in the British engineering industries.

That business is now run by his three brothers and has grown into a company called Apeejay with interests ranging from pharmaceuticals to property. But even in the early days the old business prospered enough to send young Swraj to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

He left MIT with a postgraduate degree in mechanical engineering and returned to the family business which was by then operating from Calcutta.

Sad chance brought him to Britain in 1966 to seek treatment for his daughter, Ambika, who was suffering from leukaemia and who died here in 1968. After that experience he did nothing for 18 months.

The desire to get back into the swing of work saw him trading steel with the United States and Europe on the back of a £5,000 loan. Before long he had bought into a small tube-making firm in Huntingdon which made a profit of about £3,000 a year.

But in 1970 he was able to buy the other two-thirds of the shares in Natural Gas Tubes for £10,000. It became the first rung on the ladder to today's Caparo.

He went into the tube business because "it was the only one I knew". Little investment was needed because most of the plant was leased. Natural Gas Tubes now makes £50,000 a year and remains in the private company for old time's sake.

The next move was persuading the Department of Industry to give him a loan of £1.5m with a further grant of £1m from the European Coal and Steel Community to build a plant in Ebbw Vale.

The Ebbw Vale plant is in the heart of Mr Michael Foot's constituency, which gave Mr Paul's critics an opportunity to snipe, saying that he has an eye for the political main chance.

Certainly he is unwavering in his support of Mrs Gandhi, the Indian prime minister. It is rumoured that he could have become the Indian ambassador had he wished, though he prefers not to be drawn. "If your conduct is right you don't need a formal appointment."

He admires Mrs Thatcher's determination and indeed has spoken at a dinner flanked by the world's two women prime ministers. "But I like Michael Foot too", he says.

His connections with Mrs Gandhi have put him in the firing line. Mr Paul says his unflagging loyalty is unusual in a country where most industrialists tend to bend with the prevailing wind. While influence has undoubtedly helped him, it has also caused him trouble.

His recent foray into investment in India is, he admits, one of his few mistakes, at least in financial terms. But he has turned it into what he calls a moral crusade.

On one of his many trips to India he learnt that India was liberalizing its rules to encourage investment by outsiders, so he agreed to put some money in for "patriotic reasons". There was an outcry when he took two stakes in Delhi Cloth Mills and Escorts, respectively India's fifth and fourteenth largest public companies.

His activities in the United Kingdom had not gone unnoticed in India and the families which ran these companies, though they now only hold small amounts of shares, opposed him.

The Indian Government has said that the companies must register the transfer of shares to his name, which they had refused to do. But so far they have made no move to comply and impasse has been reached.

The Indian press is both uninhibited and partisan in its coverage of events.

The Indian industrial establishment has made colourful allegations about his activities and motives. For his part, Mr Paul who has entered into this fight in the same spirit as his opponents, says that Indian industrialists are corrupt, that Indian companies are run by nepotism to the detriment of the country itself.

Cynics say that he is guilty of practices for which he condemns Indian businessmen. His Caparo Group employs members of his family and it controls Caparo Industries.

The difference, he says, is that Caparo Group is a private company, so that is all right. He also says that, as the majority shareholder in Caparo Industries, his private company enjoys no privileges denied to the minority shareholders with the remaining 25 per cent.

In the five years from 1978 Caparo has acquired nine companies and taken stakes in many more which could one day turn into bids. They include tea companies and the Osborne Hotel, Torquay.

The milestones were the acquisitions of Central Manufacturing and Trading in 1980, E. Austin (now Caparo Properties which is being demerged) and Barton, bought only this year after an agreed bid.

And do not doubt Mr Paul's determination to get what he wants: he defeated the mighty Hanson Trust in the battle for CMT.

Despite the success of Caparo, Mr Paul lives modestly in the same London flat he occupied when he first came here. Alhough he was educated at a Christian college in India, he is a Hindu, and thus vegetarian and teetotal.

He now runs a Mercedes in place of an Austin, but rarely drives unless he is going to the Midlands. Instead he walks to Caparo's West End offices in London after rising early.

He has not experienced racial prejudice in this country. "The only place is in India, where they say I'm a foreigner!" Nor is there any resistance to his style by the business community here. "The word is getting round now we've shown we mean business. We're shop floor people, not boardroom people. And we always go to talk to people, they don't have to come to us."

"In my view you shouldn't feel there is no more to achieve. Making myself rich does not worry me and my style of living has not changed in 15 years. All I want is for the companies to succeed."

Tomorrow: The technician

Industrial notebook

What's wrong with the way we teach our managers?

It may seem that "what is management?" is a strange question for a management teacher to ask. In the light of one recent event, however, it seems like an obvious question. In the official report of its conference on The Future of Management Education, the Association of Teachers of Management said: "Part of the problem is related to whether there is a definable body of knowledge called management which can be taught. The balance of comments was clearly that there is not".

Apart from the sharp intake of breath at such a statement emerging after about 35 years of university/polytechnic-based management education, from a body called the Association of Teachers of Management, one ought to give some consideration to the value and significance of the statement itself. It is certainly true that, as far back as 1962, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development report, *Development of a Body of Management Teachers*, had pointed out that the two main obstacles to competent management education were "assumptions about the existence of an accepted body of knowledge and a method of teaching it, which are not wholly justified nor generally accepted," and "lack of a common concept." And this thought was hardly novel. Walter Bagshot had come to the same conclusion on educating men of affairs back in 1867.

One may feel that the statement made by the Association of Teachers of Management is merely a belated recognition of cruel reality. The OECD report notes more acidly that the main problem has been "a deficiency of sufficient scientific effort."

In our business schools and management centres we have courses that teach all kinds of things, but they do not teach management; they never have. The early courses, in the 1950s, taught economics, law, psychology, and several other established academic subjects. A survey conducted by Professor R. E. Thomas in 1977, of the body of knowledge being taught in 21 university business schools or departments and 24 management centres, showed that little had changed. It is not surprising that we have had credibility problems in management education for years.

Since the OECD report there has been a constant stream of criticism together with indicators of appropriate action that might be taken. An official report of the 1980 conference of the European Foundation for Management Development, noted that "so far, schools have taught what has been easy rather than what has been necessary for practising managers."

A British Institute of Management Report in 1981 said that "few managers now expect the business schools to solve the problem of Britain's poor industrial performance ... there is concern about the extent to which what is being taught is relevant or is merely the result of faculty interests."

Last year, the director of the Manchester Business School said, after the school's 18 years in business: "All we really need is a means of identifying both what managers currently need to learn and the educational resources best able to help them."

These repeated criticisms and queries exist because we do not know what management is. No research has ever been carried out to establish the nature of management; indeed, very little of what is said about management has any evidence to support it. The Association of Teachers of Management, for example, assumes that managers usually learn most on the job. One wonders what the evidence for such a view is, or what it is, exactly, that managers learn in that manner. Further, how much variation is there in the standards of competence achieved and, in the light of the present state of the British economy, can we feel satisfied with such a method?

Two doctrines of management have emerged over the years: one based on classical definitions of management as involving planning and forecasting, organizing and controlling, and the other associated with a range of research studies of what managers actually do at work. The two doctrines conflict with one another, and management education is based on neither of them. The research data on what managers do at work shows them acting in ways which are not only completely at odds with the classical definitions of management, but in ways whose purpose and outcome are not at all clear.

In *The Effective Executive*, Peter Drucker states that "there are constant pressures toward unproductive and wasteful time use." But whereas Drucker's view is that most of this activity which "does not contribute at all" is forced on the manager, the researchers, Stewart, Horne and Lupton, and Mintzberg, see it as a matter of choice.

What is really controversial about the research on what managers do at work is the question of whether the managers who were the subjects of the research could be expected to be doing management. Are we to assume, for example, that any normal individual with above average intelligence and initiative, but without any relevant training or previous experience, will, somehow, know about management and do it?

Professor Tom Kempner, principal of Henley Management College, recently deplored the fact that 80 per cent of British managers have had no formal training. If one carried out a survey of a sample of that 80 per cent should one expect to find a high standard of managerial performance and effectiveness, or might one be expected to discover a degree of inadequacy and confusion such as is indicated in some of the research?

If the former, how on earth do we justify the millions of pounds spent on management education, whatever that might be, in the light of the statement by the Association of Teachers of Management, and, if the latter, is there not something rather important and urgent that should be happening such as, for example, following up the implications of the 1962 OECD report?

John Snaith

The author has been teaching management for 15 years.

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

هكذا من الاصل

Electronic fraud risk worries the banks

By Rex Malik

Those open to computer fraud, particularly bankers, usually try to keep quiet about it. So the range of estimates of computer-related fraud in the United Kingdom is wide, from £30m to £2,500m a year.

Most of these estimates come from self-appointed experts seeking to sell security by first making the flesh creep. Reality, however, is that no one really knows what the figures are, and the banks and bankers, believing that they deal in confidence, prefer not to admit that any such crime exists.

They may be wise to keep quiet. For as Kevin Kearney, head of technical services at the Bank of International Settlements in Basle indicates, much of the opportunity for fraud is of the banks' own making.

Kearney, speaking at the annual Sperry Corporation press conference, was not only talking about fraud by bank employees or account holders directly or of fraud committed within the confines of one country. He was issuing a warning about crime possibilities over the high value international electronic payment networks which now link banks and the big financial institutions, where those attempting to mount a fraud could be anywhere in the world.

The sins of the bankers are those of omission rather than commission, and arise from the rapid development of these networks in the 1970s.

What is not generally realized is that these networks have huge daily turnovers: Kearney put the figure at more than $300,000m a day.

In the early 1970s, the main international payments network linking Europe and the US was running at a few hundred transactions a day. It is now handling more than 70,000 with an average value for each transaction of $2.5m.

And most of those transactions are finalized only in the last few minutes of the New York financial markets that dominate.

This, of course, raises many questions. At one level Kearney is concerned at the impact of this technology on the application of monetary policy by central banks. For much of the volatility of the international money markets comes from the existence of these networks, as does much of the profit in bank international dealings. The banks, it seems, have traded security for competitiveness, even if they will not admit it.

This can have unforseen consequences. As Kearney puts it: "The fragility of the new payment

Continued on Page 18, col 4



The Times Classroom Computer competition

Next Tuesday Computer Horizons launches the first of 12 weekly Classroom Computer competitions for young people up to the age of 18. Every week there will be questions based on various aspects of computers, with a tie-breaker that will require imagination and originality.

The competition will not need the use of a computer, but each week there will be a major prize of an Atari 600XL computer in two age groups for the school or college nominated by the entrants and 10 weekly individual prizes of The Times Atlas of World History.

24 Atari computers to be won – plus special prizes of The Times Atlas of World History

● **The Atari 600XL computer – Atari's latest model – has a 16k RAM memory, expandable to 64k with a memory module, 24k ROM and software compatibility with other Atari home computers. Three integrated circuits control graphic display, sound generator and controller points, screen and input/output.**

● ***The Times Atlas of World History* has 360 pages containing 600 new maps and 300,000 words of narrative presenting history in the context of the places where it happened.**

Clive Cookson on the effects of computers in schools

Where pupils outshine their teachers

The Government boasts that its programme to put microcomputers into Britain's schools is the best in the world. Every secondary school in the country now has at least one micro, as a result of the original Micros in Schools scheme which finished last year, and it looks as though virtually all 27,000 primary schools will have followed suit by the time the scheme ends next year.

Impressive results indeed. But they are mere dewdrops compared to the great thirst for computer time which is growing among Britain's schoolchildren. A single micro in a comprehensive school with 1,500 pupils gives each one an average of just three quarters of an hour at the keyboard every year.

Some schools do far better than that, of course. The most fortunate – private schools in particular – have invested in full-scale computer classrooms with a dozen or more micros connected in an educational network. The equipment for such a classroom costs over £10,000, and that needs a bold financial commitment by the school authorities or an energetic fund-raising campaign by parents.

But money is not the most important factor determining a school's commitment to classroom computers. What really matters is that there should be at least one teacher who is enthusiastic about education computing and who has the technical skill and energy to organize the hardware and software.

Unfortunately, such people are as scarce in schools as they are in other walks of life. Most teachers are as nervous and ignorant about computers as the general adult population, and they have not been helped by the poor provision for in-service microcomputer training.

Training 'the envy of the world'

Nor is the self-confidence of some teachers helped by the fact that they are so obviously slower than their most enthusiastic pupils at mastering the machine. Computing is perhaps the educational field in which children can most readily outperform adults.

The effort by the Department of Trade and Industry to instal educational hardware through the various Micros in Schools schemes is matched by the Department of Education and Science's campaign to make good software available through the Microelectronics *Education Programme* (MEP).

John Coll, who was appointed last month to head a new educational software unit within the MEP, said then: "the Microelectronics Education Programme has produced software and training materials for use by teachers and their pupils that are the envy of the world". However many independent experts maintain that there is an acute shortage of good educational computer programs worldwide, Britain included.

A recent report published by the Social Science Research Council called the producation of schools software "a cottage industry" that had little idea of how children learn. And it is certainly true that many of the programs use in schools today are written by enthusiastic teachers in their spare time because the material available commercially is so inadequate.

A new 'window' on software



Clive Cookson

Digital Research, one of the two American software giants that have dominated the development of operating systems for business microcomputers, last week announced its entry into the consumer market.

The Californian company has set up a consumer products division to sell software for cheap *home and educational computers*. This will include not only development tools and operating systems for micro manufacturers but also programs that users can buy at home computer shops for practical applications.

DR's consumer products do not depend on its own CP/M family of operating systems. They will run on the proprietary systems of *manufacturers like Apple and* Tandy and even on the MS-DOS created by Microsoft, its archrival. (Meanwhile Microsoft is making its own attack on the consumer market. Both companies play up their competition for all it is worth in terms of publicity.)

The consumer strategy is based on three new products: the Visual Information Processor (VIP), a software development tool; Personal CP/M, an operating system; and Dr, Logo, a programming language.

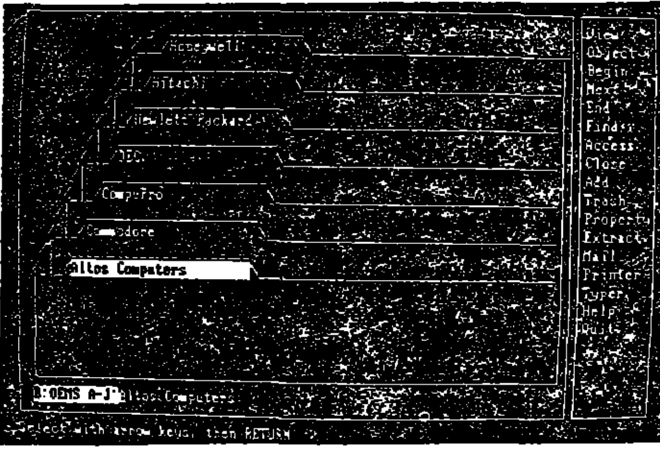
VIP lets the programmer write software with "windows" and *other adjustable display areas* on the screen. For example, the picture shows a set of VIP filing cabinet "drawers" which the user pulls out to get at the "files" within. Finally he opens a file to find the document on which he wants to work.

VIP follows the industry's trend towards integrated software. Several application programs which use the same data can share the same visual interface. For instance, the user can work on data in a filing system and then draw it into a letter being composed on a separate word processing program. Digital Research claims that this feature has so far been available only on more expensive computer systems.

Personal CP/M is a version of the standard Digital Research operating system, designed for home computers. It can be contained on a ROM (read only memory) chip and is therefore suitable for cheap micros that do not have a disc drive.

Dr Logo is an enhanced version of Logo, the popular educational programming language, with "turtle" graphics. The turtle, a triangular pointer, leaves a coloured trail on the screen as the user moves it around.

Digital Research has enjoyed a significant revival of confidence since early summer, when some articles in the computer and business press gave the impression that Microsoft had left DR trailing in the battle to become the world's number one microcomputer software company.



How the filing cabinet is represented on the screen

Operating systems as a whole are only a small market compared to consumer applications software. DR and Microsoft will have to win significant shares of that market if they are to emerge as real corporate giants. Remember that for all the publicity they have managed to attract, each still has worldwide revenues below £50m a year.

Learning behind the lace curtains

By Frank Brown

This week sees the launch of a project which could raise the general level of computer literacy. It is the first English-language part-work on home computing.

Already on the news stands in the Anglia TV. region and advertised on the regional TV channel, is the first issue of "The Home Computer Course", a weekly part-work which, over the next 23 weeks, will give its readers a basic grounding in home computers at a cost of 80p an issue.

The new part-work is produced jointly by Orbis, the international part-work publishing house, and Bunch Books, a fast-growing publisher of hobby and leisure magazines. It will be available nationally by the end of next week, with an initial print run of more than half a million copies.

The project has two main aims, according to Peter Brookesmith, new projects manager at Orbis. "One is to de-mystify computers and dispel the fears many people have about them. The other is to help buyers of home computers get value for money out of them in terms of usage as soon as possible.

Galling truth

"Basically, it is a programming course interspersed with features that explain the various elements of a computer system, and how they are used. Each issue will examine a particular computer in detail and explain the functions of its various components.

"Many people buy home computers thinking they can use them more or less straightaway, only to find they can't understand the instruction manual. They turn to the various home computer magazines and find they can't understand them, either. The thing is all the more galling when they see schoolkids using them so confidently and so proficiently."

Collaboration between Bunch and Orbis arose through coincidence. Both were working on schemes to produce a home computer part-work and were introduced to each other by a media consultant only in April.

Since then the two firms have worked seven days a week to be the first in the field. At least two other firms are thought to be working on similar projects.

In common with other part works, the Home Computer Course has been designed so that it can be readily adapted for sale in other countries and other languages.

A fourth-generation language

Talking English to the computer

By Philip Manchester

With the success of such products as Visicalc – a sort of pocket financial planner – the microcomputer has graduated in the last two years from being a toy to a useful tool.

The key has been the microcomputer's ability to provide a "personal" computing service which is accessible to the non-technical user. The essence of personal computing is in how useful a computer is rather than in the trappings of technology.

Personal computing is not new. It had its origins in the early 1970s when, for the first time, interactive terminals enabled people to use computers directly rather than through a specialist data processing department. Since then tremendous effort has been invested by the major computer manufacturers in developing a distributed processing system to extend this facility. In the end, however, it is the software that matters.

IBM has approached this problem two ways. The best known is through the medium of a programming language called APL. Devised in the 1960s by Ken Iverson, APL has attracted a growing following. It has remained, however, very much the province of the professional who wishes to use the computer rather than having to spend most of the time programming it.

IBM's other route to providing accessible computing to non-programmers was developed in the UK, and is called Application System (AS).

Until this year, AS was locked up inside IBM and was offered only to customers through its timesharing bureau service based in Warwick. Tony Temple, the IBM man in charge of developing AS, sees the recent announcement by IBM that it will now sell the product as a software package as the beginning of a new era in computing.

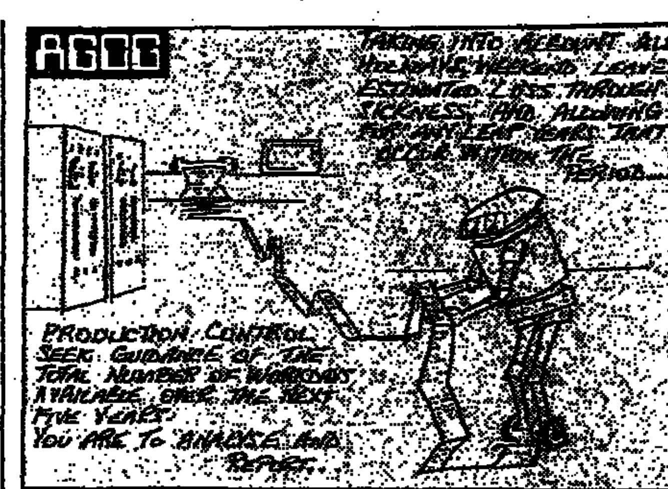
"AS is built to hide the operating system and the hardware architecture from the user. It has been very hard to do this but we feel that it has largely been achieved," he said. Whilst acknowledging that microcomputers have helped to bring the issue of accessibility into the open, he sees them as limited compared with AS.

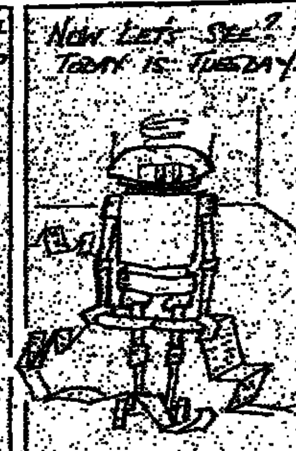
"It is different to microcomputers used for personal computing which tend to be very much orientated to a specific application. AS is a data processing system with integrated business applications. Micros are personal rather than shared which makes it difficult for many different applications to use shared data. Centralized machines have many advantages such as mass storage and disciplined standards and practices."

Here Temple touches on an argument that is crucial to the future development of computing – whether it will progress towards "cutting up" large machines for use by lots of people through terminals, or towards sticking lots of small computers together in a network.

Either way, AS would seem to offer something to the frustrated computer user. One method of gaining access in future will be through the IBM personal computer acting as a terminal.

Temple's group set about developing an interface between the existing programmes and devising a common language which could be applied to all of them. "From the feedback that we got from customers, it confirmed what we believed – that we needed a fourth generation language," Temple said.







An all-round look at optical discs

Is this the swan-song of our dear old LP?

Three different kinds of optical discs are being built for video, audio and computer applications. The discs look similar, and use the same method of storing information in holes in thin metal films covered by protective layers of plastic.

A laser is focused on the metal film to detect information stored by the presence or absence of holes. Because the holes are so close together (about 4,000 to the inch) large amounts of information can be packed into small areas.

Replaying causes no wear because there is no physical contact and the laser beam is so spread out at the plastic surface that dust and dirt scarcely affect it. However, there are substantial differences between the discs which make each suitable for distinctly different applications.

The Dutch firm Philips have been the driving force in the introduction of all three of these discs, while United Kingdom firms have scarcely been involved.

● THE VIDEO DISC is already on the market, under the name Laservision, and is used for replaying video programs on a normal TV set.

About an to an hour and a half's play is available from each disc and a great advantage over video tape is the non-degradibility of the disc. The gradual loss of quality of a video tape, caused by the rubbing of the detector heads on the surface of the tape, does not occur with the video disc.

The interactive video disc can also find and display a freeze-frame of any one of the approximately 50,000 pictures in a fraction of a second.

Unfortunately there are a number of problems which make its success in the marketplace doubtful. The first is that the domestic market has been cornered by the video cassette recorder (VCR), which has the overwhelming advantage that the consumer can record on to the tape. Coupled with its three-hour playing length, the VCR is now in an unassailable position for home use. Furthermore, the video disc is unsatisfactory for most computer-based archival storage applications, because the picture storage is analogue and the customer cannot record on it.

The market that remains for this equipment is therefore mainly in shops and business equipment. The video disc could be used to store parts lists, for computer assisted teaching or to demonstrate equipment in shops, all applications where non-degradibility and quick access are powerful advantages over video tape.

For the equipment to succeed in any application at least several hundred discs must be manufactured, the discs must not require updating very often, and analogue, rather than ditital, storage must be satisfactory.

Philips were the first to issue the equipment in the United Kingdom, although similar machines had been sold and then withdrawn by RCA in the United States. Japanese firms are now, somewhat hesistantly, following Philip's lead with equipment compatible with Laservision. All in all, with the domestic market lost, the future does not look too bright for the video disc, because the niche that remains may be too small for such big fish.

●The 12 cm-diameter digital AUDIO DISC is the smallest of the trio (hence the alternative name compact disc) and is intended to replace the long playing record.

Standards have been agreed between all the major hi-fi manufacturers and so there is no prospect of a return of the standards fiasco which ruined the introduction of quadrophonic records.

The one-hour long discs, costing £8 to £10, are played on a machine which plugs directly into existing home hi-fi units. The prime motivation (besides profit) for the introduction is to improve the sound of quality produced. Hiss, rumble and distortion from disc or player are essentially eliminated and high frequencies faithfully reproduced to the limit of human hearing.

The 'silver disc' does not degrade with time and can be handled, washed and cleaned without the worry of spoiling the sound. Access to any part of the disc can be obtained rapidly with a remote controller and the resistance to damage of the disc may herald the return of the once despised record autochanger.

The overall result is a cleaner sound from the hi-fi system, with no distortion or interference from the record or record-player. This clarity shows up problems in other parts of the chain that brings music from the musician into the home. Poor technique in the recording studio is now glaringly obvious, no longer hidden under the audio mush produced by 'black discs'. British record producers in particular will have to pull their socks up in quality control to succeed in selling audio discs.

The compact disc was released in March to a rapturous reception from critics and its success is not in doubt. The long-playing record will suffer the fate of the old 78rpm disc, and be eliminated as hi-fi equipment is replaced.

Compact disc players start from £450 and are in limited supply, so demand will be restrained for some months, but cut-throat competition from Taiwan and Singapore will soon put an end to the smugness of the small circle of firms presently producing players. The equipment, in mass production, is no more complicated than a cassette recorder and so prices of players, and to a lesser extent records, should drop dramatically.

● The third optical disc is the DIGITAL RECORDING version, intended for use as a computer peripheral and for office document storage. I shall discuss this in a later issue.

Richard Stevens

● *Dr. Stevens is an image processing scientist.*

Why the risks are increasing for the world's banks

Continued from Page 17 col 1
jeopardizes the ability of the banking and financial communities to adjust to changes in monetary policy, making such policy more difficult to effect".

As worrying, however, are the problems of security and crisis resiliency. For these electronic funds transfer networks were not devised with such huge volumes in mind, yet are changing the practices of international banking at a fundamental level, something which most bankers have been slow to appreciate.

Banking had evolved very slowly over hundreds of years until the computer and Electronic Fund Transfer networks came along. Now EFT is a very different medium for bankers to operate in: it is not pen and paper with the checks and balances of 400 years built in. It was best summed up by an Italian banker, Renato de Mattia, who coined what are now known as de Mattia's law of EFT.

"The constraints of time, distance, volume, and value do not apply to Electronic Funds Transfer systems."

Kearney discussed some of the key characteristics of these international EFT Network system.

● They are very efficient, and this is part of the problem. We now have the ability to move funds rapidly to or away from markets.

● The volume and velocity of movements of funds are growing each year. Many of the participants develop large net debit positions during the day, and net settlement for many of these systems occurs at about the same time each day. With rising volumes, the time available for credit, risk, and other human decision taking is being steadily shortened.

● The systems are interrelated and systemic in nature, which would almost guarantee that they are difficult to understand, and back up capabilities are probably inadequate. This is no more than a polite way of saying that bankers do not understand these systems in the way they understood their former paper and telex systems.

● Ignorance also reigns at a different level. Neither bankers nor their regulators are generally aware of the risks to which they are exposed.

● These systems are not generally governed by risk allocation conventions, agreements or insurance. Similarly they are not governed by a body of law designed specifically to deal with these issues. There is in other words only minimal international agreement on what action to take if something goes seriously wrong.

● Procedures for unwinding settlements over these systems if a participant cannot cover a debit have not been tested. In the end, the risk if the failure is large may well be that of the central bank's.

Kearney believes it is only a matter of time, and perhaps not much of it, before something goes seriously wrong. And it may be an honest mistake that sets it off, or it may be fraud.

Kearney should have the last word. He told how a central bank governor put his arm around his shoulders and congratulated him and his colleagues for their outstanding work in the creation of these high value EFT networks. And then in the next breath, he said that they should all be shot for not telling the banks at the beginning about some of the possible consequences.

The TV wristwatch: small is beautiful but who will buy it?

By Roy Garner, Tokyo

The TV wristwatch was widely greeted at the time of its launch, last December, as more than just another piece of electronic gimmickry – emanating from Japan.

The very idea of wearing a TV on one's wrist captured the popular imagination. It struck many as the quintessential high-tech fantasy item, conjuring up images of futuristic worlds where pleasures and information are called forth by fingertip control. Perhaps it is the prominent part which TV itself plays in our everyday lives that makes its effortless mastery so attractive, but wherever the magic does lie its power has not been lost on film makers.

Already James Bond can be seen consulting his customized version in the film "Octopussy" – the personal touch being that he can even enjoy his TV in colour, whereas the real thing, at present, only performs in blue and white.

So how is this celebrated product faring, nine months on, in the earthly reality of the Japanese consumer market? The maker, Suwa Seikosha, expresses considerable confidence, and reports that its production level now stands at 5,000 units per month, with sales going well throughout Japan. However, the company declines to give sales figures.

But the man on the street might offer a different story. In fact the average person in Tokyo has very likely never even seen one. When Rika Abe, aged 23, a steel company employee, wore a TV watch to her office in Tokyo recently, her new acquisition was received with very mixed reactions.

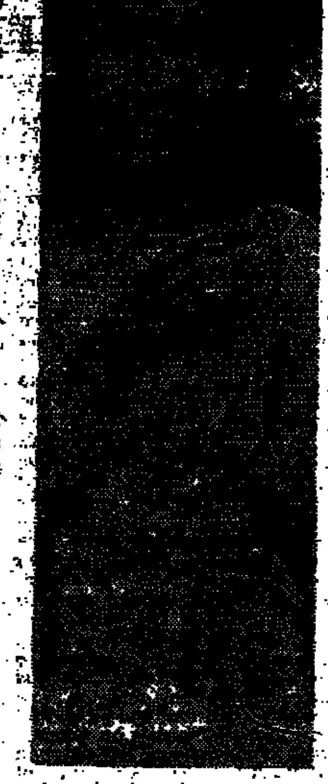
Abe's colleagues were all initially impressed saying that the TV watch spectacularly demonstrates technological progress. And it certainly proved to be a great conversation starter.

They agreed, however, that it is "basically useless", and prohibitively expensive. (There are two versions priced at about £308 and £290.) They complained that the 1.2-inch screen was too small. They found it uncomfortable to watch for long periods, and too tiny to reveal important details such as the ball in a baseball game. To be fair, however, it should be mentioned that the resolution is good enough to distinguish Japanese language characters.

Another complaint was that the TV watch couldn't capture the atmosphere of the entertainment programmes.

Suwa Seikosha suggested that the majority of wearers principally use the watch to see news programmes.

The quality of the picture deteriorates slightly inside buildings, considerably on trains, and completely underground.



Rika Abe

Abe found the 80-gram watch too heavy for comfort, and the cords which run from the watch to the receiver pack and headphones inconvenient when worn for long periods.

"It's a toy", she commented, so "perhaps it would be better for use as a video game watch".

People/Brian Long of Honeywell

As British as can be

As one of the select group of companies which helped to found the US computer industry 30-odd years ago, Honeywell is inevitably stuck with two labels – that it is American and that it makes large mainframe machines.

Both statements are true, but it is not the whole truth. "We are as British as you can be without being British-owned", says Brian Long, managing director of the UK subsidiary, Honeywell Information Systems Ltd. And while agreeing that the mainframe is central to the company's growth, he points to a strong and successful presence in minicomputers for many years, and a more recent move into micros.

A chartered secretary by training, Long was attracted to computers in the 1950s and joined ICT, a forerunner to ICL. "They gave me a very fine training", he says.

After 10 years experience advising customers and working on the marketing side, he was approached by Honeywell and switched companies in 1965. He became managing director in 1978, the first non-American to hold the position.

Brian Long justifies Honeywell's Britishness with a string of

Brian Long

examples. It employs 2,500 people, has made computers in Scotland for 20 years, has had a systems and software activity in Hemel Hempstead for almost as long and is a strong exporter. Investment in new plant and equipment is heavy and continuous.

"I report to the president of the company in Minneapolis", Long explains, "but once we've agreed our plans I have considerable autonomy to carry them out. Our customers don't have to look outside the United Kingdom for anything."

The formula works well. The British Honeywell has had eight successive years of growth in computers, reaching revenues of £100m last year. It is among the top performers in the worldwide Honeywell group.

"During this recessionary period we have not had any redundancies", Long comments. "We've run a very tight ship, but we have maintained full employment. That encourages more investment."

For the future, Long sees plenty more growth. The company is deeply involved in office systems, and recently introduced micro-System 6, a range of business machines which can be linked into a network, includes a personal computing option, and is compatible with the company's minis.

"A large user can have a single supplier covering many different aspects of the business."

Long also sees increasing growth in software. A transaction processing system developed at Hemel Hempstead is now used all over the world, while a British-developed manufacturing package is installed in eight Honeywell plants and with outside customers.

In the 1950s, Brian Long thought that computers was a business with a future. The reality has done nothing to blunt his enthusiasm.

JOB SCENE

Sexual blocks to careers

By Richard Sharpe

The more overt sexual discrimination against women in the United Kingdom information technology industry is reasonably easy to challenge. But the covert discrimination which occurs in education and blocks girls from taking up computer science courses is much more difficult to tackle.

It is, however, one reason why the United Kingdom information technology industry is not getting the numbers of skilled staff that it needs.

Girls achieve about 27 per cent of all passes at the O-level standard in computer studies. By the time of A-levels, however, that figure has dropped to 19 per cent in England and Wales, according to a survey published by the Equal Opportunities Commission.

Why girls do not take up the subject of computer science is the object of a new research project just announced by the commission.

Dr Lorraine Culley has a year to discover how girls are steered away from computer science and why they choose to do the subject in such small numbers. She will be looking at what the teachers tell girl school students about the subject and how girls react. At the moment she suspects it may be the same problem that exists for all the engineering and science subjects in secondary education.

Part of the problem may lie in the material provided with courses and the syllabus, which may be more geared to the expected interests of boys.

If Dr Culley's research can identify selection mechanisms by which girls opt out or are steered out of the subject then her work will go a long way towards overcoming a big block to getting the right talents into the industry.

An excellent opportunity to increase the numbers of women in the industry and capitalize on latent talent has been lost in the past few years.

Data preparation departments have been decimated by the extension of distributed systems in which the raw data is entered at the operating department instead of being sent to the data processing department for entry. Data preparation clerks, with enormous keyboard skills and a good background idea of what happens to the data once it has left their part of the department, could easily have been retrained with new skills to support the extension of distributed processing.

Few computer departments took this course of action. Instead they tended to view these women in a stereotype as just having some keyboarding skills.

UK Events

First Hampshire Computer Fair, Southampton Guildhall, September 8-9.
Video, Audio and Computer Show, Bradford Exposition Centre, September 16-18.
BBC Micro User Show, Sherwood Rooms, Greyfriar Gate, Nottingham, September 16-18.
Second National British Osborne Owners' Group Meeting, National Liberal Club, London, September 17.
Home Entertainment Show, Olympia, London, September 17-25.
Kent Apple Village, Stour Centre, Ashford, Kent, September 18-21.
Computer Open Day Exhibition, Central Hotel, Glasgow, September 22.
Microcomputers in Business, Warwick University, Coventry, September 27-29.
IWP one-day workshop, City Conference Centre, 76 Mark Lane, London EC3, September 29.
Personal Computer World Show, Barbican Centre, London, September 29-October 2.
Computer Fair, The Sir Frederic Osborn School, Welwyn Garden City, October 2.

Overseas

Australian Computer Exhibition, Melbourne, Australia, September 13-16.
International Peripheral Equipment & Software Exposition, Moscone Centre, Anaheim, USA, September 13-15.
Computex, Limerick, Republic of Ireland, September 20-22.
Info '83, New York, USA, October 10-13.
Computer Systems International Trade Fair & Congress, Munich, West Germany, October 17-21.
Compiled by *Personal Computer News*.

The very 'model' of a retail market

A computer picture of city life

By Roger Woolnough

To Ronald Harper, a city is something you can put on a few yards of computer tape. Streets and squares, cars and pedestrians, petrol stations and supermarkets, bistors and boutiques, they all get translated into bits and bytes, and become a data base of immense complexity and potential.

Using this information, one of Harper's retail marketing clients can sit at a computer temial and play "what if?" gaes. Where would the passing trade go if that petrol station was closed? Would it pay to open a fast-food outlet on that corner? What would happen if a competitor changed his prices?

Simulations of this kind can save millions for retailers, and Harper has built a foourishing business providing them with the means to carry them out. The company which he founded in 1970, The PSI Group Inc of Tulsa, Oklahoma, has seen revenues rise by over 340 per cent in the last three years, reaching $8.95m in 1982. For the first half of the current year, revenue was up 60 per cent on a year earlier.

MPSI has been operating in Europe since 1977, and last June an operation was opened in Bristol by the Bristol by the British subsidiary, Management Planning Systems (UK) Ltd.

"We have modelled over 150 major conurbations in every country in Western Europe exceps Itlay, Spain and Portugal," says Harper.

"We have done 72 of the 74 major cities in North America. The Bristol centre will handle Europe, Africa and the Middle East. Asia is our next target."

MPSI's system of producing a computer model of a retail market is an ingenious example of applications software. No one else, Harper believes, offers anything quite like it.

Ronald Harper trained as an electonics engineer, and in the early 1960s went to work as a designer with Phillips Petroleum. He became involved in computing, and took graduate courses in statistics.



Ronald Harper (right), founder and president of MPSI, examines a market model map of Bath with Ian Simons, European general manager.

Then he studied for a business degree, majoring in marketing and operations research. "When I was at the university I did research on site selection, looked at all the literature, and interviewed real estate managers and retailers responsible for selecting sites. The only common denominator was that they all wanted a map."

But the experience did not lead at once to the business which MPSI now runs. Harper joined another oil company, in Tulsa, and gained more experience using computers for operations research.

When the company asked him to move to another location, Harper resigned and started to work as a consultant. Getty Oil signed him up to assess geographical areas and help build a site selection model.

It was pioneering of the toughest sort. Harper had no capital, and worked 90 to 100 hours a week for 18 months. He was still some way from the concept which was to evolve into MPSI.

"We worked as a site selection company," he explains. "Then in the middle of the 70s a client said it would really help *him* if we could supply all the demographic data too."

Harper immediately saw the potential, but it took two more years of research and development before the software was ready. Since then the investment has paid off handsomely.

MPSI provides the ability to build data bases which are used to construct a mathematical model of a retail market. By simulating changes in supply and demand, the user can forecast the effect of those changes on sales volume.

The market model might be an entire city, or it could be a single site and its immediate surroundings.

Once the data base has been established, the software allows it to be used in a variety of ways. As well as helping to select new sites, the model can identify retail outlets which should be closed or rebuilt. It can be forecast the effect of price cuts or increases, and of other competitive strategies such as dropping brand names, and offering discounts or promotional gifts.

It can even assess the benefits of retailing complementary products and services on adjacent sites, like running a late-night grocery store next to a petrol station.

Ian Simons, MPSI's European general manager, points out that each client's needs are different, so a computer model of a city will vary in every case. To a petroleum retailer, Greater London has characteristics which will not match those sought by, say a fast-food chain.

As a result, MPSI can go over the same ground many times. Atlanta and Houston are probably the company's most frequently surveyed cities in the world. in Europe, Copenhagen is top of the list.

Building the data base falls into two parts. On the demographics side, information is collected from aerial photographs, maps, census returns, car registrations, and traffic counts. For a city, this is done street by street.

Next the study locates and surveys every outlet for the particular project in hand – petrol retailing, fast food, supermarkets, banks.

All the demographic and retail data are processed to produce a computer model that describes the market place, and tells the client how consumers in that area are making decisions and selecting where to shop.

Does it work? Harper produces some impressive testimonials. One US client expected that the initial cost would be recovered 10 times through more efficient use of capital and better marketing tactics.

Another, the head of a major petroleum company, commented: "If it prevents me from making one retailing error, whether it's a pump or a petrol station, the system has paid for itself."

One thing that Harper never does is offer advice. "We provide the software and the data so the clients can make the most effective decisions," he says. "All companies do not have the same philosophies. Two firms could take the same data base, and draw different conclusions from it."

It is one of the many things Ronald Harper learned during his long apprenticeship. "I found out as a youth," he adds, "that you don't tell someone a lot older and smarter than you are how to run his business."

Calculated to beat the repeats

As many as two-thirds of the prescriptions a GP writes could be repeats, says Dr Norman Stoddart, the Royal College of General Practitioners' ICI Computer Fellow.

These repeat prescriptions are for just 15 per cent of a GP's patients. But because they involve much repetitive work, it can lead to the possibility of compounded errors. And it can often produce a situation with the doctor not seeing the patient regularly, writes Alan Burns.

Or many practices, says Dr Stoddart, it would be worth installing even a small business computer just to achieve these benefits on repeats.

The information is straight forward for even the novice computer user to put on computer but it can reap the widest of benefits in terms of crucial monitoring of the chronically sick, general patient compliance on prescriptions, staff time-saving and, as the software becomes available, programmes can be adapted to produce deeper analysis of drug interactions and contraindications.

Dr Stoddart, in his capacity as the ICI Computer Fellow, is spending six months researching the application of computers in primary care, before giving a series of talks to the Royal College's regional faculty meetings.

Dr Stoddart makes himself available for advice to all GP's on medical computing matters and likes to hear from GP's on computer problems they have encountered.

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● edited by Michael Prest

Liberated rand off to a good start

Liberating the South African rand from the plethora of exchange controls will take several years, if one's reading of the official South African character is right. But Pretoria will be pleased that yesterday's trading passed off quietly.

On its first day free from a Reserve Bank rate, the rand closed where it had opened at about R1.13 to the dollar – helped perhaps by the authorities choosing Labour Day for the launch. Holders of rand probably also took covering positions in advance.

But the new rules are a far cry from the days – up to the beginning of 1980 – when the rand was pegged at 1.15 to the dollar. While the Reserve Bank has said that it will manage the exchange rate during the transition to a market outside the bank, the aim is to have the rand floating more or less cleanly by the end of 1986.

The immediate beneficiaries are those indispensable props of the country's economy, the gold mines. They will now be paid in dollars by the Reserve Bank for their produce. At the same time, the bank will stop quoting its "guiding" exchange rate.

Just as important for the plan to create an independent foreign exchange market in South Africa is that to allow the mines to sell forward, for up to a year, part of their income from gold. At the moment they can only hedge gold sales, as distinct from currency, although they do deal in money markets – for example, to cover foreign dividend payments.

On the other side of the operation are the dealers rather than the earners. Exchange rate cover for the banks and other authorized foreign exchange dealers in the form of forward contracts with the Reserve Bank will be replaced by swops to cover forward positions.

The authorities will do everything they can to smooth the transition from a regulated market, but there is no doubt that they expect commercial businesses to take the initiative in developing the new market. The authorities prefer a gradually appreciating rand.

Given the volume and importance of foreign investment in South Africa, the prospect of a rand exposed to the full gale of international currency markets might seem daunting. Much

COMRAND/
US DOLLAR
1.20 1.15 1.10 1.05 1.00 0.95 0.90 0.85 0.80 0.75 0.70
1980 1981 1982 1983

depends on the gold price and on political confidence. But the South Africans have embarked on a course few other countries appear willing to follow.

Simon Engineering

Simon Engineering
Half-year
Pretax profit £7.4m (£7.6m)
Stated earnings 17.8p (18.3)
Turnover £159.4m (£162.3m)
Net interim/dividend 4p (same)
Share price 385p down 10p Yield 2.96%

Simon Engineering has continued to weather the recession which has ravaged the rest of British engineering, with its remarkably successful combination of tight cost control and quick attention to problem areas.

Although interim pretax profits fell slightly from £7.6m to £7.4m compare with the same period last year on a turnover down from £162.3m to £159.4m, the shortfall is easily explained by the lost contribution from Simon-Warman which was sold at a healthy profit last year.

The successful formula has been applied again by the Simon board with the decision to close its Canadian process plant contracting subsidiary, at a cost of £900,000. This will be charged to the second half figures.

However, Simon's caution about the mosdest nature of the upturn in world economies which it depends upon for its process plant orderbook, is a word of warning for investors across the engineering contracting sector where Davy International and Dowty also operate.

If Simon is unlikely to match last year's final pretax profits of £20.6m then watch but for a crop of bad results from its rivals.

On the good side, the company has a negative gearing, if cash balances are included, and will continue to have a strong balance sheet if the agreed £22m takeover of Drake & Scull, the revamped electrical and mechanical engineering group, goes through.

The takeover terms have to be approved by shareholders at an extradinary meeting on September 19.

The merger will bring Drake & Scull opportunities to work on larger contracts with Simon, while the two groups will be able to work together on smaller British projects more efficiently, using Drake's regional centres. This market was previously unattractive to Simon because of the high costs of mobilizing its operation to meet specific contract needs.

Simon has already picked up a 13.8 per cent stake in Drake Scull through the market and the proposed merger should go through.

Simon's order book could also be transformed if it wins a £180m shares of a huge project to build a chemicals plant in Indonesia. Negotiations are well advanced and could be resolved by the end of September.

At 385p, down 10p, the shares are a strong bet for recovery with the benefits of cost cutting, and the Drake & Scull merger expected to show through next year.

Australian oil

Australia is alive to the sound of oil wells again. After repeated disappointments – not least on the vaunted North West Shelf – what is almost certainly a major strike has been made in an offshore area so remote that its ownership is a long-running matter of dispute with Indonesia. The effect on the share prices of those companies lucky enough to have a stake is wondrous.

Jabiru One is on block NT/P26, about two days from Darwin, itself not one of the world's most accessible spots. Its minimum reserves are put at 100million barrels, but the farm-out documents suggest that they are probably 236 million and possibly 540 million. The document, written last year, adds "It is big and has the potential to be a giant."

Another five wells have been drilled on the block and, possibly more important, drilling will recommence later this year on another block not far away, NT/P2. Oil was discovered in the Puffin wells drilled there in January, and there are reasonable hopes that commercial quantities will be discovered on there as well.

The oil business being what it is, share stakes are fragmented and many. But the broad breakdown of the big shareholders in NT/P26 is: BHP 50 per cent, Ampol Exploration 6.25, Weeks Petroleum 10.3, and Occidental, the American company headed by Dr Armand Hammer, 18.7.

The share prices are as follows: BHP A$10 to A$12.35; Consolidated Petroleum 23 cents to 53; Weeks Petroleum $2.80 to A$3.70; Ampol A$3 to A$4; and Hartogen Energy, which has an indirect interest, A$3.15 to A$3.50.

The corresponding figures for wells about to be drilled on NT/P2 are: BHP 28.4 per cent, Ampol 8.7, Consolidated Petroleum 8.5, Weeks Australia 12.5, Weeks Petroleum 8, Elf Acqitaine 12.9 and Occidental 14.6.

Oil exploration is replete with disappointment, and it would be unnatural if the companies' shares were not depressed soon by profit-taking.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Nationwide Leisure
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £79,000
Stated earnings 0.2p
Turnover £1.2m

Sunleigh Electronics
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £177,000
Turnover £1.2m

Fitch and Company
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £425,000 (£366,000)
Stated earnings 4.16p (3.63p)
Turnover £2m (£1.7m)
Net interim dividend 1.54p
Share price 290p, unchanged Yield 1.4%

EIS
Half-year 30.6.83
Pretax profit £1.8m (£1.5m)
Stated earnings 9.1p (7.8p)
Turnover £19m (14.9m)
Net interim dividend 1.65p (1.5p)
Share price 136p up 2p Yield 5.3%

Palmerston Trust
Pretax profit £14,467 (loss £16,551)
Net dividend 2.5p (2p)

Pentland Industries
Half-year 30.6.83
Pretax profit £610,000 (£530,000)
Stated earnings 3.21p (3.09p)
Turnover £23.2m (£18.8m)
Net interim dividend 0.42p (0.375p)
Share price 63p up 2p Yield 4.1%

Don Brothers Buist
Year to 29.5.83
Pretax profit £1.2m (£1.4m)
Stated earnings 12.6p (loss 10.4p)
Turnover £28.2m (£26.6m)
Net interim dividend 2.25p (2p)

APPOINTMENTS

Jacob Rothschild joins S&W Berisford board

S&W Berisford: Mr Jacob Rothschild, who is chairman of RIT and Northern, has become a non-executive director.

Hambros Bank: Mr Barry McFadzean has been named to the board. He will be a member of the bank's operating committees.

Royal Dutch/Shell Group of Companies: Mr D. R. Welham, managing director of The Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria, becomes group treasurer from December 5. He succeeds Mr J. H. Macdonald, who has resigned to take up an outside appointment.

Tanks Consolidated Investments: Mr Robin Johnstone has been elected to the board.

Bass: Mr A. E. R. Manners and Mr J. R. D. Swan are to become directors. Mr Manners is to be chairman of Bass Brewing and director responsible for personnel matters at Bass. Mr Swan is to be chairman of the Scottish beer division and chairman and managing director of Tennent Caledonian Breweries. Mr I. M. G. Prosser, vice-chairman of Bass, is to be chairman of Bass UK. Mr D. A Urquhart, chairman of the southern beer division, Charrington and Company and Bass Wales & West, is to take over responsibility for beer marketing. Dr A. D. Portno is to be director of technical services at Bass, and chairman of Bass Export and Mr T. W. Morkill is to be managing director of Charrington and Company and a director of Bass UK. All appointments take effect from October 1.

Baring Brothers & Co: Mr Paul Woolley has joined the company as a director.

Lowndes Lambert Aviation: Mr Robert Sanderson has joined the group as managing director.

The Morgan Crucible Company: Sir Frank Cooper has been appointed to the board.

Merrill Lynch Europe/Middle East: Mr Donald Roth has been named chairman. He was formerly executive vice president of Merrill Lynch International and chairman of Merrill Lynch International Banking Group.

Falmouth Container Terminal: Mr T. C. Mordaunt, master mariner, and Mr G. A. Galley have joined the board.

Lee Cooper Licensing Services: Lord Lovell-Davis has been appointed non-executive chairman.

R. Mansell (City): Mr Alan Cooper has been appointed a director and Mr Brian Crawford technical director.

Flatteau Advertising Partnership: Mr John Sewll has joined the board.

Saudi International Bank: Mr Terry Mills has been appointed general manager.

Link Publishing Papers: Mr John Vanderpump has joined the board.

Instrument maker improves

By Jeremy Warner

Brown Boveri Kent (Holdings)
Half-year to 26.6.83
Pretax profit £2.8m (£1.4m)
Stated earnings 2.8p (0.9p)
Turnover £50.6m (£47.3m)
Net interim dividend 1p
Share price 79p up 2p. Yield 1.8%

Brown Boveri Kent (Holdings), the industrial instrument manufacturer, is beginning to reap the benefit of its rationalization programme started in 1980. In the half-year to the end of last June, pretax profits rose from £1.4m to £2.8m on slaes up by only £3m to £50.6m.

The company said that while market conditions continued to be difficult, the continned improvement in operating efficiency would result in a further advance during the remainder of the year. A half-year dividend of 1p is being declared. At the end of last year, the group paid a final dividend of 1p – the first payment since the 1.2p final of 1979.

For the first time in many years, the group has not been forced to charge extraordinary costs below the line.

Brown Boveri,in which BBC Brown Boveri, a Swiss company, has the major shareholding, develops, manufactures and markets equipment and systems for process control, industrial measurement and liquid metering. It employs about 3,000 people in the United Kingdom and a further 1,550 overseas.

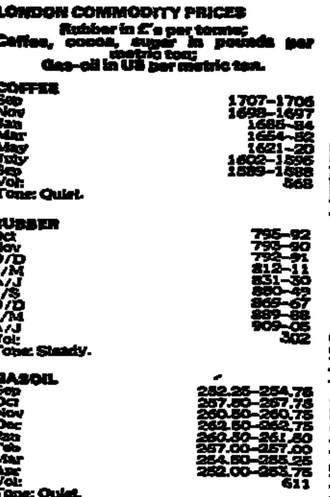
Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9½	%
Barclays	9½	%
BCCI	9½	%
Citibank Savings	†10¾	%
Consolidated Crds	9½	%
C. Hoare & Co	*9½	%
Lloyds Bank	9½	%
Midland Bank	9½	%
Nat Westminster	9½	%
TSB	9½	%
Williams & Glyn's	9½	%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6%: £10,000 up to £50,000, 7%: £50,000 and over, 8%.

COMMODITIES



LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £'s per tonne;
Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per metric ton;
Gas-oil in US per metric ton.

COFFEE	
Sep	1707–1706
Nov	1698–1697
Jan	1685–84
Mar	1654–52
May	1621–20
July	1602–1596
Sep	1589–1588
Vol:	568
Tone: Quiet.	

RUBBER	
Oct	795–92
Nov	795–90
O/D	792–91
J/M	812–11
A/J	831–30
J/S	850–49
O/D	869–67
J/M	889–88
A/J	909–05
Vol:	302
Tone: Steady.	

GASOIL	
Sep	252.25–254.75
Oct	257.50–257.75
Nov	260.50–260.75
Dec	262.50–262.75
Jan	260.50–261.50
Feb	257.00–257.00
Mar	254.50–255.25
Apr	252.00–253.75
Vol:	611
Tone: Quiet.	

COCOA	
Sep	1385–66
Dec	1423–22
Mar	1434–33
May	1451–50
July	1468–64
Sep	1482–80
Dec	1487–86
Vol:	2,880
Tone: Weak.	

SUGAR	
Oct	174.50–74.25
Dec	182.50–81.75
Mch	193.50–93.00
May	198.50–97.75
Vol:	969.
Tone: Quiet.	

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Unofficial prices:
Official turnover figures.
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce
Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE	
Cash	1071.00–72.00
Three months	1098.00–98.50
T/O	3700
Tone: Steady.	
STANDARD CATHODES	
Cash	1052.00–40.00
Three months	1065.00–65.50
T/O	50
Tone: Quiet.	
TIN STANDARD	
Cash	8618.20–20
Three months	8730–35
T/O:	165
Tone: Steady.	
TIN HIGH-GRADE	
Cash	8623–25
Three months	8733–38
T/O:	100.
Tone: Steady.	
LEAD	
Cash	265.50–66.50
Three months	275.50–76.00
T/O:	1900.
Tone: Quiet.	
ZINC	
Cash	577–78
Three months	593–93.50
T/O:	1750
Tone: Steady, but Quiet.	
SILVER	
Cash	824.3–25.3
Three months	844.00–45.00
T/O:	67
Tone: Steady, but Quiet.	
ALUMINIUM	
Cash	1113.50–15.50
Three months	1142.50–43.00
T/O:	12,250
Tone: Steady.	
NICKEL	
Cash	3360–70
Three months	3462–54
T/O:	216
Tone: Steady.	

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES
Rudolf Wolff Financial Services Ltd.

Month	Volume	Settlement
YEN		
Sept	84	4067
Dec	31	4103
Mar'84	–	–
Comment: Strengthening.		
STERLING		
Sept	69	15010
Dec	56	15033
Mar'84	–	15048
Comment: Dull.		
D-MARK		
Sept	95	3730
Dec	180	3770
Mar'84	–	3815
Comment: Steady.		
SWISS FRANCS		
Sept	77	4602
Dec	98	4662
Mar'84	–	–
Comment: Quiet.		
EURODOLLARS		
Sept	107	9004
Dec	726	8946
Mar'84	92	8918
June'84	21	8894
Sep'84	–	8872
Comment: Firm.		
SHORT STERLING		
Sept	213	9058
Dec	370	8994
Mar'84	63	8959
June'84	25	8935
Sep'84	–	8906
Comment: Stronger.		
GILTS		
Sept	137	10128
Dec	1603	10328
Mar'84	–	10316
June'84	–	10302
Sept'84	–	
Comment: Good demand.		

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on Sept 5:
GB: Cattle, 94.66p per kg lw (+0.59).
GB: Sheep, 126.52p per kg est d c w (+11.29).
GB: Pigs, 71.14p per kg lw (–4.47).
England and Wales:
Cattle nos. up 138.4 per cent, ave. price, 94.62p (+0.08).
Sheep nos. up 63.7 per cent, ave. price, 125.78p (+10.28).
Pig nos. up 79.2 per cent, ave. price, 71.12p (–4.64).
Scotland:
Cattle nos. up 11.4 per cent, ave. price, 94.82p (+1.17).
Sheep nos. down 3.8 per cent, ave. price, 125.12p (+13.18).
Pig nos. up 10.3 per cent, ave. price, 73.04p (+1.32).

London Grain Futures Market

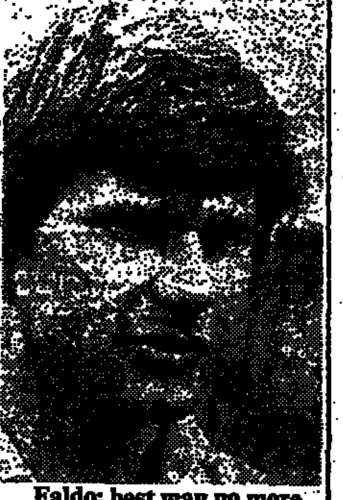
Month	WHEAT Close	BARLEY Close
Sep	£123.80	116.65
Nov	£126.40	119.80
Jan	£128.35	122.60
Mar	£130.95	125.40
May	£133.60	127.80

Total lots traded
Wheat: 158
Barley: 164

● *Royal Insurance: The group is* to acquire a 60 per cent interest in Velazquez SA, a privately-owned Spanish general insurance company through an increase in that company's share capital at a cash purchase price of £2.25m. The group aims to develop its presence in the Spanish market through this purchase.

GOLF

Faldo out to stay the course



Faldo: best man no more

Nick Faldo has decided he will play in the Swiss Open golf championship at Crans-sur-Sierre starting on Thursday. As a result, he will not be able to undertake his duties as best man at the wedding of his brother-in-law, Steve Rockall, in St Albans on Saturday.

Faldo was intending to rest this week in preparation for other events in the next two months. His wife, Melanie Rockall, said: "It was one of the most difficult decisions he has ever had to make. But, after working so hard to achieve what he has this season, he would kick himself if missing this one event cost him his place at the top of the order of merit. Someone else in the family will take over as best man. Golf had to come first".

After finishing joint runner-up in the European Open at Sunningdale yesterday, Faldo felt his position at the top of the money list was less certain than it was a few days ago. Severiano Ballesteros of Spain, who is also playing in Switzerland, finished joint second with Faldo after a last round of 64 and is now less than £20,000 behind him, a gap he could erase completely by winning this week.

After the tournament, Faldo spent almost a hour discussing the problem with his wife, John Simpson, his manager, and Ken Schofield, the European tour director, before requesting a night's sleep to think over the matter. Schofield had to relax the rules to allow this.

Faldo, 26, has never topped the money list in seven years as a professional and Simpson estimates it would be worth more than £250,000 next season in appearance money, endorsements and the like for him to achieve it this year.

Gallacher award

Bernard Gallacher, the Wentworth professional who is hoping to make his eighth successive appearance in the Ryder Cup next month, has been chosen White Horse golf personality for August.

ROWING

Gleam of silver not enough to save British embarrassment

By Jim Railton

With few exceptions, the British performances in the eleventh world championships last week were painful to observe. The men's lightweights, with two silver medals, lifted Britain to fourth in the world rankings. The silver medal of John Melvin in the single *sculls* was a marvellous performance, and the coxless fours silver was a bonus, but there is no men's lightweight rowing in the Olympic regatta next year on Lake Casitas, California.

It would also be a waste of time and money sending most of the British men's heavyweight and women's crews to Los Angeles as they stand, Next year should have been one for consolidating, but instead there has to be some hasty rebuilding, and before that demolition is required without a slow fuse. Britain will have to learn to pull together.

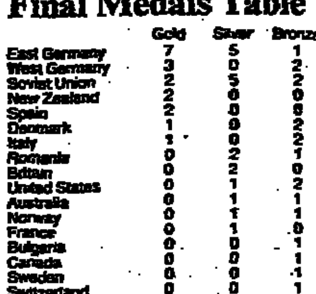
It has been suggested that the British team has too many chiefs and too few Indians. In many cases, it is sadly and simply a case of the sow's ear-silk purse syndrome. It is incredible to think that the New Zealand coxed four and eight, who won two gold medals on Sunday, raced for the first time this season in the heats last week. They did not waste money on expensive altitude training, either. Before they left their training camp, back home on Lake Karipiro, they held a mock burial service to commit the soul of last year's gold medal in eights.

They had trained full-time for three months, albeit holding part-time jobs to offset becoming androids, yet out of two gold medal successes on Sunday,they will be £16,500 in the red on the trip. The team manager, Dudley Storey, a Mexican Olympic gold medal winner, raised through his own efforts $26,500 by way of lotteries and dances to meet part of the cost of the championships. When a New Zealand crew takes part in a world or Olympic championship, a gold medal is expected. Silver is consided a failure.

Britian, on the other hand, go overboard if a crew looks capable of finishing tenth or better. The British crews have the best equipment, generous patronage and plenty of water, and they look exceedingly smart and well tuned out internatonal rowing is not a dressage event, and now Britain has few horses for courses. The 51 British competitors in Duisburg last week had a backup team of 19 listed coaches and officials. It is time in British rowing for a slimming down exercise, and for lean and hungry fighters to arrive on the stage. A new philosophy is required quickly, a big chief with many feathers to concentrate for Los Angeles on a chosen few who will give all without reservation, unless, of course, Great Britain is happy to reamin an embarrassment at the top level.

On another important note, the international governing body, FISA, held a referendum among its constituent members on the use of sliding riggers on sculling boats. They predictably banned the sliding rigger from January 1984, in all competitions, despite the fact that the first five scullers in the world final on Sunday used the contraption. Opinions are split, but Peter Michael Lolbe, of West Germany, shrugged off the decision: "I won my first two world titles in a conventional boat".

Final Medals Table



	Gold	Silver	Bronze
East Germany	7	5	1
West Germany	3	0	2
Soviet Union	2	5	2
New Zealand	2	0	0
Spain	2	0	0
Denmark	1	0	2
Italy	1	0	2
Romania	0	2	1
Britain	0	2	0
United States	0	1	2
Australia	0	1	1
Norway	0	1	1
France	0	1	0
Bulgaria	0	0	1
Canada	0	0	1
Sweden	0	0	1
Switzerland	0	0	1

SWIMMING

New wave of pools on the way

Local authorities in England are planning to build over 200 new indoor pools in the next ten years, according to a report published yesterday by the Sports Council.

The council also predict in "swimming in the Community" that over one third of the new pools are likely to be 'leisure' pools with varied shapes, shallow approaches and wave machines.

During the past five years there ahas been a net national increase of only 18 indoors pools while the number of outdoor pools has reduced by over 50. The new study predicts that all the council regions are likely to gain a dozen new pools by 1992. The aim of the study was to improve the Council's data on pool provision following the publication last year of "Sport and the Community", the outline of their strategy for the next ten years.

The report is available in summary form from the Sports Council, 16 Upper Woburn Place, London WC1 0QP, priced £2.00.

WALKING: Steve Barry, of Roath labour club, the Commonwealth Games champion, who was forced to withdraw from the World Championships in Helsinki because of a hamstring injury, has been ruled out of Britain's team for the Lugano Cup World championship in Bergen, Norway at the end of this month, for the same reason.

BASKETBALL

Sponsors for league

By Nicholas Harling

Basketball gained one of the biggest sponsors in British sport with yesterday's announcement that Wimpey Homes are to take over the sponsorship of the National League first division for the next three years.

It is believed that Wimpey's financial commitment is substantially more than the £120,000 the league's previous sponsors provided last season. All the clubs in the league will benefit from the sponsorship.

The league point out, however, that Just Juice continue to be involved as the official drink suppliers. "As they are still putting in a considerable amount of money we have not so much lost a sponsor as gained one", Peter Draper, the English Basketball Association administrative officer said yesterday.

The Wimpey connexion starts as from September 17 when the 1983-84 season gets under way. The top four clubs in the Wimpey Home League will dispute the Wimpey Homes Championship at Wembley next March. The sponsors will have prime advertising sites at every game which appears on Channel 4 from October 17.

John Campbell, Wimpey Homes' sales and marketing director, said: "We are delighted to be associated with basketball. It is fast becoming a major family sport and is ideally suited to be linked with Wimpey Homes' growing market of young first time buyers and families."

HOCKEY

Miss Brown is England captain

By Joyce Whitehead

Karen Brown of Surrey, named player of the Caribbean tournament which the England Under-21 women's hockey team won last year, is the new captain of the squad to play in the Home Countries International Tournament in Edinburgh on 16 and 17 September, Joyce Whitehead writes.

With her will be nine others who have also been chosen for the team to play in the European Junior Cup qualifying tournament starting this Thursday when England play France at Bishop Abbey (3 pm).

ENGLAND U-21: G Arch (Shropshire), S Brimble (Gloucestershire), G Brown (Yorkshire), K Brown (capt, Surrey), A Cowburn (Lancashire Central League), K Crummey (Lancashire), A Goacher (BCHE), G Huggon (Yorkshire), P Mattinson (Cumberland), K Parker (Middlesex), S-A Saunders (Leicestershire), A Smith (Yorkshire), A Strange (Huntingdonshire), R Veal (Surrey).
SCOTLAND U-21: E Blair, M Burns, M Coutts (capt), L Curdie, L Fair, W Fraser, L Goodwin, G Lawrie, C Jordan, G McHugh, G Messenger, M Napier, J Nimmo, L Roberts, C Sargeant, M Steele.

Schuster stays

Barcelona (Reuter)–The West German international, Bernd Schuster, has signed a new five-year contract – with a further two-year option – with Barcelona. Schuster, a midfield player aged 23, joined Barcelona in October 1980.

Invective – in striped pyjamas



Swinging into action: A Croydon Bluejay on the ball against London Warriors. (Photograph: John Voos).

It's just not cricket with baseball as raucous rival

Ah, the rich sounds of the English summer, the crack of willow on leather, the patter of polite applause., the clang of the aluminium bat as it ia flung across the sward, the sound *of voices roundly abusing* the umpire: "C'mon, man!" "Bleedin' 'ell, ump!"

On my left, clad in flannels, the run stealers flickered to and fro across a stretch of tended green grass that will be forever Sutton, Surrey. On my right, the Croydon Bluejays were locked in combat with the London Warriors, those doughty men from Tufnell Park. Back to back, a cricket field and baseball diamond, and the players even share the same pavilion, and buy their tea from the same counter.

There, in a huddle round their bench, wearing striped pyjamas and pelican-billed caps, a set of baseball uniforms that set them back £1,000 for the set of 24, the Bluejays stood, and ways of winning were all their care. A weakness with the old guy at first base? And the third base man was a stranger to that position. "OK, boys, let's go," said their manager, Terry Warner, and he too wore the Bluejay pyjamas.

And at once, the abuse begins. In baseball, you shout advice to your team mates that is nothing but disguised invective: "Stay cool, Mike, pitcher ain't no good," or perhaps: "*Do the biz, Mike, pitcher's a load of* rubbish," for the personnel of the Bluejays is about half American and Canadian, and half authentic south Londoners, and there has been an interesting cross-fertilization of insult. "Pressure on the pitcher, Mike, pressure's all on the pitcher."

If the pitcher is sufficiently demoralized to send a further unfair delivery, and thus hand the advantage to the batter, he will fetch frm the opposition the most dreadful abuse of all, an insult so deplorable it denies the very existence of the hapless fellow on the pitcher's mound: "No pitcher! There's no pitcher out there!"

Think not that the London Warriors rest idle beneath this torrent of abuse aimed at their key man. They in their turn shout advice to the pitcher that is designed to disconcert the batter, pointing out that (a) he is a "looker" and therefore prone to nambypamby errors of judgment, (b) he is really not very good at all at playing baseball and (c) when all is said and done, he does not actually exist. "No batter, pitcher, no batter."

Perhaps there is even a manual explaining such sledging techniques for baseball students. No one came up to tell me it was all carried out in a friendly spirit underneath it all. Baseball cannot be accused of hypocrisy. The alleged weak link on first base, Gough Phillips, aged 54, sent a Bluejays runner scurrying back to base with a dummy throw. He smiled as he lobbed gently back to the pitcher: "Next time you'll smile with no teeth", called Kevin Sylvester, Bluejays' captain, and a pitcher richly versed in the great traditions of the game.

"I pitched in Little League and in High School and College when I was back in the States. But I hadn't played for 10 years. I was so thrilled to find that baseball was played in England that I started playing again when I came here." Sylvester is a big man with an intimidating red beard, and you might expect, from the silent frenzy of his pitching style, to find him gruff and taciturn, but in point of fact, of course, every pitcher tells a story!

There are other Americans in the side, including Bobby Burnham the fleetfooted short stop, who drives 200 miles from base to play, and the small crowd is leavened with Americans. One explained: "The whole point of baseball is sitting in the bleachers and drinking a whole lot of beer.

The deceptively named Joe Munoz is as South London as a Bluejay can be, and he was a relative newcomer to the game: "Well, I'm Phil Laing's next door neighbour, you see. He brought me along to watch, and now I am picking up the basics and getting a few games."

Laing is one of the long-serving Bluejays: "We have a brilliant four years, and then we're back to struggling along again. And then we have another brilliant four years." The Bluejays began in 1938, though under a different name, and the impulse came from Canadian servicemen. "Some of them married English girls and stayed, and their sons have carried on – like me. I'm a Canadain serviceman's son, and I've been coming to baseball as long as I can remember."

It is the same all over England. There is a Southern League, with three divisions, which embraces the Cobham Yankees, Croydon Borough Pirates, Regents Park Eagles and, perhaps inevitably, the Golders Green Sox; and there is a smaller Northern League.

And British basebal has one major ambition at the moment: to send a British team to the Olympic Games. No joking matter: next year, baseball is a demonstration sport at the Games in Los Angeles, and in 1988 baseball becomes an Olympic sport in Seoul. And don't think baseball is merely an American game! It is impossibl to swallow your tofu in a Japanese cafe without watching the night's Japanese baseball game on the television, while in South Korean, pick-up baseball games are played in every open space. There are 50 baseball nations, I was told.

But in Sutton, the important business on hand was the destruction of the Warriors, and with Mike Smith having a snorter of a game, plucking flyballs out of the air and, he explained at one stage, "batting 1,000", the Bluejays were decisively in front. Not even a homer with bases loaded in the bottom of the ninth (how's that for reporting?) could save the pride of Tufnell Park. Bluejays won 17-8.

Now it was time for Bobby Burnham to drove those 200 miles back to base. For us in the bleachers it was time to pack up our beer cans and leave. For the rest, it was back to Sutton's realities. The aluminium bats were returned to their bags, a few cups of tea we drunk. And over in the adjoining field, the other game carried on, bat cracking on ball, patters of polite applause as the run stealers flicked to and fro. And not a *man amongst* them to cry: "No leg-spinner!"

Simon Barnes

هكذا من الاصل

TENNIS: LLOYD OUT OF US OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS

Miss Durie reaches last eight

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent, New York

Joanna Durie, the only seeded player left in the third quarter of the draw, beat the Charleston-born Anne White 6-3, 6-0 in the United States championships here yesterday. She thus became the first British player to reach the last eight of the women's singles since Virginia Wade in 1979. It is a coincidence that nowdays Miss Wade, in addition to combining the roles of competitor and television commentator, has assumed coaching responsibilities: her pupil is Miss White.

Miss Durie gave her most convincing performance since the first round. Ivanna Madruga-Osses, of Argetina, will be her next opponent. She has had to play nobody as powerfully aggressive as Miss Durie. Mrs Osses excels on clay and is unlikely to overcome Miss Durie on courts as fast as these. Miss Durie should therefore reach the last four, as she did in the French championships three months ago.

The first player to reach the last eight was Pamela Shriver runner-up in 1978, who has twice frustrated Martina Navratilova's attempt to win the women's title.

Miss Shriver has won four matches without conceding a set, thought it has to be said that, by her standards, the opposition has been modest. Yesterday she won 6-2, 6-2, against Lisa Bonder, aged 17, who has affiliations with Ohio, Michigan and Texas.

Miss Shriver's next opponent will be Andrea Jaeger, who reached the semi-finals of last years US and Australian championships and then, this year, did the same in Paris and was runner-up at Wimbledon. Yesterday, the first rally of Miss Jaeger's match with Bonnie Gadusek contained 26 shots. Miss Jaeger eventually decided to put on the trousers of her warm-up suit, which seemed an odd thing to do in the middle of a tough match on a hot day. But evidently it did her no harm. She won 4-6, 6-2, 6-1.

The last 16 women included only nine players seeded to get that far. The most unexpected intruders were Pilar Vasquez, of Peru, who had made the most of an easy draw, and Pascale Paradis, of France, who was granted a place in the draw as a wild card – that is, by invitation, rather than on the strength of her record – and reponsed by beating the seeded Andrea Temesvari.

Similarly, only nine of the men's seeds advanced to the last 16. The rest included no fewer than three wild cards: John Lloyd, of Britain Greg Holmes and Aaron Krickstein, aged 16. All had to beat seeds and the most startling performance came on Sunday when Krickstein dismissed Vitas Gerulaitis, who won the first two sets, led 4-2 in the fifth, but was so prone to double-faults that he could not express his authority.

Krickstein is essentially a baseline player with a two-fisted backhand. But he serves well, is a competent volleyer, and is adept at disguising his passing shots and lobs. Krickstein and Holmes, another youngster to achieve sudden prominence, will doubtless find it more difficult when the established professionals have sorted out how to play them.

But these championships confirmed familar indications that Gerulaitis and Guillermo Vilas (between in straight sets by Holmes) are now suffering from such a serious deterioration of competitive confidence that can no longer regarded as contenders for major championships.

John Lloyd, the first British player to reach the last 16 of the men's singles since 1977, was beaten 6-7, 7-6, 6-0, 7-6 by Mark Dickson of Florida.

Taking his chance with both hands: Krickstein comes back to beat Gerulaitis

Eton claim first win

Eton won the Public Schools Old Boys championship for the first time since the event began in 1929 by beating University College School by five matches to three at the All-England Club. University College School have dominated the championship in the past 20 years, but this time Eton upset the odds, beating KCS Wimbledon and St Paul's on their way to the final.

ETON: W Boone, T Davies, D Norman, P Highett, J Walsh, Marquis of Reading.
UCS: D Rance, S Hann, J Race, J Kovar, J Henderson, V Thomas.

Results from Flushing Meadow

MEN'S SINGLES
THIRD ROUND (US unless stated): J McEnroe bt V Van Patten, 6-1, 6-2, 6-1; J Nystrom (Swe) bt K Warwick (Aus), 6-0, 6-3, 6-3; J Kriek bt R Tanner, 6-7, 3-6, 7-5, 7-6, 7-6; M Dickson bt J Lloyd (GB), 6-7, 7-6, 6-0, 7-6.

WOMEN'S SINGLES:
THIRD ROUND: H Mandlikova (Cz) bt K Cummings, 6-0, 6-1; C White bt R Casals, 6-2, 7-5; P Shriver bt L Bonder, 6-2, 6-2; A Jaeger bt B Gadusek 4-6, 6-2, 6-1.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES:
THIRD ROUND: S Acker and F Drood bt J Durie (GB) and A Kiyomura, 6-4, 6-4.

● The following results were received too late to be included in yesterday's earlier editions.

Men's singles
THIRD ROUND (US unless stated): Y Noah (Fr) bt E Korita, 5-7, 6-3, 6-3, 6-4; J Arias bt G Ocleppo (It), 7-6, 6-1, 6-2; A Gomez (Ec) bt S Denton, 6-3, 6-4, 6-1; I Lendl (Cz) bt J Levine, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2; M Wilander (Swe) bt R Acuna (Peru), 6-4, 7-5, 6-1; A Krickstein bt V Gerulaitis, 3-6, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

Women's singles
THIRD ROUND (US unless stated): C Lloyd bt M Maleeva (Bul), 6-4, 6-0; Z Garrison bt C Bassett (Can), 6-4, 6-3; J Durie (GB) bt T Phelps, 6-4, 3-6, 6-2; A Leand bt W Turnbull (Aus), 7-5, 4-6, 6-2; K Jordan bt T Holladay, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3; I Madruga-Osses (Arg), bt P Teeguarden, 4-6, 6-1, 6-1.

Men's doubles
SECOND ROUND (US unless stated): D Dowlin and H Odizor (Nig) bt S Mayer and F Taygan, 6-4, 7-6; J Lloyd (GB) and R Stockton bt J Benson and S Turpn, 6-3, 6-4; F Buehning and V Winitsky bt S Glammalva, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3.
THIRD ROUND (US unless stated): M Leach and E Teltscher bt S Brawley and E Fernandez, 7-6, 6-2.

Women's doubles
SECOND ROUND (US unless stated): A Hobbs (GB) and A Jaeger bt I Kloss (SA) and H Ludloff (SA), 6-4, 2-6, 6-0; R Fairbanks and C Reynolds bt J Davis and A Henricksson, 6-2, 7-5.
THIRD ROUND: (US unless stated): A Temesvari (Hun) and V Wade (GB) bt K Horvath and Y Vermaak (SA), 6-4, 6-2; L Allen and E Sayers bt P Paradis and C Suire (Fr), 7-5, 6-2.

Mixed doubles
FIRST ROUND: B Potter (US) and F Taygan (US) bt A Croft (GB) and A Gomez (Ec), 6-7, 7-5, 7-6.

YACHTING

Writing on the wall for Victory

From Barry Pickthall, Newport, Rhode Island

The writing was on the wall for the challenge of Victory '83 for the America's Cup yesterday. The British team lost again to the Australian II on Sunday to go 3-1 down in the final elimination trials to select the challenger that goes through to meet Dennis Conner and Liberty in the Cup series starting on September 13.

The Australian boat, skippered by John Bertrand, has won 47 of her last 53 races in the challenge rounds this summer and had only to take the gun once more to end Peter de Savary's $8m dream of bringing the cup back to Britain.

Jim Alabaster, Victory's spokesman, admitted after their third defeat in a row that they had no answer to Australia's superior performance upwind in light airs. "They take a minute or more out of us on these legs while we are only marginally faster off the wind, pulling back six seconds on the reaches and a little more on the running legs," he said.

British hopes are pinned to a late change in the weather. "We would like 12 knots and upward. Seventeen to 18 ideally," Alabaster said. Although the local forecast on Sunday night predicted 15 to 20 knot winds out on Rhode Island sound yesterday, the day dawned the same as the previous two, with no sign of the promised breeze.

Though Australia II won the fourth race on Sunday in this seven-race series by 2min 20sec, the margin, which was not nearly so decisive as that on Saturday, belied Victory's performance.

The British 12 metre, skippered by Lawrie Smith, had the better start and sailed out on port tack towards the favoured right hand side of the course. When the yachts converged again a few minutes later with Victory now on starboard tack holding right of way, there was nothing to divide the two and Australia was forced to tack away.

The next time they came together again, however, it was obvious to Bertrand and his afterguard on Australia that they had chosen the wrong side of the course, and instead of tacking, steered round Victory's stern to reverse the roles.

Victory continued her starboard tack and gained from a lift in the wind but then failed to consolidate this lead by tacking back on to port to cover the Australian yacht.

It was a mistake that cost Smith and his crew dearly, for when Victory finally tacked 20 minutes later, Australia, which sails two to three degrees higher into the wind in these light eight to ten knot winds, was there to block their path

Cairns and Starr win after delay

By John Nicholls

Chris Cairns (Australia) and David Starr (Canada) won the first two races of the much-delayed Tornado catamaran world championship at Hayling Island yesterday. The strong winds which prevented racing for the previous three days at last abated.

The programme for the event, which is sponsored by Lombard and was scheduled to include seven races, is now partly back on schedule. Couriously, the class seems to be dogged by adverse weather, the past few championships have all been restricted to only four races.

Randy Smyth, the present title holder, started his defence quietly, finishing tenth in the first race, and fourth in the second. Robert White and his father, Reg, the leading British helmsmen, were also lower then they would have liked in the first race, being placed eighth and ninth respectively. Both are expected to be among the principal challengers to take Smyth's title, Reg having already won the championship twice and Robert having had a good European season, as well as finishing second to Smyth, an American, in the recent pre-Olympic regatta.

The Whites, however, will have to start winning soon if they are to catch Cairns, who was fifth in the second race, and Claus Christian (Austria) who was fifth and third yesterday, let alone Smyth.

RESULTS: First race: 1, C Cairns and S Anderson (Aus); 2, R Zwicky and C Bruellmann (Switz); W van Bladel and H Lambriex (Neth); 4, Y Loday and F Aussedet (Fr); 5, C Christian and B Herwig (Austria); 6, M Zuteck and B Brown (US). Second race: 1, D Starr and R Collins (Can); 2, B Lewis and P Snook (Aus); 3, Christian and Herwig; 4, A Smyth and J Glaser (US); 5, Cairns and Anderson; 6, G Marstrom and K Soderqvist (Swe). British placing: 7, Robert White.

FOOTBALL

New boy at Highbury may get caught up in old grudges

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

There could be gunsmoke in the air at Highbury tonight. Charlie Nicholas, Scotland's young sharpshooter who has yet to score at home for Arsenal, will hope that his aim is accurate. But he may become an unwitting victim of the crossfire as Arsenal and Manchester United renew their bitter rivalry.

Arsenal twice stood on the threshold of Wembley last season, only for United to knock them out of the semi-finals of both cup competitions. But it was in thier fifth meeting during a League match at Highbury in May, that the tension and competitive vigour between the two sides reached breaking-point.

Moses, United's ebullient tackler in midfield, was sent off and his subsequent automatic suspension ruled him out of both FA Cup final ties against Brighton. In a remarkable outburst Ron Atkinson, United's manager, later accused the Arsenal players of attempting to provoke Moses so that he would be dismissed.

After making comments to the referee, Eric Read, Atkinson was himself ordered to leave the touchline during the game and an FA disciplinary commission, which investigated the incidents, warned him about his future conduct. Arsenal went on to win 3-0, their only victory in the five games.

Moses, who has been kept out so far this season by the form of Wilkins, may again be left on the periphery tonight, but Duxbury – missing for two games with a pulled hamstring – is fit and may replace



Duxbury: may be recalled

Gidman. Arsenal's only doubt concerns Robson, who is suffering from a virus. Peter Nicholas awaits promotion from the reserves.

So does Goddard, of West Ham United. His team have yet to drop a point or concede a goal and are unlikely to alter a successful blend. Nor is their position as the first division leaders likely to be threatened. Leicester City, their visitors at Upton Park, have yet to gain a point or score a goal. They have also lost Banks, who was signed for £100,000 from Barnsley, for a month with a groin strain.

Ipswich Town, now second, Liverpool, third, and Luton Town, fifth, are all expected to keep the same line-ups against Everton – for whom Curran makes his debut – Southampton, and Norwich City respectively. Hareide is fit for Norwich but unavailable. He is in Oslo, preparing for Norway's European championship tie against Bulgaria tomorrow.

Watford are to follow Aston Villa's barely discernable footsteps on Queen's Park Rangers' carpet. They are attempting to become only the fifth side to win at Loftus Road on the new pitch. A speed limit might help. Watford will discover that the synthetic surface will help to accelerate the pace of their game, which is already the fastest in the first division.

Coventry City know that Avramovic, their former Yugoslavian international goalkeeper, has been granted a work permit but they have yet to receive it. If it arrives in time, he will make his debut against his old club, Notts County. If not, Coventry will again select the 17-year-old with the unusual name of Perry Suckling.

In an almost full programme, there are fears of further crowd trouble, especially in the second division. The police at Brighton, still recovering from their ordeals last Saturday, and Grimsby, where 50 Leeds United supporters were arrested last season, will be particularly relieved when their evening's work is over.

Scotland withdraw

Scotland confirmed yesterday their withdrawal from the British football championship. England withdrew last month. The Scotland v England game will continue, perhaps in an annual tournament including foreign countries.

Businessmen try to block Luton's move from town

By Andrew Cornelius

A consortium of local businessmen offered yesterday to buy out the six-man board of Luton Town in an attempt to block the club's proposed move to a new £20 million stadium in Milton Keynes.

Derek Hardy, the spokesman for the consortium, which includes more than 20 local businessmen, said details of the offer were included in letters delivered to the Luton directors. The group is offering to buy shares from the existing board, which controls 70 per cent of the issued shares, at face value: about £80,000.

Mr Hardy said the consortium was formed several weeks ago and was still growing. "The idea would be to spread ownership of the club as widely as possible throughout the town," he said, adding that the takeover bid had been made because the present board seems to have decided that it will move the club to Milton Keynes.

If the group wins control of the club it will immediately begin negotiations with the local council to find an alternative site within the Luton area. However, Mr Hardy said any proposal – including redevelopment of the existing ground – would be considered, as long as the club remained in the town.

The consortium will break up immediately if the club decides to stay in Luton, Mr Hardy added.

John Smith, chie executive of the club, has masterminded the proposed move in negotiations with the Football League and Milton Keynes Development Corporation. Last week the Football League gave its approval to the idea of Luton Town moving to a new stadium in Milton Keynes which would include an artificial playing surface. The club has now appealed to the Football Association for its approval.

The club has made it clear that no final decision has been taken on moving to Milton Keynes. However, it says a proposed road scheme would shave valuable land from the existing cramped Kenilworth Road ground, and make the existing site unviable. It would cost at least £3m to replace the lost land facilities without improving the ground whatsoever, the club says.

In a last ditch attempt to keep the club in Luton, Mr Smith has arranged to meet Mr Vivian Dunnington, leader of the local council this evening to discuss possible alternative sites. The council has said that it wants the club to stay in the town, and has recommended that the Luton board submit a planning application for a new stadium on the site of the Vauxhall Motors sports ground.

City still closed to Bodak

The Manchester City winger, Peter Bodak, yesterday lost his appeal to a Football League Management Commission against his dismissal from Maine Road. But the former Coventry City player, aged 22, will now be appealing to the Football League appeals committee.

Bodak and his Manchester City colleague Bobby McDonald, were dismissed from the club last month after being involved in an early-morning car accident on the day of a practice match.

Bodak was subsequently fined in court for failing a breathalyser test. McDonald, who still had a year of his contract to run, settled out of court, before yesterday's hearing, but Bodak, who was represented by the PFA Secretary, Gordon Taylor, went ahead with his appeal

However, the commission, made up of Alan Everiss (West Bromwich), Jack Wiseman (Birmingham City) and Dick Wragg (Sheffield United), supported the club's action. Bodak said: "I am disappointed, but the matter is not over yet because we will now go to the Football League appeals committee".

Taylor addeed: "We were appealing on the grounds that the penalty was severer than necessary."

Olsen may yet grace Wembley

England may yet have to face Jesper Olsen, the brilliant Danish midfield player, at Wembley in the vital European Championship qualifying match at Wembley on September 21. Olsen, who was injured playing for his club Ajax last week, did not break a leg as was first feared but tore ankle ligaments.

Olsen desparately wants to play against England against whom he scored a memorable goal in the 2-2 draw between the countries in Copenhagen last autumn and with the help of treatment in the meantime he may be fit to demonstrate his remarkable skills again. Not that Ajax seem to have urgent need of his services. Without Jensen at the weekend, they hammered Helmond Sport 7-2 in a match watched by a meagre crowd of 6,000 in Amsterdam. Ajax share the lead in the Dutch League with Feyenoord who defeated Haarlem 1-0 in a poor game watched by only 1,000 more spectators. Obviously it needs more than success to draw the crowds to games in the Netherlands.

Referees have been given permission to halt league matches in Greece if obscenities shouted by spectators become too audible. "We can't have the crowd polluting the atmosphere at matches with vulgarities and abuse", Kimon Koulouris, the under secretary for sport said.

Newly-promoted Bayer Uerdingen's unbeaten run came to an end in West Germany, allowing VFB Stuttgart to go top following a 4-2 home win over VFL Bochum in which their Swedish winger Corneliusson scored three second half goals. Uerdingen, the early pace setters, lost the lead after their 2-1 defeat at Borussia Dortmund.

Bayern Munich, still without their injured captain Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, dropped a point in a goalless draw at home to Werder Bremen. Hamburg, the defending champions, beat Arminia Bielefeld 2-0, Schatzschneider, their new discovery scoring both goals.

Juan Lozano, back in his native Spain after a brilliant spell with Anderlecht in Belgium, scored on his first appearance for Real Madrid on the opening day of the Spanish season. Lozano, aged 27, who played all his professional football in Belgium with the exception of a brief stay with the Washington Diplomats, quickly stamped his authority on the game

European leagues

AUSTRIAN: Sturm Graz 2, Austria Salzburg 1; Admira Wacker 2, Union Wels 0; Rapid 1, Austria Klagenfurt 0.

BELGIAN: Anderlecht 1, Kortrijk 0; Waregem 2, Standard Liège 1; Lokeren 1, Antwerp 0; CS Bruges 2, Mechelen 0; Waterschei 3, Beringen 1; Liège 2, Club Bruges 3; Beerschot 2, Seraing 1; Ghent 0, RWD Molenbeek 0.

CZECHOSLOVAK: Lokomotiva Kosice 3, Banik Ostrava 1; Dukla Prague 2, ZVL Zilina 1; Sklounion Teplice 0, Bohemians 0; Dukla Banska Bystrica 2, RH Cheb 1; Plastika Nitra 3, Tatran Presov 1; TJ Vitkovice 0, Spartak Trnava 0; Slovan Bratislava 2, Sparta Prague 0; Slavia Prague 3, Inter Bratislava 1.

DANISH: Broendby 1, B 93 0; Broenshoej 3, Ikast 1; Naestved 2, Lyngby 1; Vejle 5, OB Odense 1; B 1903 Copenhagen 0, Fram Copenhagen 0; Koege 1, Hvidovre 0; AGF Aarhus 2, Herning 0; Kolding 1, Esbjerg 0.

EAST GERMANY: Rot-Weiss Erfurt 3, Union East Berlin 1; Chemie Halle 3, Carl Zeiss Jena 3; Lokomotiv Leipzig 3, Karl-Marx-Stadt 1; Wismut Aue 3, Chemie Leipzig 1; Hansa Rostock 1, Vorwaerts Frankfurt Oder 0, Dinamo East Berlin 4, Stahl Riesa 2; Dinamo Dresden 2, Magdeburg 0.

HUNGARIAN: Honved Budapest 1, Raba Eto Gyoer 1; Ujpest Dozsa 4, Zalaegerszeg 0; Csepel 1, Vasas 3; Tatabanya 4, Ferencvaros 3; Nyiregyhaza 0, MTK VM 1; Diosgyor 0, Volan 3; MSC Pecs 5, Szeged 2; Videoton 1, Haladas 0.

GREECE: Apollonas 1, Ethnikos 1; Doxa 2, Aigaleo 1; Iraklis 3, OFI 0; Panathinaikos 5, Aris 1; Kalamaria 2, Paok 3; AEK 2, Ioannina 0; Panionios 1, Larisa 0; Olympiakos 2, Serres 1.

DUTCH: Sparta 2, Den Bosch 1; Excelsior 0, DS 79 Dordrecht 1; Roda 1, Utrecht 1, PSV 1, Willem II Tilburg 2; AZ'67 1, Pec Zwolle 2; GA Eagles Deventer 4, Volendam 0; Groningen 3, Fortuna Sittard 0; Haarlem 0, Feyenoord 1; Ajax 7, Helmond Sport 2.

PORTUGAL: Benfica 1, Rio Ave 0, Varzim 0, Sporting 1; Braga 1, Estoril 0; Farense 2, Setubal 1; Boavista 0; Guimarais 0; Agueda 0, Porto 2; Penafiel 1, Portimonense 0; Salgueiros 1, Espinho 0.

SOVIET: Dinamo Moscow 2, Metallist 1; Dinamo Tbilisi 1, Neftchi 1; Paktakhor 3, Ararat 0; Spartak 0, Dinamo Kiev 0; Chakhter 3, Jalgiris 0; Chernomorets 1, CSKA 1; Zenith 1, Torpedo Kutaisi 0; Dniepr Minsk 1; Nistru 0, Torpedo Moscow 3.

WEST GERMAN: Borussian Dortmund 2, Bayer Uerdingen 1; Eintracht Frankfurt 3, Fortuna Dusseldorf 0; Nuremberg 4, Kickers Offenbach 0; Bayern Munich 0, Werder Bremen 0; Cologne 2 Eintracht Brunswick 1; VFB Stuttgart 4, F C Bochum 2; Kaiserslautern 3, Bayer Leverkusen 0.

Yugoslav: Rijeka 2, Dinamo Vinkovci 1; Dinamo Zagreb 1, Partizan Belgrade 1; Olimpia Ljubljana 3, Pristina 0; Vojvodina 0, Buducnost Titograd 4; Sarajevo 1, Zeljeznicar 1; Celik Zenica 2, Sloboda Tuzla 1; Osijek 0, Hajduk Split 0; Vardar Skopje 0, Radnicki Nis 0; Red Star Belgrade 1, Velez Mostar 0.

ROMANIAN: Sporting Students Bucharest 3, Galati Danube CSU 0; Steaua Bucharest 5, TG Mures Asa 0; Petrolul Ploiesti 3, Rapid Bucharest 1; Universitatea Craiova 4, Baia Mare FC 0; Olt FC 2, Tirgoviste CS 0; RM Vilcea Chimia 1, Pitesti Arges 0; Oradea Bihor FC 1, Hunedoarra Corvinul 1; Iasi Politehnica 0; Dinamo Bucharest 0; Petrosani Jiul 2, Bacau SC 0.

SPANISH: Real Madrid 2, Real Betis 0; Real Valladolid 2, Malaga 2; Sporting 1, Valencia 1; Real Murcia 3, Real Sociedad 1; Osasuna 0, Salamanca 0; Seville 3, Barcelona 1; Espanol 1, Atletico Madrid 4.

SWISS: Basle 5, Vevey 2; Bellinzona 0, Lucerne 3; La Chaux-de-Fonds 6, Aarau 1; Grasshoppers 1, Zurich 0; Lausanne 7, Chiasso 2; Servette 3, St Gallen 0; Sion 2, Young Boys 1; Wettingen 1, Neuchatel Xamax 0

CRICKET

Essex hit by winds of change

By Richard Streeton

SCARBOROUGH: Hampshire beat Essex by 10 runs.

Essex frittered a good chance to win this 50-over Asda Trophy match. Gladwin pulled and drove a confident hundred in 45 overs as they chased a target of 206 but Essex lost their last eight wickets for 46 runs in 12 overs as they tried to accelerate. Hampshire meet Lancashire in the final today.

This is the second year the Asda Supermarket chain have sponsored this three-day invitation event, which has helped bring a new stimulus to the most famous of cricket's end of season festivals. There is every inducement to play full-strength sides as the winning team take £5,000 and the best batsman and bowler in the tournament each win £500.

Hampshire were given a good start by Greenidge and Smith, who put on 89 in 21 overs, before the innings subsided a little. The pitch was slow but mercifully it escaped damage from the gales during the night when gusty winds reached 80mph in parts of Yorkshire. The wheeled covers, however, were blown about, leaving parts of the square scarred, and other casualties on the ground included the bandstand roof and £200 worth of crockery in a marquee.

Greenidge was out when he lifted a drive to extra cover. Smith was run out by Hardie from mid-wicket before Stuart Turner dismissed Nicholas and Jesty in successive overs. Momentum was lost after lunch when David Turner was splendidly caught at deep point by Gooch and Philip then had Terry caught down the leg side and bowled Marshall.

Tremlett near the end hit Lever for two sixes and was bowled in the same over.

HAMPSHIRE

C G Greenidge c Gooch b R E East	45
C L Smith run out	50
M C J Nicholas b Turner	5
*T E Jesty c and b Turner	3
V P Terry c D E East b Philip	11
D R Turner c Gooch b Philip	13
M D Marshall b Philip	4
N G Cowley b Pringle	13
T M Tremlett b Lever	25
†R J Parks not out	13
S J Malone not out	7
Extras (l-b 11, w4, n-b 1)	16
Total (9wkts, 50 overs)	205

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–89, 2–107, 3–107, 4–110, 5–130, 6–135, 7–144, 8–181, 9–195.

BOWLING: Lever, 8-0-42-1; Philip, 10-1-31-3; Pringle, 8-0-43-1; R E East, 10-2-41-1; Gooch, 7-0-24-0; Turner, 6-3-9-2.

ESSEX

G A Gooch b Nicholas	32
C Gladwin run out	100
K S McEwan b Marshall	9
D R Pringle c Nicholas b Jesty	9
* K W R Fletcher b Jesty	7
N Philip b Tremlett	2
B R Hardie l-b-w b Jesty	0
S Turner c Tremlett b Malone	10
†D E East run out	2
R E East not out	3
J K Lever b Malone	2
Extras (b1, l-b12, w5, n-b1)	
Total (49 overs)	195

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–89, 2–124, 3–149, 4–169, 5–172, 6–177, 7–178, 8–182, 9–192, 10–195.

BOWLING: Malone, 10-2-23-2; Marshall, 9-6-14-1; Cowley, 5-0-35-0; Tremlett, 10-0-43-1; Nicholas, 5-1-18-1; Jesty, 10-0-49-3.

Umpires: J Van Geloven and B Leadbeater.

CORRECTION: Surrey's highest total in the John Player League was 270 for six against Worcestershire at Guildford on August 14 not as reported yesterday.

Sarfraz upset by tour omision

Karachi (Agencies)–Sarfraz Nawaz, the fast-medium bowler, has accused the Pakistan board of keeping him out of a tour of India for personal reasons. He said that he was fit to join the party, which leaves on Thursday, but the board held a grudge against him because of his recent criticism of the board president, Nur Khan. Sarfraz said Nur had "instigated a coup against me because of personal grudges".

Sarfraz condemned what he called the high-handedness of the selection committee chairman, Haseeb Ahsan, and the piecemeal selection of the Pakistan party. He added that he had proven his fitness in two days of training, and that the captain, Zaheer Abbas, and the vice-captain, Wasin Bari, had acknowledged this. Pakistan announced the names of 16 players for the tour last week. Abdul Qadir, the leg spinnr, has withdrawn for personal reasons and has been replaced by Iqbal Sikander.




Sarfraz Nawaz: fit to play

India's selectors have called up the experienced spin bowlers Doshi and Venkataraghavan, for the first of the three Test matches against Pakistan, which starts in Bangalore on September 14. The 14-man party includes seven specialist batsmen, four allrounders and two spin bowlers. However, Doshi and Vengkataraghavan are not in the party for the series of five one-day internationals, for which India have retained the party which won the World Cup in England in June.

TEST PARTY: Kapil Dev (captain), M Amarnath, S M Gavaskar, N K Srikkanth, A D Gaekwad, Yashpal Sharma, S M H Kirmani, R M H Binny, S Madan Lal, S M Patil, D B Vengsarkar, S Venkataraghavan, L Sivaramakrishnan, D R Doshi.

ONE-DAY PARTY: Kapil Dev (captain), Amarnath, Gavaskar, Patil, Srikkanth, Yashpal Sharma, Madan Lal, Kirmani, B S Sandhu, Binny, Kirti Azad, Valson, Vengsarkar, R J Shastri.

Storms stop play

The Hague (AP) – The match between the Netherlands and a world XI to celebrate the centenary of the Royal Netherlands Cricket Association, was abandoned after storms struck the area on Saturday.

Final Test match averages

England batting

	Inns	Not Out	Total Runs	H'est Score	Avge
A J Lamb	8	2	392	137*	65.33
D I Gower	8	1	404	112*	57.71
C J Tavaré	8	0	330	109	41.25
D W Randall	6	1	194	83	38.80
I T Botham	8	0	282	103	35.25
G Fowler	4	0	134	105	33.50
M W Gatting	4	0	121	81	30.25
P H Edmonds	4	1	63	43*	21.00
C L Smith	4	0	78	43	19.50
R G D Willis	7	2	67	28*	13.40
N G B Cook	4	0	51	26	12.75
R W Taylor	7	1	63	21	10.50
N G Cowans	7	1	22	10	3.66

PLAYED IN ONE MATCH: G R Dilley 0, 15; N A Foster 10, 3; V J Marks 4, 2.

* denotes not out

Bowling

	Overs	Mdns	Runs	Wkts	Avge
R G D Willis	123.3	38	273	20	13.65
N G B Cook	136.2	58	275	17	16.17
I T Botham	112.5	27	340	10	34.00
N G Cowans	125	25	447	12	37.25
P H Edmonds	37.1	30	221	4	55.25

ALSO BOWLED: G R Dilley 25–6–52–0; N A Foster 28–5–75–1; M W Gatting 7–3–13–0; V J Marks 43–20–78–3; C L Smith 12–2–31–2.

New Zealand Batting

	Inns	Not Out	Total Runs	H'est Score	Avge
R J Hadlee	8	2	301	92	50.16
B A Edgar	8	0	336	84	42.00
J G Wright	6	0	230	93	38.33
J V Coney	8	1	238	68	34.00
G P Howarth	8	0	189	67	23.62
M D Crowe	8	0	163	46	20.37
B L Cairns	7	1	116	32	19.33
W K Lees	4	1	47	31*	15.66
I D S Smith	3	1	22	17*	11.00
M C Snedden	2	0	21	12	10.50
E J Gray	4	0	38	17	9.50
J G Bracewell	7	1	56	28	9.33
E J Chatfield	5	2	17	10*	5.66
J J Crowe	4	0	22	13	5.50

PLAYED IN ONE MATCH: M C Snedden 9, 12; T J Franklin 2, 7.

* Not out

Bowling

	Overs	Mdns	Runs	Wkts	Avge
J V Coney	53	26	115	5	23.00
R J Hadlee	232	65	559	21	26.61
B L Cairns	184	52	461	16	28.81
E J Gray	48	12	128	4	32.00
J G Bracewell	123	28	364	10	36.40
E J Chatfield	153	37	440	11	40.00

ALSO BOWLED: M D Crowe 21-1-58-2; G P Howarth 3-2-1-0; M C Snedden 35-8-109-4.

New Zealand tour statistics

Batting

	Inns	Not Out	Total Runs	H'est Score	Avge
M D Crowe	19	5	819	134*	58.50
R J Hadlee	11	2	477	92*	53.00
J G Wright	10	0	498	136	49.80
G P Howarth	18	1	697	144	41.0
B A Edgar	21	2	742	100	39.05
T J Franklin	18	3	539	98*	35.93
J V Coney	17	3	437	68	31.21
J J Crowe	19	2	470	79	27.64
W K Lees	9	4	136	42*	27.20
E J Gray	15	3	280	72	23.33
B L Cairns	14	2	254	60	21.16
M C Snedden	9	0	154	35	17.11
J G Bracewell	16	3	183	38	14.07
I D S Smith	12	3	104	32*	11.55
E J Chatfield	8	4	45	13*	11.25

FIELDERS: J V Coney 14; M D Crowe, J J Crowe 13; G P Howarth 12; J G Bracewell 10; E J Gray 7; B A Edgar, J G Wright, T J Franklin, B L Cairns 6; R J Hadlee 3; E J Chatfield 1.

CENTURIES: M D Crowe: 134* v Middlesex (Lord's); 116* v Essex (Chelmsford); 110* v D B Close's XI (Scarborough). G P Howarth: 144 v Essex (Chelmsford). J G Wright: 136 v Gloucestershire (Bristol). B A Edgar: 100 V D B Close's XI (Scarborough).

* donates not out.

Bowling

	O	M	R	W	Avge
S R Tracy	39.1	5	115	8	14.37
M D Crowe	76	12	284	12	23.66
R J Hadlee	345.1	95	855	36	23.75
J V Coney	124.5	40	339	14	24.21
E J Gray	143	40	398	16	24.87
J G Bracewell	325.5	73	1095	41	26.70
B L Cairns	341.1	101	877	32	27.40
M C Snedden	238.2	37	845	30	28.16
E J Chatfield	303.3	79	818	28	29.21

ALSO BOWLED: G P Howarth 17-4-41-1; B A Edgar 5-0-17-1.

WICKETKEEPERS: I D S Smith 20 (18 ct, 2 st); W K Lees 12 (12 ct).

CYCLING

Birth of the star spangled challenge

By John Wilcockson

A Swiss brass and silver band, playing the "Star Spangled Banner," brought the 1983 world championships to an unusual conclusion on Sunday afternoon. Greg LeMond, aged 22, the first American to win the world professional road race championship, lives in Belgium and races for a French team, but he is part of a new generation of American sportsmen.

When he became a professional in 1981, two years after winning the world junior championship in Montevideo, LeMond was asked why he raced. The French were taken aback when he replied: "Because I enjoy it. It's good for my health." Since then, this fair-haired Californian, whose father sells real estate in Carson City, Nevada, has been quietly making a fortune out of the sport he enjoys.

He is reputed now to be on a higher salary than his Renault-Elf-Gitane team colleague, Bernard Hinault, the world champion in 1980. It is not a coincidence that an announcement is expected this week concerning the departure of Hinault to another team.

LeMond's gold helped the United States to top the medal table. The other two American wins were in the women's non-Olympic disciplines of track sprinting and pursuiting, but their overall performance is confirmation of their emergence as a mojor cycling nation.

Other signs include the close interest shown in cycling by their country's media. An NBC television crew covered the world championships, a similar operation was staged by CBS during the Tour de France, and ABC already plans to televise in full the road races in th 1984 Olympic Games.

Today, one of the more important races in the European calendar, the Tour de l'Avenir, starts in Britanny, and there will be two American national teams taking part, one amateur and one professional.

There is no team representing Britain, and this is one of the reasons no medals were won by British riders during the past two weeks. It was significant that the only British riders to finish the amateur men's race last Saturday were Joseph McLoughlin and Neil Martin, both of whom have won international stage races this year.

Ironically, several race invitations have had to be refused by the British Cycling Federation because of lack of finance, caused by the heavy losses incurred in promoting the 1982 world championships. However, this year the gate money easily exceeded theh £1.3m cost of promoting the three road races.

● Stephen Roche, of Ireland, who was third in the professional road race at the world championships, has withdrawn from the Tour de L'Avenir. No reason was given for his withdrawal.

Medals table

	G	S	B
United States	3	2	1
Soviet Union	3	1	2
East Germany	2	3	2
Switzerland	2	3	1
West Germany	2	1	0
France	1	1	2
Italy	1	1	2
Australia	1	1	1
Denmark	1	0	1
Sweden	1	0	0
Japan	1	0	0
Netherlands	0	3	1
Czechoslovakia	0	1	1
Ireland	0	1	1
Norway	0	0	1
Poland	0	0	1

West German riders disqualified from one silver and one bronze medal.

IN BRIEF

Millichip's FIFA move

Bert Millichip, president of the Football Association, joined the organizing committee of the 1986 World Cup in an International Football Federation (FIFA) reshuffle following last month's death of vice-chairman Artemo Franchi.

Franchi, who died in a road accident in Italy, was president of the European Football Union (UEFA).

Jacques Georges interim UEFA president, becomes vice-president of the FIFA executive committee and chairman of the finance committee.

Northern Ireland's Harry Cavan will head the referees' committee, abandoning chairmanship of the medical committee

● Shepshed Charterhouse, newly elected to the Southern League, are away to Bromsgrove Rovers in the second round of the Southern League Cup – scant reward for beating holders Alvechurch 4-0 in the first round.

DRAW AP Leamington v VS Rugby; Bridgnorth v Moor Green; Bromsgrove v Shepshed Charterhouse; Chelmsford v Dartford; Crawley v Addlestone and Weybridge or Hounslow; Dudley v Willenhall or Stourbridge; Dunstable v Hillingdon; Fisher A v Canterbury; Gloucester v Merthyr Tydfil; Gosport v Dorchester; King's Lynn v Corby; Poole v RS Southampton; Welling v Folkestone; Witney v Aylesbury. Byes: Thanet, Wellingboro or Leicester United.

RUGBY UNION: Former All Black captain Tane Norton said yesterday that New Zealand should increase its sporting contact with South Africa. Norton, who is part Maori, returned from the South African Rugby Board's international media congress, saying there had been "tremendous changes" toward integration since his last visit to the Republic six years ago.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Money no problem for Invicta

By Keith Macklin

Kent Invicta's severe financial problems, caused primarily by debts to other clubs, will be eased by a cash injection from several sources during the next few weeks, Paul Faires, the club's chairman, said yesterday.

Mr Faires travelled to Leeds yesterday to address the league management committee. He said that a lottery had been started and that sponsorship would soon be forthcoming; VAT returns would help and so too would the appointment of new directors. The plight was mainly a result of below-forecast attendances at Kent Invicta's first two games.

Mr Faires added: "We are working very hard and there is a lot of new income to come in during the next few weeks. In addition, we are sure gates will rise as the season develops and interest grows in rugby league."

● The draw for the Lancashire Cup quarter-finals, to be played on September 14, is: Leigh v Widnes; St Helens v Warrington; Salford v Barrow; Swinton v Oldham.

FOR THE RECORD

AMERICAN FOOTBALL

NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Jets 41, San Diego Chargers 29; Miami Dolphins 12, Buffalo Bills 0; Minnesota Vikings 27, Cleveland Browns 21; Kansas City Chiefs 17, Seattle Seahawks 13; Los Angeles Raiders 20, Cincinnati Bengals 10; Detroit Lions 11, Tampa Bay Buccaneers 0; Denver Broncos 14, Pittsburgh Steelers 10; Baltimore Colts 29, New England Patriots 23; Atlanta Falcons 20, Chicago Bears 17; Los Angeles Rams 16, New York Giants 6; New Orleans Saints 28, St Louis Cardinals 17; Green Bay Packers 41, Houston Oilers 38.

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Baltimore Orioles 9, Minnesota Twins 6; New York Yankees 4, Seattle Mariners 3; Toronto Blue Jays 6, Detroit Tigers 3 (10 innings); Boston Red Sox 6, Chicago White Sox 2; California Angels 5, Milwaukee Brewers 3; Cleveland Indians 9, Oakland Athletics 2; Texas Rangers 3, Kansas City Royals 2.

East Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Baltimore Orioles	80	53	.602	–
New York Yankees	76	58	.567	4½
Detroit Tigers	77	59	.566	4½
Milwaukee Brewers	76	59	.563	5
Toronto Blue Jays	75	64	.540	8
Boston Red Sox	66	71	.482	16
Cleveland Indians	61	76	.445	21

West Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago White Sox	77	59	.566	–
Kansas City Royals	65	71	.478	12
Oakland Athletics	66	73	.475	12½
Texas Rangers	64	74	.464	14
California Angels	63	73	.463	14
Minnesota Twins	58	80	.420	20
Angeles Dodgers	00	00	.000	4
Seattle Mariners	51	85	.375	26

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Atlanta Braves 6, Pittsburgh Pirates 5; Montreal Expos 3, Los Angeles Dodgers 2 (12 innings); San Francisco Giants 10, Philadelphia Phillies 4; San Diego Padres 7, New York Mets 5; St Louis Cardinals 5, Cincinnati Reds 4; Chicago Cubs 9, Houston Astros 7.

East Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Pittsburgh Pirates	70	65	.519	–
Philadelphia Phillies	69	66	.511	1
Montreal Expos	68	66	.507	1½
St Louis Cardinals	67	67	.500	2½
Chicago Cubs	62	74	.456	8½
New York Mets	57	79	.419	13½

West Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
L Angeles Dodgers	79	57	.581	–
Atlanta Braves	77	60	.562	2½
Houston Astros	72	64	.529	7
San Diego Padres	67	71	.486	13
S Francisco Giants	65	72	.474	14½
Cincinnati Reds	63	75	.457	17

FOOTBALL

AMERICA CUP: Group two: Peru 2, Bolivia 1. Group three: Uruguay 3, Venezuela 0.

GOLF

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY: Seniors tournament, final round: 269: D January, 67, 67, 65, 70; 272: B Stone, 68, 67, 69, 68; 274: G Brewer, 69, 65, 70, 70; 275: M Barber, 69, 68, 68, 70; C Sifford, 68, 67, 71, 68; 277: A Palmer, 68, 71, 71, 67; D Sikes, 68, 65, 72, 72; D Saunders, 74, 67, 65, 71; 280: S Snead, 69, 71, 72, 68; 281: H Johnson, 66, 69, 73, 73; P Thomson, 67, 72, 70, 72.

GLENVIEW, ILLINOIS: US AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP: J Sigel (holder) bt C Perry 8 and 7 for title.

SPRINGFIELD: Woman's tournament: Second round: leaders (US unless stated): 133: L Peterson, 68, 70. 139: J Kazmierski, 70, 69; C Young, 70, 69; K Postlewait, 70, 69; A Miller, 68, 71; V Skinner, 68, 71; 140: J Ellis (Can), 70, 71; A Okamoto (Jap), 71, 69; J Bertsch, 70, 70. British score: 145: C Panton 71, 74.

SHOOTING

BUCHAREST: European championships: Free rifle (men's teams: 3 x 40 shots): 1, Soviet Union, 3514 points; 2, East Germany, 3487; 3, Sweden, 3478. Running boar (junior men, 60 shots): 1, S Makarov (USSR), 583; 2, T Weigel (EG), 581; 3, G Avramenko (USSR), 581. Running boar (junior man's teams, 60 shots): 1, USSR, 1744; 2, Hungary, 1720; 3, Czechoslovakia, 1715. Running boar (men's teams, 60 shots): 1, USSR, 1753; 2, Hungary, 1739; 3, Italy, 1722. Trap (junior men, 150 targets): 1, R Zaoral (Cz), 148; 2, A Dunbar (GB), 144; 3, O Kuksa (USSR), 142. Trap (junior men's teams, 100 targets): 1, France, 274; 2, Italy, 274; 3, Czechoslovakia, 273. Running boar (men, 40 mixed shots): 1, USSR, 1170; 2, Hungary, 1167; 3, Poland, 1145. Running boar (men, mixed round): 1, N Dedov (USSR), 394; 2, I Peni (Hun), 390; 3, S Savostiano (USSR), 390. Rapid fire pistol (men, 60 shots): 1, I Puzrev (USSR), 595; 2, W Reniger (WG), 597; 3, L Orban (Hun), 587. Trap (men, 200 targets): 1, M Nummela (Fin), 198; 2, A Asanov (USSR), 198; 3, J Phalsson (Swe), 197. Rapid fire (men's teams): 1, Hungary, 1784; 2, Romania, 1781; 3, Bulgaria, 1778.

RUGBY UNION

Key men miss All Blacks tour, Ella to lead Wallabies

By David Hands
Rugby Correspondent

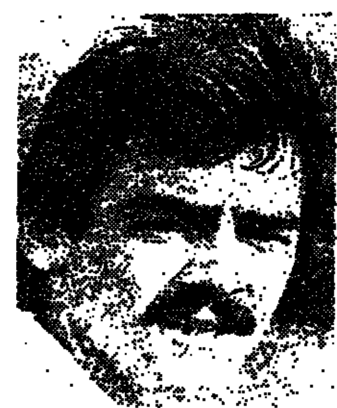
The heart of the New Zealand team which whitewashed the British Lions during the summer will not be available for the eight-match tour of England and Scotland this autumn. It was confirmed in Wellington yesterday that four first-choice tight forwards and Loveridge, the scrum half, will be unable to tour, the forwards including Dalton, the captain and hooker.

The props, Ashworth and Knight, and that much-travelled lock, Haden, are similarly unavailable. Haden's second-row partner, Whetton, was injured during the Westwern Province centenary series and may not have recovered full fitness and his deputy in the recent international against Australia, Higginson, will also stay at home. Players like Knight, Haden and Dalton were at the front of New Zealand's revival after the 1977 Lions left their tight play in tatters and they will not be easily replaced.

It will be instructive to see where New Zealand turn for their captain. The tour party is due to be announced on September 18 and if Wilson, the wing, can tour he may be a candidate. In the meantime, Australia have named their party to tour France and Italy next month, which will be led from stand-off half by Mark Ella and includes five uncapped players.

It has been a mixed summer for Australia, with an easy win over the United States, an unexpected defeat followed by a face-saving win against Argentina and defeat against New Zealand. This may be reflected in the compostiton of the 27-strong party, from which four members of the recent international squad have been dropped.

The most surprising omission is Curran, the tight-head prop who toured Britain in 1981; he is joined in the wilderness by Grigg, the wing, and back row forwards Lucas and Codey. The five uncapped players are the Queensland hookers, McBain and Lawton – three more senior hookers, Ross, Malouf and Walker are all unavailable – Miller


Loveridge: stays home


Dalton: headed revival

(flanker), Holt (lock) and Harding, a New Zealand-born prop.

Campese, the high stepping sprinter who came to prominence last year, is chosen as a specialist wing rather than full back where he has played in internationals this summer. The full backs chosen are the reliable Gould and the mercurial Glen Ella; a third Ella, Gary, also tours, as a centre. The first match is in Italy on October 19 and the nine matches in France include internationals on November 13 in Clermont Ferrand) and November 19 (Paris).

One touring side to have reached its destination is Zimbabwe, who open their five match British tour against Bristol tomorrow. After arriving on Sunday they trained yesterday and will do so again today in preparation for their game with the John Player Cup holders.

AUSTRALIAN TOUR PARTY: Backs – R Gould, Glen Ella; D Campese, B Moore; Gary Ella, R Hanley, A Slack, M Hawker; M Ella (capt), M Lynagh; A Parker, D Vaughan. Forwards – J Coolican, A McIntyre, M Harding, S Pilecki; M McBain, T Lawton; S Cutler, D Williams, N Holt, S Williams; D Hall, J Miller, S Poidevin, C Roche, S Tuynman. Manager, C Wilson. Coach, R Dwyer.

Principal fixtures for 1983-84

INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP
January: 21, France v Ireland, Wales v Scotland. February: 4, Ireland v Wales, Scotland v England; 18, Wales v France, England v Ireland. March: 3, France v England, Ireland v Scotland; 17, England v Wales, Scotland v France.

TOURING SIDES
October: 15, England XV v Canada; 22, Welsh XV v Japan. November: 12, Scotland v New Zealand; 13, France v Australia (Clermont-Ferrand); 19, England v New Zealand, France v Australia (Paris).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL MATCHES
November: 12, Romania v Wales. December: 4, France v Romania (Toulouse).

B INTERNATIONAL MATCHES
December: 3, Scotland v Ireland (Melrose). France v Wales. February: 19, France v Scotland.

OTHER MATCHES
April: 3, WRU President's XV v Crawshay's Welsh XV (Swansea); 7, Wales v WRU President's XV (Cardiff).

STUDENT MATCHES
December: 6, Oxford University v Cambridge University. March: 17, UAU final; 14, British Polytechnics final (provisional).

JOHN PLAYER CUP
Successive rounds on September 24, December 3, January 28, February 25, March 10 and 24, April 28 (final).

WELSH CUP
Successive rounds on September 10 and October 8 (preliminaries), November 19, December 17, January 28, February 25, March 24, April 28 (final).

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
Successive rounds on October 8 and 22, November 12 and 26 (play-offs). March 31 (final at Twickenham).

Long-standing complaint dealt with

In the absence of a formal divisional competition, the Midlands will be pleased to have the chance of match practice together before they play the touring New Zealanders at Leicester on November 8, David Hands writes. They will meet Moseley at the Reddings on October 6, a match which serves a two-fold purpose since the club side are celebrating 100 years of rugby at their present ground.

The Midlands side, raised by John Finlan, chairman of the Midland selectors, will be captained by Peter Wheeler and includes six of his Leicester colleagues, all of them behind the scrum. It has long been the complaint of those who wish to see divisional sides better prepared to face touring tems that they should have the chance of a warm-up game and this will be an admirable answer.

Wheeler has an earlier commitment when he plays for the Barbarians against Cornwall on September 21 at Redruth, one of the highlights of the Cornish centenary season. The Barbarians include three uncapped players. Wheeler's club No 8, Richards, who toured in Wales with the Barbarians last season, Melville, who became a British Lion during the summer, however temporarily, and Doubleday, the Bristol and England under-23 prop.

In a season when it has been clearly indicated that British rugby should reconsider some of the basics of the game, it is appropriate that the Rugby Union should launch their own proficiency awards scheme, aimed at ensuring younger players achieve recognisable standards in the basic attributes of the game.

There is no age restriction on players who wish to enter for a bronze, silver or gold award, though it is aimed primarily at players aged between eight and 17. The scheme, sponsored by Equity and Law, tests the handling, passing, kicking and tackling of players over the course of seven tests for each award, success earning a badge and a certificate. I understand that the Welsh Rugby Union intend to introduce a similar scheme shortly.

Ron Jacobs, president of the Rugby Union, said at the launch at Twickenham yesterday: "Youngsters do like to have some target they can achieve. The objective is to be better players and they will enjoy playing rugby football very much more at the end of it all. If sport isn't about enjoyment and taking part, it is nothing. We have an enormous task in the game to keep what is precious in it for the future."

MIDLANDS (v Moseley, October 6): W Hare (Leicester); S Holdstock (Nottingham), C Woodward, P Dodge, B Evans; L Cusworth, N Youngs (all Leicester); L Johnson (Coventry), P Wheeler (Leicester, captain), G Pearce (Northampton), N Jeavons (Moseley), V Cannon (Northampton), B Kidner (Coventry), G Rees (Nottingham), G Robbins (Coventry).

BARBARIANS (v Cornwall, September 21): M Wyatt (Swansea); E Rees (Neath), K Robertson (Melrose), D Richards (Swansea), A Swift (Swansea); J Rutherford (Selkirk), N Melville (Wasps); I Eidman (Cardiff), P Wheeler (Leicester), R Doubleday (Bristol), M Rafter (Bristol), R Hesford (Bristol), J Perkins (Pontypool), D Pickering (Llanelli), D Richards (Leicester).

Franks and Lord Wakefield – supreme servants of the game

The advent of the new season has been overshadowed by the deaths last month of two great servants of the game: Lord Wakefield of Kendal, that most distinguished of Harlequins, and Eric Franks, a former president of Blackheath and an indefatigable worker for the London clubs. Both men died while I was out of the country but, though Lord Wakefields' outstanding achievements in politics, business and sport were catalogued at the time, I make no apology for adding a belated footnote, particularly since Wavell Wakefield wrote one of the few definitive works on the game in 1927.

He was one of those players one regretted never having seen in action. Those who did see him suggest that he was the complete back-row forward, though he could play as a tight forward or as a centre three-quarter with equal facility. The nearest recent parallel to Wakefield is Alun Pask, the Welsh No 8 of the 1960s, who had the same speed, handling ability and footballing perception.

Wakefield's peak years were also England's between 1920 and 1927, when he won the last of his 31 caps. England won 25 games and lost eight. He would have captained the 1930 British Isles party to New Zealand if business had not intervened.

As a tactician Wakefield stood alone, though he was quick to acknowledge that virtue in others. He recalled, with an element of chagrin, the game in 1923 in which Leicester took away the unbeaten record of the famous Newport side led by Jack Wetter. Wakefield captained Leicester, as he did every other club which he was associated, but he found that it was Wetter's well-drilled men who called the tune. If Newport wanted to open the game up they did so; if they wanted to play it tight there was nothing Leicester could do to stop them.

Illness hindered Wakefield during his later years but his vital approach to rugby remained constant. He advocated the introduction of a differential penalty, which would make a straight kick at goal from the 22-metre line the punishment for foul play. He could not see why lifting should not be permitted at lineout, since it would be as much a team skill as scrummaging and would result in cleaner ball for the backs.

He was, too, a great proponement of the cross kick by wing three-quarters, a tactic much neglected


Wavell Wakefield: the great all-rounder, pictured with a friend and rival, Ernie Crawford of Ireland, before an international in 1926.

over the last 20 years but brought to a fine art by Wakefield and his cohorts. He will be much missed.

While Franks could claim nothing like Wakefield's playing career he could be said to be representative of those dedicated workers without whom no club, senior or junior, could function. A professional soldier from Sussex, his war was spent in German prison camps after his capture during the retreat to Dunkirk in 1940. He left the Army in 1952 and worked for the Atomic Energy Authority; but Blackheath, among the oldest clubs in the country, was his abiding love.

He was secretary of The Club for many years and president between 1974 and 1977. He was chairman of the London senior clubs and fo the now defunct Senior Clubs Association. A big, ebullient man, he was a great defender of the amateur game, which he approached as an exercise to be enjoyed.

David Hands

IN BRIEF

The World Boxing Association (WBA) junior flyweight champion, Lupe Madera, of Mexico, and the former champion, Katsuo Tokashiki, of Japan, will create history in Sapporo, Japan, on October 9. It will be the fourth world title encounter between the two fighters, the first time this has happened.

Madera took the championship from Tokashiki by a fourth round technical knockout, despite suffering a deep cup on the forehead, in their last fight, in Tokyo on July 10. Before the July 10 bout, the two boxers had met twice, with the champion, Tokashiki, narrowly retaining his crown

GOLF: Pat Lindsey, of the United States, won the BC open tournament in New York by four strokes over his countryman, Gil Morgan. Lindsey, aged 31, scored 68, to finish with 268, 16 under par, recording the first victory of his four year tour career, worth £36,000.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

FOOTBALL
Kick-off 7.30 unless stated

First division
Arsenal v Manchester United
Birmingham City v Stoke City
Coventry City v Notts County
Ipswich Town v Everton
Liverpool v Southampton
Luton Town v Norwich City (7.45)
Queen's Park Rangers v Watford
West Ham United v Leicester City

Second division
Brighton and Hove Albion v Derby County (7.45)
Charlton Athletic v Carlisle United (7.45)
Grimsby Town v Leeds United
Huddersfield Town V Crystal Palace
Middlesbrough v Newcastle United
Portsmouth v Barnsley
Sheffield Wednesday v Cambridge United
Shrewsbury Town v Cardiff City
Swansea Town V Oldham Athletic

Third division
Bristol Rovers v Brentford (7.45)
Burnley v Newport County
Gillingham v Bolton Wanderers
Millwall v Port Vale
Preston North End v Southend United
Rotherham United v Plymouth Argyle
Walsall v Sheffield United
Wigan Athletic v Exeter City
Wimbledon v Bournmouth

Fourth division
Bury v Blackpool
Colchester United v Bristol City
Crewe Alexandra v Aldershot
Mansfield Town v Stockport County
Northampton Town v Tranmere Rovers
Swindon Town v Halifax Town
Wrexham v Rochdale
York City v Peterborough United

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Chelsea v Millwall (2.15).
CENTRAL LEAGUE: Oldham v Preston.
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE Championship Shield: Enfield v Runcorn. Bob Lord Trophy: first round, first leg: Trowbridge v Barnet.
NORTHERN LEAGUE: Chorley v Liverpool; Goole v Grantham; Macclesfield v Buxton; Matlock v Hyde U; Morecambe v Workington; Rhyl v Horwich; Stafford R v Oswestry; Witton A v Marine.
IRISH LEAGUE: Ards v Portadown; Ballymena v Linfield (6.30); Cliftonville v Carrick R (6.30); Coleraine v Crusaders (6.30); Glentoran v Bangor; Larne v Distillery (6.30).
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Barking v Harrow Borough; Billericay v Carshalton A; Bishop's Stortford v Tooting and Mitcham; Bromley v Leytonstone and Ilford; Hendon v Staines; Hitchin v Harlow; Slough v Worthing (7.45); Wokingham v Walthamstowe; Wycombe W v Sutton U. First division: Hampton v Clapton; Hornchurch v Hertford; Kingstonian v Wembley; Leatherhead v Aveley; Maidenhead U v Feltham. Second division: Corinthian-Casuals v Leyton-Wingate; Letchworth G C v Southall; Newbury v Hemel Hempstead; St Albans v Grays A; Uxbridge v Molesey; Ware v Barton R.
ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Chertsey v Banstead; Redhill v Camberley; Thatcham v Berkhamsted; Whyteleafe v Horley.
WESTERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Clevedon v Mangotsfield (7.45); Weston-super-Mare v Bristol Manor Farm (6.15).
FA CUP: Preliminary round replays: Tiptree v Bury Town; Clandown v Brockenhurst (6.0); Fleet v Walton and Hersham; Burgess Hill v Horsham.

RUGBY UNION
CLUB MATCHES: Esher v Rosslyn Park; Henley v South West Oxon Clubs (6.30); Redruth v Public School Wonderers; St Austell v Devonport Services; Wakefield v Nottingham.

RACING: VINCENT O'BRIEN THROWS DONCASTER MARKET INTO TURMOIL

Sun Princess and Caerleon breathe life into St Leger

By Michael Seely

Sun Princess is now likely to attempt to give Dick Hern his sixth triumph in the St Leger at Doncaster on Saturday provided that the rain stays away. The filly will also be declared at this afternoon's forfeit stage for next Sunday's Prix Vermeille, but she will only be rerouted to Longchamp if the going should become testing on Town Moor.

Late last night, however, Vincent O'Brien threw the Leger market into turmoil by saying that he would declare Caerleon at the four-day stage for the final classic. Announcing his plan from Ballydoyle, O'Brien warned: "Those who intend backing Caerleon should only do so with a run." Corals make Caerleon 3-1 with a run and Ladbrokes go 2-1 with the same proviso

Sun Princess has proved her ability to handle testing going – it was soft when she won the Oaks by 12 lengths and it was heavy when she finished runner-up to Ski Sailing at Newbury in the spring. However, it is thought that a hard race in testing conditions over a mile and threequarters might jeopardize Sun Princess's chance of compensating her owners for the defeats of Ela-Manu-Mou and Troy in the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe.

Major Hern said yesterday: "Sun Princess is likely to run in the St Leger. It looks promising at the moment with the Doncaster ground being on the soft side of good. The weather forecast is favourable."

This news will do nothing but good for the game. The St Leger is our oldest classic, being first run in 1776. The great race has its detractors, but in the past 10 years it has been won by horses of the calibre of Bustino and Dunfermline; Alleged, who finished runner-up to the Royal filly in 1977 went on to capture two Arcs.

Sun Princess's claims are outstanding and she is certainly entitled to favouritism at 11-8. On her only venture against older horses she finished a close third to Henry Candy's Arc candidate, Time Charter, in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes. However, the "value" punter is always looking for an each-way bet in these situations. The 8-1 on offer against Dazari looks attractive judged on this basis.

It could pay to study Dazari's form closely. At Ayr in July the Aga Khan's three-year-old proved his stamina and courage when beating Seymour Hicks and Hot Touch in the Mecca Bookmakers Scottish Derby, although Seymour Hicks showed that he had been unlucky in running when reversing those places in the Great Voltigeur Stakes.

Admittedly Teenoso, who finished third was attempting to give 7lb to both his conquerours, but this race still represents the best of the three-year-old colts' form. And Tolomeo did the cause of the present generation no harm at all when beating John Henry in the Budweiser Million in Chicago.

Michael Stoute is hoping for a sound surface. "Dazari is very well", and trainer said yesterday. "He is very consistent, but his only disappointing performance came when he was beaten by Funny Reef in soft ground at Doncaster in May."

Stoute has no firm news about Shareef Dancer, but he would dearly love to run the Irish Derby winner in the Arc. "Provided that the going is no worse than good, I would like to have a cut, and who knows we could get lucky about the ground."

It is good to hear such fighting talk. The Maktoum Brothers of Dubai are embarked on one of the most audacious campaigns ever seen as they seek to plunder the riches of the turf. At Keenland they spent more than 25 per cent of the total money invested at the world's most important yearling sale. They have 250 horses in training and 60 brood mares. They also own five studs.

Shareef Dancer is their standard bearer as they attempt to found their own equine dynasty. The three-year-old's three-length defeat of Caerleon at the Curragh has stamped him as a colt of the highest possible class. Judged on this performance alond, Shereef Dancer is certainly the best son of


Nijinsky and Lester Piggott returning after their St Leger victory which completed the elusive triple crown

Northern Dancer in action today. He made Caerleon look positively second rate and that son of Nijinsky went on to win the Benson and Hedges Gold Cup.

Competition is not only the life blood of the sport, it also pinpoints the toughness and suitability for stud purposes of prospective stallions. At present Nijinsky is the most sought-after son of Northern Dancer in the world. His progeny demand the highest prices at the yearling sales apart from the offspring of the 23-year-old prepotent stallion himself.

Quite wrongly Nijinsky has never been considered to have been of the same stature as Sea Bird II, Mill Reef and Brigadier Gerard because of his defeat in the Arc in 1970. A host of Classic winning progeny are now putting his detractors in their place.

No one who watched Nijinsky's defeat by Sassafras will ever forget it. The colt had not only had a debilitating attack of ring worm, he had also been submerged under a flood of photographers in the paddock before the race and yet he still lost only by a head. Nijinsky's six wins that season included triumphs in the Irish Derby and in the Diamond Stakes. He also won the English triple crown (2,000 Gineas, Derby and St Leger). In the Guineas he easily outpaced Amber Rama and Huntercombe, the subsequent sprint champions of the season. Nijinsky was a giant and one of the horses of the century.

If the Maktoums wish Shareef Dancer to be ranked alongside Nijinsky as a prospective stallion, he must first be allowed to take his chance in the Prix de l'arc de Triomphe.

Starkey faces trouble at double

Greville Starkey, who appears before the Jockey Club stewards today over a reckless riding offence on Bluff House at Goodwood, put himself in good heart for Portman Square with a double at Windsor yesterday. This was initiated by Millfontaine, who hardly broke sweat in gaining a sixth successive win in the Winter Hill Stakes – but the real drama happened after the winning post.

The Mill Reef colt pulled up lame in front and may now have to wait until next year before attempting to extend his sequence. Starkey, later successful on Karablake in the Bracknell Stakes, quickly dismounted and Geoff Lawson, assistant to the trainer, Guy Harwood, said: "I wanted to go for a group race with him but looking at him now he could be put away until next season".

Lafontaine cut out the early pace, but was passed by Zilos, who had a decisive lead making the final turn. Starkey then moved the 9-4 on favourite up to the leader and let out just enough rein to win by half a length.

Millfontaine is owned by Stavros Miarchos, whose Paris-based American jockey, Cash Asmussen, was on My Sir Avon. Asmussen, trying to open his account on this side of the Channel, took advantage of a blank day in France to ask the Newmarket trainer, Robert Armstrong, if he could ride for him here. "I think it is important to familiarise myself with courses over here," he said. Asmussen finished third on his other mount, Block of Granite, in the Potential Stayers' Stakes.

Steve Cauthen, who surrendered both Armstrong's mounts to his fellow countryman, had his generosity rewarded when winning on Red Minstrel in the Royal Handicap from Il Pontevecchio and Vagrant Maid. Matt McCormack's charge has won four times this season and now goes for the £15,000 Holsten Diat Final at Doncaster on Saturday for which, with a penalty, he has only 7st 8lb.

Twice Fragrant, a disappointing favourite last time, returned to winning ways when taking the Russell Nursery by a length from Ghazibay with Lemsip third. The stewards inquird into the improved form of the winner and interviewed a representative of the absent trainer, Neville Callaghan.

Pontefract

Draw advantage: low numbers best

2.30 JUNIOR STAKES (2-y-o: £2,796: 6f) (12 runners)
1 12 PARAMARIBO (D) (Beldale Bloodstock Ltd) M Jarvis 9-6 ... Pat Eddery 2
2 122 REX LAKE (Mrs M Burrell) H Cecil 9-6 ... L Piggott 10
6 21211 FAWZI (D) (J Sullivan) J Hindley 9-3 ... M Hills 3 1
9 1120 PRINCE RAGUSA (D) (D Leech) G Fletcher 9-3 ... A Bond 9
12 00 ABJAD (H H Prince Y Saud) G Huffer 8-11 ... B Crossley 5
15 000 COTTON PRINT (W Armitage) R Armstrong 8-11 ... – 4
20 00 MICKY FOX (Mrs A Beard) T Taylor 8-11 ... D Gray 7
26 000 LADY LOCKET (S Goodchild) M Lambert 8-8 ... E Hide 8
28 OUR–MARY–ROSE (Mrs K Lockwood) G Harman 8-8 ... G Kelly 3
30 REKINDLE (P S B Racing) M Lambert 8-8 ... G Duffield 11
31 00000 RETURN–TO–JALNA (Mrs L Ford) E Alston 8-8 ... G Baxter 6
32 0 RISOBELLE (T Chandler) R Thompson 8-8 ... S Morris 3 12
Evens Rex Lake, 7-4 Fawzi, 3 Paramaribo, 7 Prince Ragusa, 16 others.

3.0 CASTLE STAKES (selling: £697: 1m 2f) (9)
1 0-00004 ALDERSHAWE HALL (D Ellis) R Hollinshead 4-8-9 ... W Ryan 5 4
2 /00400- HARRY HASTINGS (R Leask) J S Wilson 4-8-9 ... C Dwyer 6
3 u4f300 TROCADERO (G Reed) C Thornton 4-8-9 ... J Bleasdale 2
4 000444 WALK ALONG (Mrs V Haigh) W Haigh 4-8-9 ... S Webster 1
5 040 GLEN MAYE (Mrs S Bower) W D Francis 4-8-6 ... M Wigham 9
10 000033 BUY INTERSPORT (Intersport GB Ltd) J Etherington 3-8-0 ... M Wood 8
11 00-0 FALKLAND SOUND (T Kersey) T Kersey 3-8-0 ... – 7
14 00-0000 EPRYANA (B) (A Hobbs) P Makin 3-7-11 ... B Crossley 5
15 0-00004 PROVANHILL GIRL (J Provan) T Taylor 3-7-11 ... A Proud 3
6-4 Trocadero, 3 Aldershawe Hall, 4 Walk Along, 5 Buy Intersport, 10 Glen Maye, 16 others.

3.30 GRIMETHORPE HANDICAP (2-y-o: £2,611: 1m) (7)
2 031011 STAR SPRAY (S Kernel) G Harwood 9-13 (6 ex) ... A Clark 3
5 104303 FREEFLOW (B) (P Hinchcliff) S Norton 9-6 ... J Lowe 5
8 00000 DONNYSNOOKERCENTRE (J Coxon) E Weymes 9-1 ... Paul Eddery 2
9 000223 KANSAS BOB (D Wickins) R Akehurst 9-0 ... L Piggott 4
10 0040 HOTKOLE (R Proudfoot) J W Watts 8-12 ... N Connorton 6
11 003000 TOPHAMS TAVERNS (R Topham) T Fairhurst 8-9 ... – 7
14 00021 GLENN'S SLIPPER (T Gibson) J Mason 8-0 ... M Fry 3 1
5-4 Star Spray, 7-2 Freeflow, 5 Glenn's Slipper, 8 Kansas Bob, 10 Hotkole, 14 Topham's Tavern, 16 Donnysnookercentre.

4.0 ILKLEY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,166: 1m) (15)
6 00-0231 AULAIT (R Sangster) B Hills 9-10 (5 ex) ... S Cauthen 12
7 600210 SARATINO (DB) (Mrs J McDougald) I Balding 9-7 ... Pat Eddery 5
9 31-1004 REAL MONTY (D) (Miss E Macgregor) M H Easterby 9-6 ... M Birch 11
14 043130 JIMMY RAINE (B) (Miss J Platts) W Elsey 8-11 ... S Horsfall 5 13
16 0-34320 BE ON TIME (L Sainer) P Walwyn 8-10 ... N Howe 3 10
21 003113 MARSHALLA (D Beresford) Capt J Wilson 8-5 ... K Darley 2
22 003034 GAYGIG (CB) (W Swiers) D Chapman 8-5 ... D Nicholls 3
25 040412 MR ROSE (B Bates) L Lightbrown 8-3 ... A Proud 7
28 000000 SOVEREIGN LACE (B) (M Seymour) Denys Smith 8-3 ... M Fry 3 9
29 200243 MARSH TRACK (Mrs V Haigh) W Haigh 8-2 ... – 14
30 000033 LINDA'S ROMEO (J Bray) R Armstrong 8-1 ... – 15
33 303040 RAPID LADY (G Simpson) Mrs M Nesbitt 7-12 ... – 1
34 000000 BALLAGARROW GIRL (P White) R Hollinshead 7-11 ... W Ryan 5 4
35 000000 ARRAS LASS (R Stephenson) A Smith 7-10 ... A Mackay 8
38 230440 BIT OF A STATE (B) (J Wilkins) S Wiles 7-9 ... R Street 6
4 Saratino, 6 Aulait, 7 Be On Time, 9 Real Monty, Mr Rose, 10 Marshalla, 12 Linda's Romeo, 14 Jimmy Raine, 16 Gaygig, Marsh Track, 20 others.

4.30 BADSWORTH HUNT STAKES (£1,354: 2m 1f 24yd) (9)
3 /00003- MEND IT (E Daley) N Bycroft 5-9-3 ... M Richardson 7 5
4 0 TALKABOUT (G Thomas) G Fletcher 6-9-3 ... A Bond 9
5 0311 NIGHT EYE (Sheikh Mohammed) F Durr 3-9-2 ... S Cauthen 8
8 300413 AVENITA LADY (G Canner) R Sheather 3-8-7 ... S Jewell 7 7
9 202021 BOLD SPINNEY (R McAlpine) J Hindley 3-8-7 ... M Hills 3 1
13 03 FLYING OATS (J Fleming Farms Ltd) G Harwood 3-8-7 ... A Clark 6
14 0-000 SUMMERLAND (G Reed) C Thornton 3-8-7 ... J Bleasdale 2
18 200000 EMERALD REEF (P Mellon) I Balding 3-8-4 ... Pat Eddery 3
19 0003 MATIN (B) (Lord Matthews) M Camacho 3-8-4 ... N Connorton 4
11-10 Night Eye, 3 Flying Oats, 7-2 Bold Spinney, 10 Avenita Lady, Emerald Reef, 14 others.

5.0 WENTWORTH HANDICAP (£1,302: 6f) (12)
1 011004 EXPRESSLY YOURS (CD) (P Asquith) P Asquith 4-9-10 ... – 1
2 000000 FERRIBY HALL (D) (Mrs V Robson) A Smith 6-9-5 ... M Birch 7
4 04-1001 PETONG (C) (T Warner) M Jarvis 3-9-1 ... B Raymond 6
5 f20220 ROYAL DUTY (CDB) (C Maxsted) E Waymes 5-9-1 ... Paul Eddery 9
6 001000 MARY MAGUIRE (CD) (P Durham) Mrs M Nesbitt 6-9-0 ... A Nesbitt 3 5
14 000-000 MOSES SAMPSON (D Hill) T Taylor 5-8-9 ... A Proud 4
19 222010 SPOILT FOR CHOICE (D) (W Chapman) D Chapman 5-8-7 ... D Nicholls 3
20 033120 APRIL LUCKY (CD) (P Brown) C Crossley 10-8-7 ... – 12
26 004141 POKERFAYES (DB) (Manelec Ltd) B McMahon 4-8-4 (7 ex) ... G Duffield 11
29 004203 LADY SIAN (J Wise) Denys Smith 3-8-1 ... M Fry 3 8
32 000-000 BLUE REALM (D) (T Joyce) R Ward 4-7-12 ... J Lowe 10
36 00000 KESTREL QUEEN (Mrs G Rees) Capt J Wilson 4-7-7 ... W Ryan 5 2
7-2 Pokerfayes, 9-2 Petong, 6 Royal Duty, 8 Spoilt For Choice, 10 April Luck, Lady Sian, Mary Maguire, 16 others.

Pontefract selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.30 Rex Lake. 3.0 Aldershawe Hall. 3.30 Star Spray. 4.0 Aulait. 4.30 Night Eye. 5.0 Royal Duty.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.30 Rex Lake. 4.0 Linda's Romeo. 4.30 Night Eye. 5.0 Petong.

Folkestone

Draw advantage: low numbers best

1.45 REED CORRUGATED CASES STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,662: 5f) (20 runners)
1 24400 BARBICAN AIRE (Mrs B O'Mara) R Hoad 9-0 ... W Newnes 3
3 0 DEANSCROFT STAR (Mrs J Wolfe) A Pitt 9-0 ... – 5
5 0000 GHAZGOUZ (Hilfields Farming) E Witts 9-0 ... D Mckeown 3 2
6 HIGHVIEW (G Basham) H Westbrook 9-0 ... – 6
10 00 MAJOR MUSIC (Eilers & Wheeler) A Jarvis 9-0 ... B Clements 10
13 000 OUT TO PLAY (P Jubert) A Pitt 9-0 ... – 8
15 4 SAM PETE (Mrs D Fletcher) N Gaselee 9-0 ... J Reid 18
17 ACID ANT (Mrs L Beasley) H Beasley 8-11 ... S Mcguiness 7 11
18 0 AL–ASTAKAA (T McNeillie) M McCormack 8-11 ... R Cochrane 14
19 BREEZY MORNING (Miss Y Haynes) M Haynes 8-11 ... J Jenkinson 4
20 00 BRIGHTER BITE (A Glass) D Morley 8-11 ... D Mckay 15
22 004203 COSTALOTTA (C Mitas) B Swift 8-11 ... J Mercer 16
25 00 IMPEL (B) (Mrs G Davidson) D Dale 8-11 ... – 17
28 000 JONESEE (E Weinstein) A Jarvis 8-11 ... P Cook 13
29 200000 JUST IRENE (Mrs F Huber) A Ingham 8-11 ... G Ramshaw 19
30 00 L'AFFAIRE DISCREET (T Ramsden) D Dale 8-11 ... T Ives 7
32 20300 MISS MINT (A Finn) J Winter 8-11 ... W R Swinburn 1
33 0 MISS SMART SHOES (S Powell) P D Haynes 8-11 ... B Rouse 12
35 SECRET SIGN (Summerhill Stud) Miss A Sinclair 8-11 ... R Fox 9
37 0 TENACIOUS LADY (M Anderson) P Mitchell 8-11 ... R Moghin 20
11-4 Miss Mint, 9-2 Costalotta, 6 Jonesee, 10 Sam Pete, 14 Barbican Aire, Bright Bite, 20 others.

2.15 PETER EDGINGTON STAKES (selling: £891: 1m 2f) (6)
2 102031 MONCLARE TROPHY (CD) (Monclare Products Ltd) A Pitt 4-9-1 ... B Rouse 4
3 0000-00 OVER AND OVER (Mrs J Spencer) S Woodman 4-9-1 ... R Cochrane 3
4 DADDIES INVESTMENT (A Hurst) J Gifford 4-8-12 ... T Ives 2
11 0-0300 GREENWOOD BELLE (M Brown) G Hunter 3-8-3 ... P Cook 6
13 0020 PURNS MILL (P Murray) P Cole 3-8-3 ... T Quinn 5 1
15 000000 WILL BE WANTON (Davies Leisure Ltd) Pat Mitchell 3-8-3 ... P Bradwell 5 5
7-4 Monclare Trophy, 9-4 Purns Mill, 4 Greenwood Belle, 10 Will Be Wanton, 16 others.

2.45 HIGHLAND COURT APPLE HANDICAP (£1,413: 1m 2f) (12)
1 00-0020 BIG PAL (CD) (Mrs G Harwood) G Harwood 8-9-10 ... P John 7 4
2 0-42124 ASTARA (H H Aga Khan) M Stoute 3-9-8 ... W R Swinburn 8
5 00-0041 SHALLAAL (CDB) (Sheikh Mohammed) J Dunlop 4-8-9 ... R Fox 12
8 004003 CRAIGOUR (A Richards) C Austin 5-8-6 ... B Rouse 5
9 000042 FAITHFUL DON (Mrs G Balding) G Balding 4-8-6 ... J Matthias 6
10 000-210 SWIFT TURTLE (CD) (J Fox) J Fox 4-8-2 ... R Lines 5 10
15 100400 ELISETTA (J Prentice) M Blanshard 3-7-12 ... N Adams 7 11
16 030030 HELVIC (B) (J Pegley) S Woodman 5-7-12 ... D Mckay 7
18 030210 HOLMBURY LAD (CD) (K Darby) A Pitt 5-7-11 ... S Whitworth 3
20 001000 ACUSHLA MACREE (CDB) (R Houghton) R Houghton 6-7-10 ... Sherry Cooper 7 1
21 440402 TOWER WIN (D Turner) C Benstead 6-7-8 ... A McGlone 3 9
22 004003 STUCK FOR WORDS (CD) (Mrs S Bunn) A Moore 6-7-7 ... G Landau 7 2
3 Shallaal, 4 Astara, 11-2 Faithful Don, 7 Tower Win, 8 Big Pal, 14 Swift Turtle, 20 others.

3.15 WINDSOR HOTEL STAKES (amateurs: £986: 1m 7f 100yd) (11)
3 431000 CARO NOME (C) (E Annatts) A Bailey 4-11-9 ... Sharon Murgatroyd 5 8
4 000003 DUKE OF DOLLIS (R Simpson) R Simpson 4-11-9 ... – 6
7 100000 KRISTEN (C) (S Brown) R Hoad 4-11-6 ... M Hood 5 1
9 0-0 ALLADO (A Neaves) A Neaves 7-11-5 ... – 2
10 0400-08 DEROULEDE (J Morrison) G Balding 4-11-5 ... S Sherwood 5
17 000/00- DEAR ALICIA (Hilfields Farming) E Witts 5-11-2 ... M Pitman 5 3
18 0003/ DOON SILVER (K Poulton) J Long 5-11-2 ... J Poulton 5 4
19 00/000- L'ANCRESSE LODGE (C Harvey) J Long 5-11-2 ... J O'Brien 5 7
20 442312 CASTLE DOUGLAS (Lady Macdonald-Buchanan) M Prescott 3-10-13 ... Elain Mellor 9
22 0-40 ENDOW (Mrs E Lambton) F Durr 3-10-6 ... R Hutchinson 11
24 00-0000 TEA DANCE (Mrs M Smith) M Blanshard 3-10-6 ... T Thomson Jones 10
11-10 Castle Douglas, 4 Endow, 8 Duke Of Dollis, 14 Caro Noma, 20 Kristen, 25 others.

3.45 I.C.I. PLANT PROTECTION STAKES (£1,434: 6f) (8)
5 00 GAMEGUARD (W Best) M McCormack 3-9-0 ... W Newnes 6
7 033230 QUI SON (Sheikh Mohammed) J Dunlop 3-9-0 ... B Rouse 1
8 002302 REAR ACTION (K Abdulla) R Smyth 3-9-0 ... J Reid 4
10 000 BLOWING BUBBLES (Mrs J Jackson) R Howe 3-8-11 ... D Brown 7 7
15 230-342 TYNDRUM (B) (Prince Faisal) R J Williams 3-8-11 ... R Cochrane 2
16 004000 WHAT EXCITEMENT (Hilfields Farming) E Witts 3-8-11 ... – 5
18 1 GOLDEN CAPISTRANO (D) (G Maynard) M Prescott 2-7-11 ... C Nutter 8
25 00004 DASHING LIGHT (G Moore) G Lewis 2-7-2 ... – 3
9-4 Golden Capistrano, 3 Tyndrum, 9-2 Qui Son, 7 Dashing Light, 8 Rear Action, 16 others.

4.15 GLASS GLOVER–HGF STAKES (3-y-o maiden fillies: £1,434: 1m 4f) (8)
2 0-00000 BABY'S SMILE (Maktoum Al Maktoum) C Benstead 8-11 ... – 5
4 0-0 CHLOSTERLI (C Simmonds) C Horgan 8-11 ... B Rouse 8
8 000003 GLITTERING GEM (Sir R Clarke) K Brassey 8-11 ... R Weaver 7
9 0-00 GOLF GIRL (D Scott) G Hunter 8-11 ... P Cook 1
16 033204 PITROYAL (A Amersey) R Smyth 8-11 ... J Reid 4
20 03 SERAPHIM (G Butterfield) M Prescott 8-11 ... I Jenkinson 3
21 002040 VILLAGE LEADER (Sheikh Mohammed) F Durr 8-11 ... W Newnes 6
22 000402 VILLARS (J Redmond) J Winter 8-11 ... W R Swinburn 2
15-8 Village Leader, 11-4 Villars, 9-2 Pitroyal, 8 Seraphim, 15 others.

Folkestone selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.45 Sam Pete. 2.15 Monclare Trophy. 2.45 Shallaal. 3.15 Endow. 3.45 Golden Capistrano. 4.15 Villars.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.45 Miss Mint. 2.45 Astara. 3.15 Castle Douglas. 3.45 Golden Capistrano. 4.15 Villars.

Sedgefield

2.30 AYCLIFFE HURDLE (selling: £436: 2m) (8 runners)
1 0u-0 Tidy Work 8-12-5 ... –
2 024- Gun (B) 6-12-0 ... –
4 000- Dusty Path 5-11-9 ... C Hawkins
5 00-1 Felixstowe Lad 4-11-9 ... S Charlton
6 0/0-0 Stateswoman 7-11-9 ... Mr Babbage 4
8 003/ Banff Springs 6-11-4 ... –
9 0-02 Holdall (B) 5-11-4 ... Mr M Thompson 7
11 f Brigs Brook 4-10-13 ... –
7-4 Felixstowe Lad, 100-30 Tidy Work, 5 Stateswoman, 6 Gun.

3.0 DEEP PURPLE HURDLE (novices: £345: 2m 4f) (8)
1 0/0-1 Sir Badsworth 5-11-4 ... Mr C Storey 7
2 000 Caveman 9-10-13 ... T Donnelly 7
3 23 Conn The Cobbler 5-10-13 ... N Madden
4 300- Eboracum 5-10-13 ... –
6 pp-4 Mr Denetop 5-10-13 ... C Pimlott
7 1 Pitpan's Glory 6-11-4 ... J O'Neill
9 0/0-0 War Parley 5-10-8 ... J McLaughlin 4
11 024 Bantel Boy (B) 4-10-7 ... P Tuck
4-6 Pitpan's Glory, 3 Conn The Cobbler, 5 Sir Badsworth, 7 Bantel Boy.

3.30 SAM DEMPSTER HURDLE (handicap: £982: 2m 4f) (7)
1 0p-2 Chef Marcel 5-11-10 ... K Jones 7
3 043- Many A Chance 9-10-5 ... –
4 00-1 Tamarind Gem 7-10-6 (5 ex) ... S Charlton
5 p0p- Shoemander 6-10-4 ... J O Neill
6 000- Glen Willy 5-10-1 ... –
7 400- Kersil 6-10-0 ... –
8 000 Walterstown 7-10-0 ... J Harris
13-8 Chef Marcel, 3 Tamarind Gem, 5 Shoemander, 13-2 Many A Chance.

4.0 FILMCO CHASE (handicap: £1,433: 3m 600yd) (7)
2 340- Moonlight Express 10-11-7 ... Mr Babbage 4
3 001 Walking Cane 7-11-6 (5 ex) ... J Hansen 4
4 0-23 Artsum 8-10-13 ... –
7 30-1 Vendevar 80-4 (5 ex) ... S Smith Eccles
9 0-21 Franknese 7-10-2 (8 ex) ... S Kettlewell 4
10 p-p4 Ask Me Nicely 9-10-0 ... P Charlton
12 4p3- Auchencruive 8-10-0 ... J McLaughlin 4
11-10 Vendevar, 3 Walking Cane, 5 Moonlight Express, 11-2 Artsum.

4.30 NEW EARTH CHASE (5-y-o novices: £633: 2m 4f) (5)
1 00-0 Eager To Go 11-0 ... N Madden
3 p- Game Patrick 11-0 ... D Dutton
4 Golden Indian 11-0 ... Mr Hughes 7
5 030- Gondolino 11-0 ... K Jones 7
6 000- Friendly Glen 10-9 ... S Kettlewell 4
Evens Gondolino, 100-30 Golden Indian, 5 Friendly Glen, 11-2 Eager To Go.

5.0 BARE STUBBLE HURDLE (3-y-o novices: £345: 2m) (5)
2 Black Glazepta 10-7 ... S Smith Eccles
4 Cast A Shadow 10-7 ... S Charlton
6 Northbourne 10-7 ... J J O'Neill
8 0 Shoot The Rapids 10-7 ... K Jones 7
9 00 Victorian Prince 10-7 ... P Tuck
13-8 Black Glazepta, 3 Northbourne, 5 Cast A Shadow, 6 Shoot The Rapids.

SEDGEFIELD SELECTIONS: 2.30 Felixstowe Lad. 3.0 Pitpan's Glory. 3.30 Tamarind Gem. 4.0 Vendevar. 4.30 Eager To go. 5.0 Black Glazepta.

STATE OF GOING (official): Pontefract: firm; Folkstone: firm (watered); Sedgefield: Tommorow: Doncaster: good to firm; Salisbury: good; Fonwell Park: Chase course – firm, Hurdles – good to firm (watered); Bangor-on-Dee: good to firm (watered).

BLINKERS FIRST TIME: Folkstone 1.45 Impel. Pontefract 3.0 Epryana. 4.0 Sovereign Lace. ends

Windsor results

Going: Good to firm

2.45 POTENTIAL STAYERS' STAKES (2-y-o: £1,348. 6f)
VIEW br f by Shirley Heights – Press Corps (R McAulay) 8-8 ... L Piggott (9-4) 1
King Of Clubs ... Pat Eddery (5-6 fav) 2
Block Of Granite ... C Asmussen (7-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £3.40. Places: £1.40, £1.00, £1.20. DF: £1.50. CSF: £4.32. B Hanbury at Newmarket. 2l, 2½l. Calypso Queen (8-1) 4th. 6 ran.

3.15 BELMEAD HANDICAP (3-y-o: selling: £814: 6f)
WHITEWALLS b c by Pitskelly – More The Perriar (D Carraton) 9-2 ... R Curant (7-2) 1
Return Match ... S Cauthen (10-1) 2
Regal Gift ... K Bradshaw (20-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £6.50. Places: £2.20, £3.10, £10.50. DF: £126.90. CSF: £43.66. Tricast: £613.73. D Garraton at Malton. 2l, 2l. Easy Star (100-30 fav. Patinadon (10-1) 4th. 14 ran. Bought in 2,800 gns. NR: Rolpeal, Boss Festus.

3.45 RUSSELL HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,291: 5f)
TWICE FRAGRANT b f by Double Form – Scented Air (G Dieffenthaller) 8-2 ... B Rouse (8-1) 1
Ghazibay ... D McKeown (20-1) 2
Lemsip ... G Dickie (16-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £11.20. Places: £3.00, £4.10, £7.10. DF: £132.30. CSF: £138.28. Tricast: £2,280.77. N Callaghan. 1l, hd. Who Knows The Game (5-2 fav). Gentle Gypsy (7-1) 4th. 11 ran. NR: Janicolans.

4.15 WINTER HILL STAKES (£2,494: 1m 3f 150yd)
MILLFONTAINE b c by Mill Reef – Monsfontaine (S Niarchos) 8-6 ... G Starkey (4-9 fav) 1
Zilos ... G Baxter (10-1) 2
Lafontaine ... L Piggott (3-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £1.30. Places: £1.00, £3.00. DF: £2.20. CSF: £5.23. G Harwood at Pulborough. ½l, 4l. Mr Sir Avon (16-1) 4th. 5 ran. NR: Looking Fog.

4.45 ROYAL HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,871: 1m 2f 22yd)
RED MINSTREL b c by Averof – Red Jade (M Hassan) 9-0 ... S Cauthen (12-1) 1
Il Pontevecchio ... G Baxter (13-2) 2
Vagrant Maid ... L Piggott (2-1 fav) 3
TOTE: Win: £7.40. Places: £1.70, £1.50, £1.20. DF: £24.20. CSF: £76.88. Tricast: £199.41. M McCormack at Wantage. 1l, hd. Nashaat (12-1) 4th. 9 ran. NR: Hinnent.

5.15 BRACKNELL STAKES (£850: 1m 3f 150yd)
KARABLAKE b c by Blakeney – Karenina (Countess of Lonsdale) 3-9-0 ... G Starkey (6-5 fav) 1
Sikorsky ... Pat Eddery (12-1) 2
Mytiola ... W Carson (85-40) 3
TOTE: Win: £2.50. Places: £1.40, £3.20, £1.00. DF: £16.40. CSF: £16.97. G Harwood at Pulborough. 4l, 2½l. Folly Hill (16-1) 4th. 11 ran. NR: Gaygarden Lady, Seraphim.
PLACEPOT: £44.35.

Nottingham

Going: Firm

2.30 FINAL SCORE STAKES (£1,896: 1m 2f)
THESSALONIKI ch f by Julio Mariner – Camina (Capt M Lemos) 3-8-7 ... P Robinson (4-1) 1
Danseur de Corde ... P Cook (4-6 fav) 2
Hysterical ... J McLean (7-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £5.80. Places: £2.50, £1.00. DF: £2.90. CSF: £7.25. C Brittain at Newmarket. 2l, nk. Ice Patrol (4-1) 4th. 5 ran. NR: Red Minstrel.

3.0 OYSTER MAID STAKES (selling: £817: 1m 2f)
TIME FOR A LAUGH b c by Cawston's Clown – Picnic Time (F Lee) 3-8-6 ... S Perks (7-2) 1
Pledgdon Green ... P Cook (6-5 fav) 2
Mopsy Lovejoy ... A Barclay (9-2) 3
TOTE: Win: £4.30. Places: £2.00, £1.09. DF: £3.20. CSF: £7.65. R Hollinshead at Upper Longdon. 1l, 12l. Birds Of A Feather (9-2) 4th. 7 ran. No bid.

3.30 STRATHSPEY HANDICAP (£1,848: 1m 5f)
AL NASR b h by Green Dancer – Padrona (Hamdan Al-Maktoum) 5-9-7 ... W R Swinburn (7-2 fav) 1
Tinoco ... S Perks (7-1) 2
Hasty Goddess ... G Duffield (8-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £3.10. Places: £1.20, £4.00, £1.50. DF: £12.00. CSF: £26.86. Tricast: £170.64. C Benstead at Epsom. hd, nk. Casanna (14-1) 4th. 13 ran.

4.0 RADCLIFFE HANDICAP (apprentices £1,277: 6f)
TENDER TRADER ch g by Our Michael – My Roue (East Commodities Ltd) 4-8-1 ... J Adams (9-2 jt fav) 1
Gradille ... P Haines (10-1) 2
Stephalotus ... C Coates (20-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £5.00. Places: £2.30, £3.50, £3.80. DF: £36.10. CSF: £50.26. Tricast: £779.53. G Lewis at Epsom. 1l nk. Burn (9-2 jt-fav). Rubabay (20-1) 4th. 15 ran.

4.30 BBC RADIO NOTTINGHAM STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,226: 6f)
GREEN GYPSY b f by Creetown – Moorgreen (R Prettie) 8-11 ... W R Swinburn (7-1) 1
Saintly Way ... P Cook (9-4) 2
Beau Fils ... P Waldron (4-7 fav) 3
TOTE: Win: £6.10. DF: £4.90. CSF: £20.21. B Hanbury at Newmarket. 1l 1½l. Dominate (33-1) 4th. 4 ran.

5.0 STEROPE HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,123: 1m 50yds)
SHARP SEA b f by Sharpen Up – Windy Sea (Mrs S du Buisson) 9-0 ... G Duffield (10-1) 1
Mullet ... P Cook (8-1) 2
Merely a Secret ... N Howe (100-30) 3
TOTE: Win: £10.20. Places: £1.60, £2.00, £1.40. DF: £21.20. CSF: £77.24. Tricast: £260.45. B Hobbs at Newmarket. hd, ¾l. Mouslat 9-4 fav. Changatre (25-1) 4th. 9 ran. NR: Rana Pratap, Blue Grass.

5.30 TULYAR HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,392: 1m 50yd)
NOBLESQUE br c by Pitskelly – Noble Lass (Mrs M Jarvis) 8-12 ... P Cook (11-8 fav) 1
My Charade ... S Keightley (14-1) 2
Mandhaygoor ... T Quinn (7-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £2.60. Places: £1.20, £5.30, £3.60. DF: £28.00. CSF: £20.09. A Jarvis at Royston. nk, nk. Kiev (11-2) 4th. 9 ran.
PLACEPOT: £207.25.

Beverley

2.15: 1, Cottam Ellis (9-4 jt fav); 2, Shamrock Princess (9-4 jt fav); 3, Holme River (7-1). 9 ran NR. Mistical Nat.
2.45: 1, Alpine (10-1); 2, Norfolk Flight (10-1); 3 Hilledown Gold (10-1); 4, Rapid Lad (7-2 fav) 17 ran.
3.15: Over The Rainbow (8-1); 2, Porto Irene (33-1); 3, Cawstons Star (14-1); 4, Mel's Choice (12-1). 16 ran. Pokerfayes, Rapid Moss (7-1 jt favs).
3.45: 1, Lucky Boardman's (7-1); 2, Lady of Leisure (3-1); 3, Musical Rose (10-1). 17 ran. Merion (9-4 fav).
4.15: 1, Wordsworth (3-1 fav); 2, End of the Road (20-1); 3, Sausage (12-1). 13 ran.
4.45: 1, Whistle Hill (6-1); 2, Marton Maid (16-1); 3, Lucien Lasage (11-2). 14 ran. Lucy Raynalds (15-8 fav). Nr: Ancat, Lysimachus, Simara.

Hexham

2.30: 1, Czernin (6-1); 2, Wayside Inn (7-4 jt fav); 3, Village Scene (15-1).
3.0: 1, Newlife Connection (15-2); 2, Clickham Lad (14-1); 3, Kelsey Lady (5-1).
3.30: 1, Seamwam (4-9 fav); 2, Stand Back (6-1); 3, Moore's Melody (25-1).
4.0: 1, Felixstowe Lad (5-4 fav); 2, Camborne Hill (5-2); 3, Dr Guillotine (5-1). 6 ran. NR: Punta Brava.
4.30: 1, Millie Grey (9-4 fav); 2, Allidum (5-2); 3, Top Touch (4-1). 7 ran.
5.0: 1, Gold Shoveler (2-1); 2, Foggy Buoy (2-5 fav). 2 ran. NR: Rosewall Player, Cool Siloam.
5.30: 1, Crammond Brig (7-2); 2, Nectar Blanc (100-30 fav); 3, Peacock Bridge (10-1). 10 ran.

Legal Appointments

LAW PUBLISHER

Butterworths, the leading UK law publisher, has a vacancy for a person to take charge of its practitioner textbook list. Applicants for this key post must have a clear understanding of the structure and requirements of the legal profession, be able to identify gaps in our existing textbook programme, and have the capacity to ensure the necessary rate of development. Legal qualifications and experience are not essential in a job in which flair is the most important requirement, but the ability to mix comfortably with members of the legal profession, and to comprehend the issues of relevance, are likely to come more readily to someone with a legal background.

Recent experience of legal practice, publishing or law teaching would provide the most logical base for this appointment, for which a good salary will be paid, together with a company car.

Please apply in writing, together with a C.V. and daytime telephone number, not later than 16 September, to:

Mrs Dawn Gale, Personnel Officer, Butterworth & Co (Publishers) Ltd, 88 Kingsway, London, WC2B 6AB. Tel: 01-405 6900

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Applicants should preferably have 2 years post-qualification experience. Negotiable salary and good prospects for the right candidate. Apply with CV to:

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EXETER

Capable young Solicitor required for expanding Probate/Tax/Trust Department. Excellent location and prospects.

Please apply Anstey & Thompson, 5 Bayfield Crescent, Exeter, Devon, EX1 1HF (Ref. DMB).

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Lawyers in the **Departments of the Environment and Transport** advise on a wide range of matters, not simply on the legislation for which the Departments are responsible. They need to master and interpret complex legislation and consider the wider issues which may arise, relating not only to existing law but to the need for and possible content of new legislation.

In the **Department of Trade and Industry** lawyers with an interest in developing commercial law provide comprehensive advice and services including negotiating issues of commercial, administrative, domestic, EEC and international law. These include advice on legislation concerning companies, securities, insurance, bankruptcy, competition, consumer protection, and external trade, as well as the Department's relations with private and nationalised industry.

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Lawyers in the **Inland Revenue Solicitor's Office** provide a comprehensive advisory and litigation service. Casework involves a wide variety of problems in the fields of general common law and equity as well as statute law and specialist taxation subjects. There are good opportunities for advocacy before appeal tribunals and the lower courts. Previous revenue law experience is not necessary, but a good background of general law is important.

Charity Law and Trust Administration

Lawyers within the **Charity Commission** liaise with charity trustees and their legal advisers over matters arising from charity administration. Sound knowledge of Trust Law and the basic principles of conveyancing will be essential. Based Liverpool or London.

Conveyancing

Her Majesty's Land Registry carries out initial examination of unregistered titles to freehold and leasehold land in England and Wales, gives effect to subsequent changes on sale, mortgage or lease and deals with the technical problems which may arise later. A knowledge of conveyancing is required together with an interest in Real Property Law. Posts are in Central London, Croydon (SE London), Durham and Weymouth.

Criminal Law

The **Home Office Criminal Injuries Compensation Board** has a supporting staff of administrators and lawyers, who administer a Scheme for awarding compensation to victims of crimes of violence. The legal work requires lawyers of good general ability with a capacity for hard work and a marked interest in advocacy.

General Law

Legal opportunities in the **Lord Chancellor's Department** are in the following areas:

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... to help provide wide-ranging advice on the exercise of Ministerial responsibility, to help prepare and process law reform, to help correspond with government departments, MPs, the public and other interested parties on legal points of difficulty, and to help administer the Supreme Court and county courts. A good law degree would be an advantage.

Criminal Appeal Office
... to prepare summaries for all cases reaching the Court of Criminal Appeal. Some lawyers have the opportunity to sit as Registrar in court; all have contact with judges, counsel and solicitors.

Lawyers in the **Welsh Office** are of all round ability and deal with an exceptionally wide range of legal matters in relation to Wales, including Health Service Conveyancing and Litigation, Bill work, the drafting of subordinate legislation and the giving of advice on Education, Housing, Local Government, Water, Transport and Highways, Town and County Planning and Industrial problems. Based at Cardiff.

Prosecution

Lawyers working with the **Director of Public Prosecutions** advise Chief Constables and government departments on criminal matters, prepare cases for committal to Crown Courts and undertake some advocacy work in Magistrates' Courts in England and Wales. Previous experience of criminal law will be an advantage.

Lawyers with the **Department of Health and Social Security** advise on, prepare and conduct criminal prosecution proceedings and civil recovery cases. Committals and appeals in Crown Courts are also dealt with. Advocacy experience, preferably in criminal courts, essential. After initial training in London, post will be in Sutton, Surrey.

You must be admitted (or about to be) or called in England and should preferably have recent relevant practical experience. Most appointments are at Legal Assistant level but there are some Senior Legal Assistant posts available for candidates (aged at least 27) of marked ability and potential.

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For further details and an application form (to be returned by 30 September 1983) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). *Please quote ref G(B)576I2.*

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COWARD CHANCE invite applications from solicitors with some years experience in the commercial property field to join their Property Department. The department handles a wide range of institutional and other work. There are excellent salaries and prospects.

Please write with full details of education and career to date to M.C.C. Mogridge, Coward Chance, Royex House, Aldermanbury Square, London EC2V 7LD.

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An appointment is offered to a Solicitor or other appropriately legally qualified person who wishes to pursue his or her career in the area of public relations and has an interest in enquiry and investigations into problems and difficulties as they arise. We have a small Client Relations Department which deals with all aspects of "public and customer relations". The Department has referred to it all problems relating to such matters, and deals with in-depth investigations into difficulties as they arise.

Please apply to: Mrs. Suzanne Traynor, Staff Controller

Durnford Ford Solicitors
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Tel: Hastings (0424) 434363

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(A) Senior Litigation Assistant – qualified/unqualified.

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Solicitors with up to two years admitted experience in most facets of company / commercial law but with bias towards banking and related work and corporate and joint venture work.

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Solicitors with up to two years admitted experience to assist Partners in two conveyancing departments in all aspects of commercial property law including a substantial volume of security work.

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(i) A Solicitor or legal executive with relevant experience to deal with the residential conveyancing work of one of the firm's conveyancing departments; a substantial amount of flat "break up" work will be involved

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ASA LAW LOCUMS Gen. Practices, Gr London & Home Counties 01-623 5725.

"... LET EVERY SOUL be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God." Romans 13:1.

BIRTHS

ADEOSUN – On September 2, 1983 at Westminster Hospital, London to Yinka (nee Adekoya) and Wole a daughter Otubul-unola Abisoye a sister for Tope, Olumide, Adewole, Keji and Feyi.

ALLEYNE. – On September 4th to Annette (née Grant) and Frank, a daughter, Renée Kimberley, a sister for Benjamin.

BALDREY – On Saturday 3rd September 1983 to Catherine (nee Weir) and Tony – a son (Edward James).

BULGER – On September 2nd 1983 in Inverness to Judith and Michael a son.

de STE CROIX. – On September 3rd to Hillary (nee Bauer) and Richard – a daughter (Isabelle) at Middlesex Hospital.

EVANS – On September 3rd, to Diana and Nicholas – a son, a brother for Lucy.

FITTON – On August 30th at Kettering to Juliet (nee Graham) and John, a son (James).

HENRY – On 2nd September to Judy (nee Massey) and Richard, a daughter, Margaret Sarah Rose, a sister for Charles, Belinda and Jane.

HUGHES.–On August 29th, at High Wycombe, to Vicki (nee Houghton) and Nigel–a daughter (Alexandra Louise).

KELLY – On 3rd Sept. 1983, to Susan and Iain, a daughter, Robyn Louise.

KENRICK. – On 4th September, at the Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton, to Stella (nee Quickell) and John – a daughter.

LANDSBERG – On September 3rd in London to Anthony and Katie – a lusty boy.

McKAIG.–On 31st August, to Heather (née Steirn) and Rory–a son (Oliver James Victor).

MILLER – On 5th September at the Yeatman Hospital Sherbourne to Nicola (nee Heliot) and John a son Giles William John, a brother for Charlotte.

MOTLEY. – On 3rd September, to Cecilia and Toby, a daughter.

OATEN. – On 29th August, in Ashford, Kent, to Elizabeth and Paul – a son, Daniel Paul Edmund.

SAUNDERS – On 1st September to Barbette and Donald in Bath, the gift of a son.

THEAKER.–On August 29th, in Oxford, to Jane (nee Sladden) and Jeffrey–a daughter (Victoria Clare Eugenie).

VULLIAMY.– On the 30th of August to Laurence and Gill a daughter, Alexandra Katherine, a sister for Emma.

WALKER.– On 3rd Sept 1983 to Elspeth (nee Reid) and Michael at The Queen Mother's Hospital, Glasgow, a son, David Kenneth Robert, a brother for Jenny.

WILLETT – On Sunday August 21st at Norwalk Hospital, Connecticut, USA, to Stella (nee Godbehere) and Jack – a brother for Daniel, Robert Maxwell.

BIRTHDAYS

SURELY THY SWEET and wonderous love shall measure all my days and as it never shall remove so neither shall my praise. H.B. Dick.

MARRIAGES

CANNON-MANN – On September 3rd, 1983, at St. Peters Church, Duxford, Judith, younger daughter of Mr. & Mrs. W. Graham Cannon to Roger only son of Mr. & Mrs. Paul Mann.

RADFORD : BARNARD.–On August 19th, at United Reformed Church, Basingstoke, Edward P. Radford, M.D., of Pittsburgh, U.S.A., and Jennifer M. P. H., daughter of Mr and Mrs D. F. Barnard, of Boldre, Hants.

RUBY WEDDING

BOON. – LOGAN on September 4th 1943 at St James's Church, Sussex Gardens, W2. – John to Felicity.

GOLDEN WEDDING

RATCLIFFE : DILKS at Worsley Parish Church, Manchester, on Sept. 6th 1933. Donald Ratcliffe to Joyce Lilian Dilks. Now at Alderley, 82a St Marks Road, Henley-on-Thames.

DEATHS

AXTELL – On the 31st August, 1983, peacefully in hospital, Cyril Albert Axtell, of Elstree, Freeman of the City of London. Dear husband of Lily, and father of Jennifer, and a much loved grandfather, aged 77 years. Cremation at Garston Crematorium on Thursday, 8th September at 2 p.m. Family flowers only. Donations if desired to the University College Hospital, Gower Street, London, WC1.

BALL – On 31st August, Sylvia Caroline, beloved sister of "Bill", deeply loved by all her relations and many, many friends. Service at Underriver on September 9th at 1.45 pm. Flowers or donations to Cancer Research.

BETTS – On September 1st, Rose, in Kings College Hospital, London, after an illness bravely borne, cremation at the West Norwood Crematorium at 3.30 on Thursday, 8th September. Floral tributes to crematorium.

BIGG. – On August 31, 1983 at London Hospital Whitechapel, Dorothy widow of Leslie Newall Bigg. Cremation at Enfield Crematorium at 2.30 p.m. Friday, September 9. Flowers to Warriner & Sons, 32 Church Hill, Loughton.

BRYAN-GOWER. – On 4th September at Henly, Betty, widow of Captain D. Bryan-Gower, late of Rangoon and mother of David (Pat) and Maureen, aged 94. Funeral 12 noon 9th September at St Edmund Campion R.C. Church, Maidenhead. Inquiries to F. C. Pymm, funeral directors, 65 Moorbridge Road, Maidenhead 23822.

DELGADO – Alan George, age 73 years, at home on September 4th, loved and loving husband, father and grandfather. Cremation at Golders Green (East Chapel) on Friday, 9th September at 11.20 am. Family flowers only. Donations to Special Trustees, Royal Free Hospital, Pond Street, NW3.

DOYLE. – On September 1st, 1983, peacefully at home, 20 Glebe Road, Claverdon, Warwick, after a long illness, Dr. R. J. (John) Doyle, C.Chem., F.R.C.S., (formerly of Half Acre Cottage, Claverdon), aged 76 years. Funeral service at St Michael and All Angels Church, Claverdon, on Wednesday, September 7th, at 2.45pm, followed by Cremation at Oakley Wood, Leamington Spa. Flowers may be sent to H. J. Dawson, 22 George Street, Leamington Spa, or if preferred, donations in aid of Research to the Parkinson Disease Society, 36 Portland Place, London, W1N 3DG.

ELLIOTT on September 2nd, tragically, in a car accident, BETS (Annie Elizabeth Stanley) aged 73. Dearly loved wife of John and mother of Michael, Christine and Timothy. Burial service at Hambleden Parish Church at 11am, on Monday September 12th. Flowers to Tomalin Henley. Donations to Cancer Help Centre, Bristol BS8 2TG.

FRANCIS. – On 3rd September 1983, peacefully with family, Sybil Agnes Francis, beloved mother of Cedric and Barbara, Conrad and Shirley, Noel and Betty, Desmond and Lucille, Lynette and Abid, and much loved grandmother of Lorrain, Bevalena, Vanessa Elizabeth, Calvin, Wendolene, Cedric, Stephen, Carlton, Errol, Conrad, Michelle, Lorrain, Gerard, Andrew, Ruth, Grenville, Dolores, Philip, Marion, Peter and Sarah-Jane. "She was a mother first – and last."

GIBBINS – On 4th September, 1983, peacefully in his sleep, Frederick Joseph, MBE, in his 88th year after a lifetime of service to others. Very much loved husband of the late Maude, father of Margaret and Sandy and a friend to all the family. Cremation at Golders Green Crematorium on Thursday, 8th September at 3.30pm (West Chapel). Family flowers only, donations to the RNLI, West Quay Road, Poole, Dorset.

HART – On September 3rd, 1983, in Brussels, Philip Hart, Training Manager of ICI Europa. Beloved husband of Simone, father of Sylvie, John and Christine, son of Philip E. Hart, and brother of Tony Hart. Religious Service will take place on 9th September, in Brussels. No flowers please, donations to Cancer Relief Fund if desired. A Memorial Service will be arranged in Yorkshire later.

HODGKINSON – On 3rd September, Lieutenant-Colonel Reginald Bradshaigh, peacefully at Shenington. Cremation private. Memorial Service for Reggie and Weezie, at Loxley Church, 12 o'clock, Friday, October 14th.

KAMBONA. – On Aug 26th, Moti David Emilius Uhuru, beloved son of Mr and Mrs O. S. Kambona, former Foreign Minister of Tanzania. Funeral service will be held at St Mary-Le-Strand, The Strand, Aldwych, London, W.C.2, on Friday, Sept 9th, 1983, at 2.00 pm. Inquiries tel: 01-928 0063

KINCAID – On September 3rd 1983, in London, in his 80th year, Alwyne Cecil Peareth Kincaid of Kincaid of Andorra formerly of Kenya. Cremation private.

LEE. – On 3rd September, Rev. Ernest George, of Exeter former editor of the Inquirer

MERRY.–On September, 3rd, peacefully, at home, Jane (née Dore), wife of Brian, mother of Paul and mother-in-law of Laura. Funeral service at St Peter's Church, St Peter's Close, off Warner Place, Bethnal Green, E.2, at 12 noon, on Friday, September 9th. No flowers, please but donations, if desired, to the Marie Curie Foundation.

DEATHS

PAYNE. – On September 1st, 1983, in hospital, Arthur William Barton Payne, F.I.B., aged 83 years, of Bournemouth and formerly secretary of Lloyd's Bank Staff Association. Beloved husband of the late Edyine Howard Payne. Absent from the body: present with the Lord. Funeral service Wednesday, September 7th, 2pm, at Lansdowne Baptist Church, Bournemouth, followed by burial at Bournemouth North Cemetery. Family flowers only, but if desired donations in his memory for Lansdowne Baptist Church may be sent to Derik-Scott, Portman Lodge Funeral Home, 755 Christchurch Rd., Boscombe, Bournemouth

PELCZER. – On 3rd September 1983, peacefully in hospital after an illness bravely borne, Catherine Wilson, aged 85 years. Beloved wife of Otto and mother of Charlotte and Jeremy. Cremation at The Park Crematorium, Aldershot, on Thursday 8th September at 10.30 am. Family flowers only. Donations if desired to Cancer Research.

ROBERTS. – On August 27th, 1983, peacefully in Wincanton Memorial Hospital, Mary Ursula Susan (Molly), wife of the late Gerald Eustace Roberts of Horsington Grange, Templecombe, Somerset. Funeral service at Horsington, 4 pm Friday, September 2nd. Family flowers only.

SANDERSON.–On 3rd September peacefully, Derek Maxwell, loved husband of Daphne and father of Max, Sally, Richard and Christopher. Family funeral service at St Michael the Archangel, South Malling, Lewes, on Thursday, 8th September at 3.30 pm. Flowers to Cooper & Son, Newtown, Uckfield or donations to Cancer Research

SCOTT, LAURENCE PRESTWICH. – On 2nd September, 1983 of Redes House, Siddington, and of The Guardian and Manchester Evening News. Peacefully in Hospital beloved husband of the late Constance and of Jessica, loving father of Martin, Susan, Jonathan and Jo, and proud grandfather of Russell, Rachel, Mazin Beshar, Nicholas and Natalie. Funeral at Siddington parish church on Thursday, 8th September, at 3pm. Thanksgiving service to be arranged. No flowers please, but if wished, donations to Ward 12, West Park Hospital, Macclesfield. With grateful thanks to all staff of Ward 12.

SCOTT. – On Sept 3, 1983, suddenly at home in Menlo Park, California, John Sydney Scott, late of London and also Dayton, Ohio, greatly loved father, grandfather and brother of his family in England.

SRAFFA. – On 3rd September, 1983, Piero F.B.A., at the Hope Nursing Home, Cambridge, aged 85 years, fellow of Trinity College and Emeritus Reader in Economics, University of Cambridge. Funeral at Cambridge Crematorium at 10.30am, on Thursday, 8th September, 1983.

SUTCLIFF James Harvey ("Hamish") on 3rd September, peacefully, at home aged 80 after a long illness. Beloved husband, father and grandfather. Funeral requiem at St Peter's church, Leigham Court Rd, Streatham, 11am Wednesday, 7th September. Flowers and inquiries to Dowsell and Jenkins 7, Sunnyhill Rd, Streatham SW16.

SWINLEY – Captain Casper, D.S.O., D.S.C., Royal Navy, peacefully at home on 3rd September, in his 85th year. Private cremation, no letters or flowers please. Date of Memorial Service to be announced later.

WILKINSON. – On August 26th, 1983, aged 90, Mary Devas (Molly) M. M. Medaille de la Reine Elizabeth (Belgium) F.A.N.Y. eldest daughter of Robert Marshall, solicitor of Croydon, widow of William Dale Wilkinson, DSO, MC, CB, CBE. Funeral at Curry Rivel Church, Somerset, on Friday, September 9th at 2.30.

WINGFIELD DIGBY. – On September 2, 1983, in Cambridge Maternity Hospital, Peter, son of Delia and Nicholas. Private funeral. No flowers, please.

WINGFIELD – On September 1st, 1983, Anthony (Tony), beloved husband of the late Eileen, dearly loved father of Elizabeth, Rosemary, Anthony, Mervyn, and Robert and devoted grandfather. High Rising Knysna, South Africa.

WOODARD. – On September 2nd at home in East Barnet Cissie Woodard, Corsetiere of Woodard-Yorke. Cremation at St. Marylebone, 1.30pm September 9th. Flowers to Nodes of Barnet.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

LAING. – A service of thanksgiving for the life of James Ellsworth Laing will be held on Tuesday 11th October at 12.15 pm at Salisbury Cathedral.

WHITWORTH. – A service of thanksgiving for the life of Ian Henry Whitworth, TD, JP, FRICS, will be held on Friday, 16th September, at 3pm in St. Nicholas' Church, Wells next the sea, Norfork.

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BARRETT, RICHARD STUART. In loving memory of our beloved younger son and brother Richard Stuart who died tragically 16 years ago today aged 21 years and of his father Thomas who died suddenly 3 years ago. A devoted husband, father and grandfather. R.I.P. darlings, constantly in our thoughts. Mother, Lorna, John & Katherine.

MILLETT – Louis Leslie, Sept. 8th 1981. Darling Husband. Forever entwined in my heart. Mil.

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W10 F. prof O R close buses, £22 p w excl Tel 444 8922 after 6p.m.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Lee

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM. News, sport, weather, travel on the teletext noticeboard.

6.30 Breakfast Time. Frank Bough and Selina Scott link news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30; sport at 6.43, 7.18, 8.18; Morning papers at 7.32 and 8.32; Russell Grant's stars 8.30-8.45; Closedown at 9.00.

9.30 Trades Union Congress. Continuing the watching brief at Blackpool. 12.45 Closedown.

1.00 News, weather with Richard Whitmore and Fern Britton. 1.27 Financial Report and subtitled news. 1.30 Bod. 1.45 Interval.

1.50 Film: Nicholas Nickleby (1947)* Respectable exercise from Ealing manages to cram a lot of Dickens into 105 minutes, using Derek Bond as Nicholas, trying to save his mother and sister (Mary Merrall, Sally Ann Howes) from his evil uncle Ralph (Cedric Hardwicke). Sybil Thorndike, Bernard Miles, Stanley Holloway and Cyril Fletcher also appear, under Alberto Cavalcanti's direction.

3.35 Songs of Praise from Scarborough (r).

4.20 Play School (as on BBC 2, 10.30am) **4.45 Battle of the Planets.** Cartoon. **5.05 John Craven's Newsround. 5.10 Animal Magic** on the inside of Bristol Zoo, as Terry Nutkins feeds us facts and figures involved in the day-to-day running of a major zoo.

5.40 News, weather.

6.05 South East at Six.

6.30 Oscar Winning Cartoons. Tweety Pie and Mouse Cleaning.

6.45 Kick Start. Motorcycle madness competition returns with the first of three heats (the second on Thursday) at Lord Hesketh's estate, near Towcester. Riders from six countries power their bikes over a series of natural and man-made obstacles, including an elevated circuit balanced on oildrums.

.10 Angels. Only in the cosseted wards of the BBC Health Service would the appearance of a black male nurse cause eyebrows to rise. Tony Armatrading (singer Joan's brother) plays him in this return of the fictional Heath Green Hospital. Pauline Quirke, Juliet Waley and Michelle Martin are still there in this twice-weekly bedpanorama.

.35 Taxi. The engaging American cabbie comedy returns for another season with the regular characters intact. This one centres on the Napoleonic dispatcher Louie, and his dreams of sexual conquest after his mother moves out.

.00 Bergerac. John Nettles plays the Jersey detective in the episode that introduced him to us. As I recall it, the series did improve. Cecile Paoli played his estranged wife, the daughter of a shady millionaire (Terence Alexander) (r).

00 News, weather with John Humphrys.

25 The Godfather. Francis Ford Coppola's Mafiathon moves on to the episode that largely incorporates the original movie, with Marlon Brando as Don Corleone, playing Godfather Christmas on the day of his daughter's wedding. Brando won, but refused to collect, the Oscar for his performance. Al Martino played his godson, a singer with ambitions in Hollywood. Pacino, Caan, Duvall and Keaton also star. More on Thursday.

58 News headlines.

00 Flamingo Road. The hissable Michael Tyrone begins his vicious campaign of vengeance.

50 Weather, closedown.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain. Nick Owen and Anne Diamond bring news at 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.23; sport at 6.35 and 7.40; pop star Paul Young at 7.49; Duran Duran video, 7.56; Through Malcolm Macdonald's keyhole, 8.05; Alarm Call at 8.42; Baby Talk with Patti Boulaye at 9.02.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames News Headlines, followed by **Sesame Street. 10.25 Jump!** Peer pressure on youngsters. **10.40 The New Accelerators.** Hypersonic flight. **11.05 Cities.** Germaine Greer's Sydney. **11.50 Cartoon Time.** Wattoo-Wattoo.

12.00 Moschops. 12.10 Sounds Like a Story. It's told by Mark Wynter. **12.30 The Sullivans.** Kate resigns. Dave regrets it.

1.00 News. 1.20 Thames News. 1.30 A Plus. Mary Berry's 'new cookery' course begins with pastry for bacon and leek quiche, koulibiac (a fish dish) and lemon meringue pie.

2.00 Film: Bachelor of Arts (1968). Michael Bentine comedy short about a Spanish onion seller who reduces officialdom to tears.

2.30 Singles. John Bowen play about a single woman who wants to have a baby. Sharrie Hewson and Jeff Rawle co-star (r). **3.30 Blockbusters.** Daily kids quiz.

4.00 Moschops (r). **4.15 Doris.** Cat cartoon. **4.20 Hold Tight!** Quiz game with guest groups Classix Nouveaux and Pookiesnackenburger. **4.45 CB TV.** New volume of the weekly youth magazine.

5.15 Private Benjamin. The soldier girls learn to be selfish.

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News.

6.30 Crossroads. Benny's thoughts turn from mice to money.

6.55 Reporting London. Metropolitan magazine reopens with the rivals for Capital Radio's franchise and the estimated cost of removing asbestos from London buildings.

7.30 Give Us a Clue. Michael Aspel's weekly game of celebrity charades comes back with Cheryl Baker of Bucks Fizz; Leonard Rossiter and wife Gillian Raine and d-j David Jensen joining old hands Stubbs and Blair.

8.00 Stunt Challenge. Stuntman Roy Alon may well have doubled for Sophia Loren and Annie Walker, but it's not a handbag he hits us with in this thrills and spills contest. It's a souped-up car that he races up a ramp to somersault over a line of vehicles – backwards. Alon's is one of six similarly fearless feats performed by film and TV colleagues (only one of them a woman) for a first prize of £1,000. Derek Thompson talks to each at length, showing some of their greatest hits and misses in clips from action and adventure films like Octopussy, The Long Good Friday and Superman III.

9.00 Killer. There's one at work in Glasgow, where a teenager is found strangled and partially scalped. Glenn Chandler's three-part whodunnit uses a Sweeney-style CID duo and a strong sense of place (see *Choice*).

10.00 News at Ten, then **Thames News Headlines.**

10.30 First Tuesday. Documentary double-bill (see *Choice*).

11.30 Simon and Simon. Their closest rival calls in the detective brothers to find out who has been stealing his confidential files.

12.25 Night Thoughts. Monsignor Bruce Kent speaks his, just before Closedown.

Mark McManus in Killer (ITV, 9.00pm)

CHOICE

● Like a conscientious costermonger, Glenn Chandler sets out his stall, carefully displaying the suspects when Glasgow becomes the haunt of a KILLER (ITV 9.00pm). There is more than a suspicion of used goods here, as Mr Chandler's three-part thriller for Scottish Television is a murder mystery of the old mould. All the potential perpetrators are equally guilty until proven innocent, although thanks to director Laurence Moody's frequent close-ups, some are more equally so than others. But dare we ignore such blatant finger-pointing? Happily, this first instalment passes the acid test of a good mystery – do we sufficiently care whodunnit to keep us hooked until the end? I do, and I like too, the strong sense of place, an icy village backdrop against which local lad Jim Taggart pursues his fruitless police inquiries. He is played by Mark McManus, a cragsman whose tough exterior hides a heart of pure copper, in both senses of the word. In contrast, his new partner is, to Taggart's annoyance, a wet-eared criminology graduate from Edinburgh, who arrives still wrapped in his college scarf and drinks lager-and-blackcurrant. The interplay between the two adds interest and, I suspect, will be developed into a series after the successful outcome of this strange case. Neil Duncan plays the educated investigator.

● The hills are alive once more to The Sound of Music's real-life Maria von Trapp, who plays possibly her last visit to Salzburg in FIRST TUESDAY (ITV, 10.30pm). The 80-year-old baroness now lives in the hills of Vermont, although her heart belongs to the Alps of her childhood. In this film, she revisits her beloved convent and the von Trapp family house, where she took the captain's seven mellifluous children under her wing. Tonight's edition then worries about the return to the ring by aging boxer Ken Buchanan, 38, once lightweight champion of the world, now boxing without a licence and reduced to eight-round prize fights in small halls. A shadow boxer and a shadow of the boxer he used to be.

● When Gandhi, Nehru and Mountbatten rolled up the flag in India, under the setting sun of the British Empire, the remaining corner was held by Mohammed Ali Jinnah, THE FOURTH MAN (Radio 4, 4.10pm) in this reappraisal by Michael Edwardes.

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Modern Art: Leger. **6.30** Modelling Photosynthesis. **6.55** The Plant Cell Wall. **7.20** Field Geology Arran. **7.45** Structural Power: Cultural Penetration. **8.10** Closedown.

10.30 Play School: The Grazed Knee, presented by Johnny Ball and author Sarah Long (as on BBC 1, 4.20). **10.55** Closedown.

5.10 Shorefields School: Facing Change. How a Liverpool school responded to local social problems.

5.40 F.A.C.T.S. More on how to create space on the football pitch.

6.05 That Was The Year, 1851. Repeat of the history series that deals with major events in the form of news headlines. Chris Serle, as presenter, holds the front page for Louis Napoleon's coup, a train disaster in which eight people are killed and the great success of the Great Exhibition at Crystal Palace (r).

6.30 The Water Margin. The first of seven pieces of kung fu heaven from the Japan TV costume fantasy set in China before the millennium (r).

7.15 One of the Family. Birds as pets (r).

7.35 The Great Egg Race. Culminating in a game that could have come straight out of It's A Knockout, this week's ingenuity test asks each team to take a car to pieces, then rebuild it light enough to lift over a wall, but nippy enough to race against the clock, without petrol. Great fun.

8.05 Arthur Negus Enjoys Wilton House, Wiltshire, with its Inigo Jones Cube rooms and heraldic decorations. Arthur's escort is David Howard, an armorial expert.

8.30 Top Gear. The sixth generation of the car series begins with research at Cranfield into fuel economy, safer crashes, aerodynamic caravans and a revolutionary computerised suspension developed for Lotus. Former racing driver John Miles tries it.

9.00 Film: The Shout (1979). Obscure but highly-charged version of the Robert Graves story was a deserved arthouse success for co-writer/director Jerzy Skolimowski, whose *Moonlighting* was shown on Channel 4 earlier this year. This stars Alan Bates as an asylum inmate who has a sinister influence over a young married couple. An excellent cast also sports Susannah York, Robert Stephens, John Hurt, Tim Curry.

10.25 Sing Country. T R Dallas and the exotically named Rattlesnake Annie with more music to chew straws by.

10.55 Newsnight.

11.50 Open University: Reading: Resource Development. **12.15** Vector calculus. **12.40** A Many Splendoured Thing. The silicon chip. Ends at 1.10am.

CHANNEL 4

9.30 TUC 83. Back to Blackpool to follow the day's debates until 12.45, with further coverage from 2.15-5.00.

5.00 People's Court. Legal entertainment. Judge Wapner presides over the case of the roasted rabbit jacket, and that of the Yom Kippur private eye (Yom Kippur being the Jewish Day of Atonement).

5.30 A Full Life. Chapman Pincher, a doyen of investigative journalism, now in fishin' and shootin' retirement, reveals to Jill Cochrane the scoop still stuck up his sleeve, that the so-called 'Gang of Four' spy ring included a fifth man who is still alive and free. Pincher knows his name and, he claims, so do MI5 and MI6, who apparently secured his confession and decided not to prosecute. "But I would be in danger of being sued for libel if I gave his name on this programme", adds the wily old newsman.

6.00 Divided We Stand. Having dispatched the Labour Party over the first few programmes, this series crosses the House, a similar tilt at the Conservative Party, on whose benches also remain the ashes of consensus politics. David Habbakuk's study begins with the policies that caused Edward Heath's demise, and explains why monetarism became the popular hobbyhorse on which Mrs Thatcher galloped to power.

6.30 Bewitched. Her husband's client thinks all witches are foul. So the suburban sorceress, Samantha, uses her magic powers to show they can be fair as well (r).

7.00 Channel 4 News.

7.50 Comment. From Zerbanoo Gifford, a London councillor. A weather forecast follows.

8.00 Brookside. The Grants get rid of their unwelcome visitor, Val. She moves next door, to occupy Alan Partridge's sofa.

8.30 The Wine Programme. Uncorking her last number of the series, Jancis Robinson turns her back on France and heads west to sample the carafes of California. It seems, the appliance of science helps growers gain the advantage over the vintage.

9.00 Film: The Colditz Story (1954). The film of the book had a host of familiar British film faces devising devilishly daring plans to prove that the fortress prison wasn't as escape-proof as the Germans liked to boast. Classic p-o-w picture stars Eric Portman, Bryan Forbes, Lionel Jeffries, Ian Carmichael and John Mills (as escape officer Pat Reid, whose memoirs inspired the film.)

10.45 Loose Talk. Teenage forum with Steve Taylor, live from the depths of Deptford, South London. Opening guests promise Timothy Leary, Stella (a Belle Star) and Camel.

11.50 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.20 Your Letters. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary. 7.45 Thought for the Day.
8.43 'The People of the Sea' by David Thompson (2). Reader: Denys Hawthorne (r). 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News; Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411. Life Under Water.
10.00 News; From Our Own Correspondent.
10.30 Morning Story: 'Mr Lillington's War' by Ronald Frame. Reader: Tom Criddle.
10.45 Daily Service†
11.00 News: Travel; Thirty-Minute Theatre 'Stuck' by David Norris. Two honeymooners, caught in a traffic jam, are forced to re-plan their future (r).
11.33 Wildlife. Listeners' topics.
12.00 News; You and Yours. Consumer affairs.
12.27 Brain of Britain 1983 (South and West of England)† 12.55 Weather; Programme News.
1.00 The World At One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping.
2.00 Woman's Hour: Includes an interview with the composer Alan Bush, and his librettist wife, Nancy. Also, part 4 of The Little Walls.
3.00 Afternoon Theatre: The Weasel with the Waiscoat, by Mo Greenwood. Drama, set in Yorkshire 100 years ago, about a young lad who claims to have found a body under the gooseberry bushes. With George A. Cooper, Jason Littler, and Clive Francis.
4.00 News; Just After Four. Interview with a Radio Times Drama Award winner, Peter Gibbs.
4.10 The Fourth Man by Michael Edwardes: Zia Mohyeddin plays India's Jinnah.
4.40 Story Time. 'The Secret Diary of Adrian Mole, aged 13¾' by Sue Townsend (last of seven parts)†
5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping. 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six o'Clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 Son of Cliché†
7.00 News; The Archers.
7.20 Medicine Now. Geoff Watts with another report on the health of medical care.
7.50 Antony Hopkins. Talking About Music. Each week, Antony Hopkins will explore a different musical work of topic.
8.20 Signs and Wonders. The re-emergence of the Christian Healing Ministry.
9.05 In Touch. Magazine for the visually handicapped.
9.30 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine. Salman Rushdie's novel Shame is reviewed. 9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.30 Around The World in 25 Years with Johnny Morris. Tonight: Thailand.
11.00 A Book At Bedtime: 'The Member of the Wedding' by Carson McCullers (2). Read by Gayle Hunnicutt.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Music At Night. French dance music.
12.00 News; Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast.
ENGLAND VHF as above except 6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel. 1.55-2.00pm Listening Corner. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4: Arthur's Autumn Selection. 11.30-12.10am OPEN UNIVERSITY: 11.30 Edgar Varese's Ionisation. 11.50 Open Forum: Students' Magazine.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: part one. Rossini (Journey to Rheims), Spohr (Quintet, Op 52), Tchaikovsky (Marche slave).†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert: part two. Mendelssohn (overture, Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage), Brahms (Song form Ossian's Fingal, Op 17, No 4), Mozart (Piano Conc No 17, Rudolf Serkin and the LSO).†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Franz Schmidt. Variations-Sche rzo (middle movement of Symph No 2); Intermezzo, Notre Dame; and Variations on a Hussar's Song. Austrian Radio recording.†
10.00 Joseph Martin Kraus: New series, The Funeral Cantata for Gustav III. Clarion Concerts Orch and Chorus, with Joan Marie Moynagh (sop), Kerstin Mayer (mezzo), Ragnar Ulgung (ten) and Kim Borg (bass).†
11.00 Edinburgh International Festival 1983: Tokyo Quartet play Haydn String Quartet, Op 77, No 1; and Berg's Quartet, Op 3. Part one.†
11.45 A Woman without a Country: John Franklyn-Robbins reads John Cheever's story.
12.00 Edinburgh Festival: part two. Beethoven's String Quartet. Op 59, No 3.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Bax: BBC Phil Orch play the Symphony No 7.†
2.00 Music for Wind: Strauss (suite, Op 4), Mozart (Divertimento, K166), Schubert (Eine kleine Trauermusik), Elgar (adagio cantabile, Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup).†
2.50 Varda Niskry: pianoforte recital. Works by Schlomo Yoffe, Bach, and Messiaen.†
3.30 Bruckner: the Berlin Phil play the Symph No 5.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Music for Pleasure: Roger Nichols with music by Verdi, Handel, Martinu and Listz. The theme is food and drink.†
6.30 Sinfonia Chorus: works by Elgar arrang Stanford; Tucapsky, Battishill, Charles Wood, arrang Grainger, arrang Rubbra, Arrang Whittaker.†
7.00 Haydn Piano Sonatas: Philip Mead plays the E flat (H XVI 45) and the F (H XVI 23).†
7.30 Proms 83: from the Royal Albert Hall. Part one, Stravinsky (see panel fo details).†
7.55 Pedestrian: Robert Trotter reads the story by Elspeth Davie.
8.10 Proms 83: part two. Weill (see panel).†
10.05 The Hunt: David March reads part 2 of this adaptation of the Emile Zola novel.
10.30 Hexham Festival: BBC Northern Singers in works byBrahms, Schumann, Cornelius, Finzi, Britten, Maconchy, copland and Anthony Milner.†
11.15 News. Until 11.18.
VHF Only – Open university: 6.35-6.55am Restoration Theatre and Urbanisation.

TONIGHT'S PROM

7.30 Stravinsky: Agon.
8.40 Weill: Concerto for violin and wind instruments. And Kleine Dreigroschenmusik (suite from The Threepenny Opera).
9.25 Stravinsky: Mavra (staged). Lothar Zagrosek conducts the London Sinfonietta. With Nona Liddell (violin), Elizabeth Gale (sop), Felicity Palmer (sop), Marta Szirmay (cont), Ian Caley (ten). Radio 3, in stereo.

Radio 2

News on the hour every hour (except 8.00 pm and 9.00) Major bulletins: 7.00 am, 8.00, 1.00 pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight (MF/MW).
5.00 am Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 pm Music While You Work.† 12.30 John Craven† including 2.02 Sports Desk. 2.30 Ed Stewart† including 3.02 Sports Desk. 4.00 David Hamilton† including 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk. 6.00 Steve Jones† including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mf only). 7.28 Cricket Desk. 7.30 The American Showman.† 8.30 Folk on 2.† 9.30 The Name's The Game,† 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.00 The Impressionists. 10.30 Peter Clayton presents Round Midight (stereo from midnight). 1.00 am Big Band Special.† 1.30 String Sound.† 2.00-5.00 Charles Nove (s) presents You and the Night and the Music.

Radio 1

News on the half-hour from 6.30 am until 8.30 pm and then 10.00 and 12.00 midnight (MF/MW).
6.00 am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Smith. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Andy Peebles, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 Frontline with Simon Bates (Phone-in: 01-580 4411). 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00-12.00 John Peel.† VHF Radios 1 and 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 Jazz for the Asking. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Divertimento. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 The Towers of Trebizond. 8.30 The Hit Machine. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Discovery. 10.15 Another Way. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 11.25 Scotland This Week. 11.30 Sports International. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 From the Promenade Concerts. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 The Great Wall of China. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.30 Another Way. 8.45 Musical Yearbook. 9.15 Letter from London. 9.25 Paperback Choice. 9.30 Women in Love. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland This Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Off the Label. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook: News Summary. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Brahms' Miniatures. 2.30 Women in Love. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Discovery. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

BBC1 WALES: 1.27-1.30 pm News of Wales headlines. 4.18-4.20 News of Wales headlines. 6.5-6.30 Wales Today. 11.50 News of Wales, Weather, Close. SCOTLAND: 1.25-1.30 pm Scottish News. 6.5-6.30 Reporting Scotland. 11.50 Scottish News, Weather, Close. NORTHERN IRELAND: 1.27-1.30 pm Northern Ireland News. 4.18-4.20 Northern Ireland News. 6.5-6.30 Scene Around Six. 11.50 Northern Ireland News, Weather, Close. ENGLAND: 6.5-6.30 pm Regional news magazine. 11.55 Close.

S4C Starts 9.30am TUC Conference. 12.45pm Interval. 2.20 Ffalabalam. 2.35 TUC. 4.55 Pili-Pala. 5.00 Chwarae Bach. 5.30 Buck Rogers. 6.25 Bewitched. 6.55 Dysgwr Y Flwyddyn. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Gwydion. 8.05 Elinor. 8.50 Song by Song. 9.45 How to be Celtic. 10.40 Eleventh Hour. 12.40am Dysgwr Y Flwyddyn. 12.45 Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 10.25am Transglobe Expedition. 11.20 Sport Billy. 11.45-12.00 Enchanted House. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-2.30 Benson. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Allan Stewart Show. 11.30 Corries and other Folk. 12.00 News, Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: Starts 12.00-12.10pm Moschops 12.30-1.00 Whose Baby? 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15 Puffin's Pla(i)ce 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.15 Echo. 6.30 Sale of the Century. 7.00-7.30 Last Resort. 11.30 Magnum. 12.25am Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

HTV As London except: 10.25am Zoom the Dolphin. 10.55 Adventures of the Mouse on Mars. 11.00 Nature of Things. 11.25 Abbott and Costello. 11.30-12.00 Crown Green Bowling. 12.30pm-1.00 In John's Garden. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-2.30 Lost Kingdoms. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Looks Familiar. 11.30 Lou Grant. 12.30am Closedown.

HTV WALES As London except: 6.00pm-6.35 Wales at Six.

CENTRAL As London except: 9.25am Unicorn Tales. 10.00 History Makers. 10.30 Freetime. 10.55 Central Sport. 11.10-12.00 A Country Practice. 12.30pm-1.00 Turning Point. 1.20 News. 1.30 Secrets of the Coast. 2.00-2.30 Take the High Road. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Blockbuster. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00-7.30 Carry On Laughing. 11.30 News. 11.35 Oshima Gang. 12.15am Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 10.25am History Makers. 10.50 Wild Animal Families. 11.05 Joe 90. 11.30 Matt and Jenny on the Wilderness Trial. 11.55-12.00 Professor Kitzel. 12.30pm-1.00 Whose Baby? 1.20 News. 1.30 Calendar. 2.00-2.30 Poor Billy Render. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Carry on Laughing. 11.30 Journey to the Unknown. 12.30am Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 10.25 Film: Sunstruck (Harry Secombe). 11.45-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20 pm-1.30 News and Lookaround. 2.00-2.30 This Sporting Summer. 5.15-5.45 Secrets of the Coast. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 Carry on Laughing. 11.30 House Calls. 12.00 What's in a Dream, Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 10.25am Film: Flying High. 11.55-12.00 Wattoo Wattoo. 12.30pm-1.00 Spice of Life. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-2.30 Whose Baby? 5.15 Job Spot. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 What's Your Problem? 7.00 Take the High Road. 7.30-8.00 Benson. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 Quincy. 12.30am Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 10.25am Cartoon. 10.45 Tarzan. 11.35-12.00 Sport Billy. 12.30pm-1.00 Spice of Life. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-2.30 Look Who's Talking. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Bygones. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace. 12.40am Tuesday Topic, Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 9.25am-9.30 First Thing. 10.25 World We Live In. 10.50 Poseidon File. 11.50-12.00 Cartoon. 12.30pm-1.00 Sign Hear. 1.30 Secrets of the Coast. 2.00-2.30 Royal Family. 5.15-5.45 One of the Boys. 6.00 Summer at Six. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Corries and Other Folk. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace*. 12.30am News, Closedown.

TVS As London except: 10.25am Once Upon a Time . . . Man. 10.50 Poseidon Files. 11.45-12.00 Laurel and Hardy* 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-2.30 Best of Weir. 3.30-4.00 Take the High Road. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.40 Crossroads. 7.05-7.30 Waterloo Bridge Handicap. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace* 12.30am Company, Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 9.25 am-9.30 Day Ahead. 10.30 Professor Kitzel. 10.40 Sport Billy. 11.05 History of the Grand Prix. 11.30-12.00 Friends of my Friends. 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.00-2.30 Survival. 3.30-4.00 Laurel and Hardy*. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Good Evening, Ulster. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Carry on Laughing. 11.30 News, Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 10.30am Once Upon a Time . . . Man. 10.55 Dick Tracy. 11.00 3-2-1 Contact. 11.25 Secret Valley. 11.50-12.00 Wattoo Wattoo. 1.20pm Granada reports. 1.30 Exchange Flags. 2.00-2.30 Spice of Life. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 This is your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada reports. 7.00-7.30 Carry on Laughing. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace*. 12.40am Closedown.

TSW As London except: 10.35am Once Upon A Time . . . Man. 10.55 European Folk Tales. 11.10-12.00 Cities. 12.30pm-1.00 Whose Baby? 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-2.30 Survival. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Sale of the Century. 7.00-7.30 The Bounder. 11.30 Magnum. 12.25am Postscript, Closedown.

Questions which must be answered about the destruction of Flight 007

By Staff Reporters

Many questions remain unanswered about the shooting down of the Korean Boeing 747 airliner. Here we set out possible answers.

Could the Russians have mistaken the Korean Boeing 747 for the American RC 135?

The Americans say there was never any scope for confusion. They maintain that the RC 135 was never in contact with the Korean airliner and was 1,000 miles away from the crash site and never entered Soviet airspace. Another report suggests, however, that at an earlier stage the two aircraft may have been within about 300 miles of each other.

The physical differences between the 747 and the RC 135, which is derived from the Boeing 707, are considerable. The wingspan of the 747, at about 195ft is 50ft greater than the RC 135, and it is 50 per cent longer than the RC 135. The 747 is also easily distinguished by the bump in the *top of its fuselage.*

What is the pattern of US air surveillance of the Kamchatka peninsula and Sakhalin?

American RC135 reconnaissance aircraft regularly carry out missions in international airspace over the northern Pacific, but they do not enter Soviet Airspace, Pentagon officials said.

The main purpose is to collect information about Soviet radar systems and to monitor communications between Soviet jet pilots and ground controllers. They also observe the final stages of the test flights of Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles to verify whether they are honouring arms control agreements with the US.

Was contact by voice possible between the Soviet fighters and the Korean airliner?

American officials say there was no contact between the Korean jumbo and the Soviet fighters or the RC135. One reason for there being no voice contact between the Soviet and Korean pilots, according to American sources, is that Soviet fighters are not fitted with radios with which they can make content with third parties, this is intended to make defection by Soviet pilots more difficult.

Why are the Russians so sensitive about what might have been discovered by a spy-plane flying over Sakhalin?

One theory being advanced in London yesterday was that the Russians may have been concerned because the aircraft had flown close to one very important base, at Petropavlosk on the east coast of Kamchatka, and feared that it was heading in the direction of another, at Vladivostok.

Petrapavlosk is a nuclear submarine base, and is the nerve-centre for the Soviet military build-up against Japan, which wants the return of the nearby Kuril Islands, which have been occupied by the Soviet Union since the Second World War.

The area may also provide forward bases for the Russian *Backfire bombers. It is strategically* important because unlike Vladivostok it is ice-free and offers direct access to the sea of Okhotsk and the Pacific Ocean.. Vladivostok is the headquarters of the Soviet Far East fleet, and is a huge naval base.

It is suggested that though by no means unimportant, Sakhalin is less significant than either Vladivostok or Petropavlovsk.

On Sakhalin the Russians have four or possibly five air bases, with both air defence and strike aircraft and probably maritime patrol aircraft. there are thought tobe about two army divisions stationed there, naval patrol craft, and important radar and intelligence gathering installations.

Generally, the Soviet Union is very sensitive about the surveillance of the Kamchatka Peninsula because it serves as a target zone *for Soviet missile and other tests.*

How did the Korean jumbo, with its sophisticated navigation systems, manage to stray 300 miles off course?

Experts are inclined to put the plane's wanderings down to crew carelessness. The three navigation systems are simple and virtually foolproof. After 500 miles the aircraft should be within a mile of the course pre-set by the crew through the aircraft's computers. These inertial navigation systems, which measure acceleration ahead or to left or right, are so accurate that one took America's spaceshots to the moon.

The Boing 747 has three working independently. The crew can take an average of what the three say. Thee is unlikely to be a disparity of 10 miles betwen them, never mind 300, after the flight from Anchorage to Sakhalin.

The only explanation experts could came up with yesterday was that the crew programmed the wrong course into the system. But they plot course by typing not one but a series of "way-pionts" into the computer.

Such way-points occur every few hundred miles, so even if one were wrong, the next should put aircraft back on course. Moreover, there is a self-correcting mechanism to prevent misalignment, and the track calculations are subject to checks both by the flight crew and between them and ground staff. Experts yesterday remained totally mystified as to what went wrong.

"It must have been carelessness of some kind rather than failure of the system," one said, "but just, what form the carelessness took is difficult to fathom."

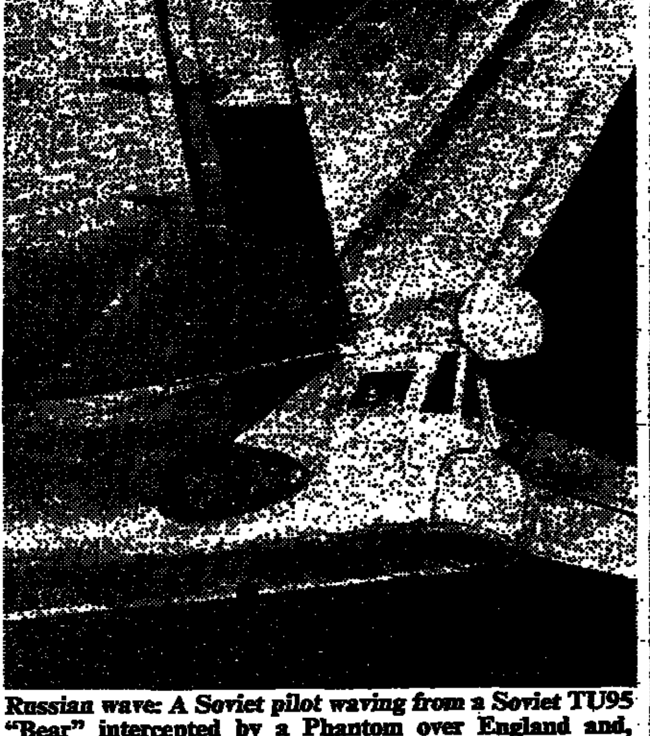
Was the flight being monitored from the ground, and if so why was it not warned?

The aircraft would have been under air traffic control of Anchorage to the half-way point, then handed over to Tokyo. But control in these wide open spaces is exercised entirely through the aircraft's own reports of its position, since no radar penetrates there. Nor is there any independent check by radio navigation as would be the case when flying across friendly, populated territory such as Europe or the United States.

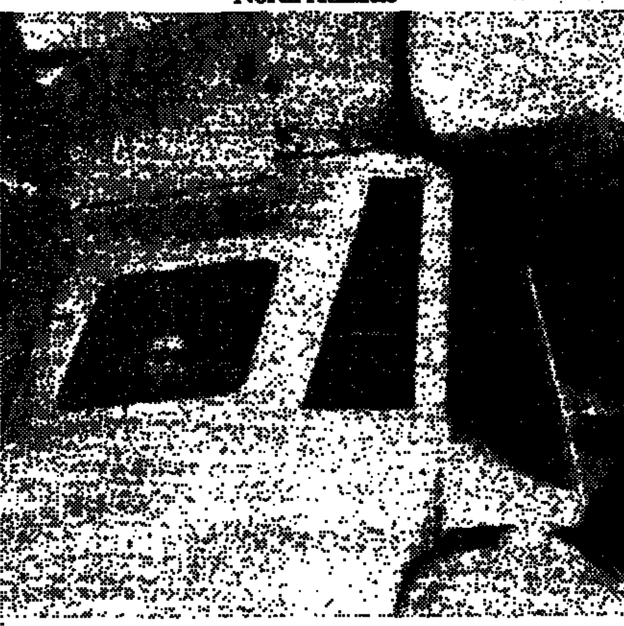
The jet would have flown out of civil radar surveillance about 200 miles from Anchorage, and flown into it again about 200 miles from Hokkaido. It may have just been appearing on the edge of Japanese screens when it went down and the Japanese controllers may have been looking out for it.

But they would have been *looking in the wrong place if they* accepted the aircraft's own assessment of its position. Russia provides civil air traffic control on accepted routes across Russia – Moscow to Tokyo, Moscow to India – but there would be none where this aircraft came down.

Obviously, the jumbo appeared on Russian military radar because they sent up fighters to intercept. An aviation expert said yesterday: "In a sensible world someone in Russian control would have picked up a phone to Japan and asked: 'Have you lost an aircraft?' "



Russian wave: A *Soviet pilot waving from* a *Soviet* TU95 "Bear" intercepted by a Phantom over England and, below, a Russian rear gunner in another "Bear" over the North Atlantic





Supersonic Blackbird: The probe-like United States Air Force SR71, known as the Blackbird, a key intelligence gatherer that is capable of flying at 2,000 mph at altitudes up to 85,000 ft.

Spies in the sky have come a long way since Powers

By Henry Stanhope, Rodney Cowton and John Lawless

The first that most people in the West knew about spy planes was when Francis Gary Powers, piloting his supersonic U2 on a clandestine intelligence mission high above the Soviet Union, was embarrassingly shot down on May 1, 1960.

His subseqent show trial became a *cause célèbre*. But the U2s had already been operating round-the-clock for four years by then and had told the US Air Intelligence what it needed to know most of all – that the so-called "bomber gap" between the superpowers did not exist. Strategic Air Command quickly scrapped its plans for a new supersonic bomber.

The U2 was made to seem old-fashioned by the aircraft which succeeded it – the SR71 or Blackbird, which can carry out its photo reconnaissance missions at more than 80,000 feet, at three times the speed of sound and at a range of nearly 3,500 miles.

The RC135, which was patrolling just outside Russian airspace when the Korean airliner was shot down, was *developed from the Boeing 707* civil airliner. It first emerged as a reconnaissance and electronic warfare aircraft in the mid-1960s.

Since then it has been subject to constant development, largely in terms of the types of electronic equipment which it carries. The latest version, the *RC135W* emerged earlier *this decade* as a result of conversion of earlier models.

It has a range of about 2,675 miles and can operate at altitudes over 35,000 feet. It is said that the more advanced model is capable of monitoring almost any electronic emission within range.

At 35,000 feet it can monitor air-defence systems on the ground at a distance of 150 miles out over the Pacific Ocean, off the Kamchatka Peninsula.

But in the most favourable atmospheric conditions it is said that its monitoring range may extend to as much as 1,000 miles.

The aircraft, flown by US Air Force personnel, are mainly operated for the National Security Agency.

Espionage from the air is now commonplace and carried out to a greater or lesser extent by all the major powers. The Soviet reconnaissance missions on which *long-range* aircraft like the supersonic Backfire and the Bear skirt the edge of Britain's airspace off the North of England are well-known. RAF Phantoms and Lightnings are scrambled to intercept them several times a week.

But the term "spy in the sky" is *usually reserved for the latest generation of* airborne-early-warning (AEW) aircraft like the American Awacs or the RAF Nimrod which are increasingly used by air forces to patrol national airspace and, with the help of giant radar dishes, "peer" more than 200 miles into enemy territory.

The responsibility for strategic reconnaissance, however, has to to a large extent moved to the unamed *satellite, orbiting at between* 80 and 200 miles.

As recently as November, 1981, a mirror-incident of last week's disaster occurred over the United States.

Two Aeroflot planes, bound for Washington from Moscow, switched from agreed flightpaths and flew over military bases and other defence establishments in southern New England.

The only difference was that, instead of United States fighters shooting down the Soviet aircraft and killing several hundred people, the Russians were given *almost* two weeks to prove their innocence.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Duchess of Gloucester will open the International Congress of Maxillo-Facial Prosthetics and Technology at Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields, *London, arrives 8.55am.*

New exhibitions

Autumn exhibition; Chichester House Gallery, High Street, Ditchling, Sussex; Tues to Sat 11.00 to 1.00, 2.30 to 5.00 (from today until October 15).

New London exhibitions

In the shade of the Blue Mountains: a photographic exhibition of the people, places and styles of Jamaica; Commonwealth Institute, Kensington High Street, W8: Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2 to 5 (from today until Oct 2).

The Dolphin and the plumed Serpent: *etchings of Ancient Greece* and Old Mexico; Peoples' Gallery, 73 Prince of Wales Road, NW5; Tues to Sat 11 to 6 (until Oct 1).

Last chance to see

Folding pieces by Chris Jennings; and work by Tim Staples; Axiom Centre for the Arts, 57/59 Winchcombe Street, Cheltenham; 10 to 5 (ends today).

Closing in London

Directions, by British artists in glass, Commonwealth Institute, Kensington High Street, W8; 10 to 5.30 (ends today).

Watercolours and silkscreen prints by Reginald Shepherd, Canada House Cultural Centre Gallery, Trafalgar Square, SW1; 10 to 5.30 (ends today).

Talks, lectures

Quality in negative and print, by L. G. Scarr, The Birmingham and *Midland Institute, Margaret Street,* Birmingham, 7.

What's all this about pollen? by Mr G. D. Bell, Woodland Centre, near Jedburgh, 7.30.

Kirkyaird history: Highlands and lowlands, by Rena Cowper, Hawick Town Hall, 7.30.

Music

Concert by the Philip Jones Brass Ensemble, with John Scott (organ), Salisbury Cathedral, 7.30.

Band concert, Bradda Glen, Port Erin, Isle of Man, 8.

Recital by the choir of King Edward VI School, Southampton, St Andrew's Parish Church, Plymouth, 7.30.

Recital by Simon Lindley (organ) and Keith Swallow (piano), Town Hall, Leeds, 1.05.

Organ recital by Ronald Frost, St Ann's Church, Manchester, 12.45 to 1.30.

Concert of works for violin and piano by young performers, Aldeburgh Cinema, Aldeburgh, 7.

Organ recital by Ann Marsden-Thomas, Canterbury Cathedral, 8.

Organ recital by Jeremy Suter, Chichester Cathedral, 1.10.

Organ recital by David Ingate, St Mary-le-Tower Church, Ipswich, 1.10.

General

Market and heritage day, Port St Mary Town Hall, Isle of Man, 10 to 4.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,227

ACROSS

1 Detect in deep sound (6).
5 Train, in infancy, to give blows (4-4).
9 Sound judgment bringing better profit? (5,5).
10 No such defect in sister on *probation* (4).
11 Neat conclusion, of course (8).
12 Small task force is only part of the picture (6).
13 First half of one's performance switched in city (4).
15 No Christian could be acting so badly (8).
18 *Violinist at home in an interval?* Just the reverse (8).
19 Roo's delight about Eeyore's tail (4).
21 Expert on law makes Gray, for one, lose his head (6).
23 Soundly criticize performance of Chopin piece (8).
25 *Take over vessel* (4).
26 True state briefly is seen in old game (4,6).
27 Disadvantage for ward (8).
28 Part of salad served in Burlington House? (6).

DOWN

2 What's different about this vessel? (1-4).
3 Master a new Latin dance (5,4).
4 Old officer such as Beverley put on staff (6).
5 Stop Patrick on autumn trip (11,4).
6 Acting as cover, perhaps, for novelist (8).
7 Point that's crucial to big cheese coming up (5).
8 Copy bills I'm to put in collection of records (9).
14 Actor's entrance (5,4).
16 Thus Albert's left paper – editor stayed (9).
17 Knew old-fashioned song could be a bloomer (8).
20 Remove half a brace of ducks from vehicle, leaving this one (6).
22 Relative gain achieved by union (2-3).
24 Catches – very hard, they are (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,226

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

TV top ten

Top television programmes in the week ending August 28:

ITV
1 Coronation Street (Mon) Granada, 13.20m
2 Coronation Street (Wed) Granada, 12.85m
3 Crossroads (Wed) Central, 10.85m
4 Crossroads (Tues) Central 10.70m
5 Miss United Kingdom 1983 ITV, 10.65m
6 Crossroads (Thurs) Central, 10.15m
7 Where There's Life Yorkshire, 9.90m
7 Jemima Shore Investigates Thames, 9.90m
9 The A-Team ITV, 9.85m
10 The Krypton Factor Granada, 9.80m

BBC 1
1 Nine O'Clock News (Tues) 9.80m
2 Nine O'Clock News (Wed) 8.25m
3 News and Sport (Sat 21.45) 7.90m
4 The Main Attraction 7.70m
5 Top Of The Pops 7.45m
6 Permission to Kill 7.20m
6 My Fair Lady 7.20m
8 Fame 7.00m
9 The Freddie Starr Showcase 6.95m
10 That's Life 6.85m

BBC 2
1 The Paul Daniel's Show 4.80m
2 Call My Bluff 4.25m
3 One Man and His Dog 3.20m
3 *The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie* 3.20m
5 Gardener's World 3.05m
6 Scruples 2.85m
7 American Graffiti 2.80m
7 Sunday Grandstand 2.80m
9 My Music 2.50m
10 Cricket: Fourth Test (Thurs 16.15) 2.40m

Channel 4
1 Out 3.20m
2 Sidney Shorr: A Girl's Best Friend 2.45m
3 I Married a Witch 2.20m
4 Brookside *(Wed)* 1.95m
4 Abbott and Costello Meet the Invisible Man 1.95m
6 One Summer 1.90m
7 Brookside (Tues) 1.85m
8 Unforgettable 1.80m
9 A Fine Romance 1.45m
10 Women on Film – Simone Barbes 1.30m

S4C
In Welsh:
1 Dechrau Canu/Canmol (Religion) BBC, 78,000
2 Sion a Sian (Quiz) HTV, 76,000
3 Almanac (Drama) Ind, 60,000
4 Ymryson Cwn/Rhyngwidl (Misc) BBC, 51,000
5 Chwaraeon (Sport) BBC, 36,000
In English:
1 Bewitched 169,000
2 The Six Million Dollar Man 144,000
3 The Munsters 135,000
3 Brookside (Wed) 135,000
5 *Brookside (Thurs) 70,000*

Breakfast television: The average weekly figures for audiences at peak times (with figures in parenthesis showing the reach – the number of people who viewed for at least eight minutes):
BBC1: *Breakfast Time:* Mon to Fri 1.3m (4.1m).
TV-am: *Good Morning Britain:* Mon to Fri 1.6m (5.4m); Sat 1.6m, Sun 0.7m (Sat or Sun 3.1m).
Broadcasters' Audience Research Board.

Bond winner

The winning number of the September £250,000 Premium Bonds prize draw is 7RL 280691. The winner comes from Herefordshire.

Anniversaries

Births: John Dalton, chemist and physicist, Eaglefield, Cumbria, 1766; Sir Walford Davies, organist and composer, Oswestry, Shropshire, 1869.

Our address

Information for inclusion in The Times Information Service should be sent to:
Cathy James, TTIS, The Times, PO Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.78	1.70
Austria Sch	29.25	27.85
Belgium Fr	84.00	80.00
Canada $	1.91	1.83
Denmark Kr	*14.98*	*14.28*
Finland Mkk	8.90	8.50
France Fr	12.49	11.94
Germany DM	4.15	3.95
Greece Dr	147.00	137.00
Hongkong $	11.60	11.00
Ireland Pt	1.32	1.26
Italy Lira	2480.00	2360.00
Japan Yen	387.00	369.00
Netherlands Gld	4.65	4.43
Norway Kr	11.62	11.05
Portugal Esc	190.00	181.00
South Africa Rd	2.00	1.55
Spain Pta	233.00	222.00
Sweden Kr	12.28	11.68
Switzerland Fr	3.37	3.21
USA $	1.543	1.493
Yugoslavia Dnr	205.00	180.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.
Retail Price Index: 336.5

London: The *FT* index closed up 7.4 at 713.2.

Roads

Midlands: M5: Outside lane closed on southbound carriageway between junction 3 (Dudley) and junction 4 (Bromsgrove); delays at peak hours. M1: All slip roads closed at junction 15 (Northampton) except southbond exit; roadworks. M6: All traffic sharing one side of the motorway between junctions 10 and 11 (Walsall and Cannock); construction for M54.

North: M1: Contraflow system in operation and restricted access to motorway at times between junctions 30 and 31 near Sheffield. M63: Northbound slip road on to the M62 near Preston closed; alternative route signposted. A1: Roadworks at southern end of the Belford by-pass, Northumberland.

Wales and West: A487: Three sets of temporary traffic lights in operation at Tal-y-llwyn, Gwynedd. A38: Lane closures and diversion at *Marsh Mills viaduct* and Lee Mill, Plymouth. A4: Resurfacing work at Bristol Hill, Bristol; delays.

Scotland: A7: Two sets of roadworks, with temporary traffic lights, south of Gorebridge, Midlothian. A82: Sewer repairs on Great Western Road, Glasgow. Sewer repairs; lane closures near Cromwell Street. *M74: Southbound carriage*ways closed between junctions 2 and 1 (Larkhall and the end of the motorway), two-way traffic on northbound track.

Information supplied by the AA.

Motor tax 'blitz'

From September 19, West Mercia Police will be stopping motorists without valid tax discs, in the seventh "blitz" campaign against tax dodgers this year. Failure to have and display a valid tax disc is illegal and could prove expensive: the maximum penalty is five times the annual rate of duty payable: for a private car the fine could be £425, plus the backduty owed.

Last year there were 13 similar campaigns from which a total of about 7,000 prosecutions are likely to result.

The earlier "blitzes" were held in the police authorities of Leicestershire, Avon and Somerset, Sussex, Surrey, Humberside and Thames Valley. This is the first campaign to be run in conjunction with the West Mercia Police

The papers

The Daily Mirror says that while the "unshakeable and unforgiveable fact" about the South Korean jumbo jet is that it was shot down, deliberately and without mercy, by a Soviet fighter pilot, some of the lesser issues surrounding the loss of the plane are disturbing.

The paper says: "After four days of wriggling to escape the condemnation of the world, the Soviet Union has found an excuse which will be exploited by those who apologize for it in the West: Because there was an American spy plane in the area. ... That took four days to emerge, too,

"Secrecy has given the Russians a get-out. *American horror* at a murderous act was shared by most of the non-communist world. But when what seems clear-cut becomes confused, the horror starts to lose its force."

Weather forecast

A ridge of high pressure will become established over the British Isles, but a trough of low pressure will approach SW districts later.

6 am to midnight

London, East Anglia, Midlands, E, NE, NW, central S and N England, N Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man: Dry, sunny periods; wind W, light or moderate; max temp 19 to 21C (66 to 70F).

SE England, Channel Islands: Rather cloudy at first with rain or drizzle in places, becoming dry with sunny periods; wind W, light; max temp 20 to 21C (68 to 70F).

SW England, S Wales: Sunny periods, bcoming cloudier with rain in places later; wind W, light or moderate; max temp 18 to 20C (64 to 68F).

Border, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Northern Ireland: Mainly dry, sunny periods, wind fresh increasing light; max temp 16 to 17C (61 to 63F).

Aberdeen, central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny intervals, showers, dying out later; wnd fresh or strong, decreasing light; max temp 11 to 13C (52 to 55F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Unsettled and windy with near normal temperatures.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind NW, fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough. Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind NW, westerly light or moderate; sea slight. St George's Channel: Wind NW light; sea smooth. Irish Sea: Wind NW, light or moderate; sea slight.

Sun rises: 6.20am — *Sun sets:* 7.37pm
Moon sets: 4.52am — Moon rises: 7.54pm
New Moon: Tomorrow.

Lighting-up time

London 8.7 pm to 6.52 am
Bristol 8.17 pm to 6.1 am
Edinburgh 8.26 pm to 5.58 am
Manchester 8.18 pm to 5.57 am
Penzance 8.27 pm to 6.15 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	14	57	Guernsey	f	16	61
Birmingham	s	17	63	Inverness	f	14	57
Blackpool	s	15	59	Jersey	f	17	63
Bristol	s	17	63	London	s	20	68
Cardiff	s	17	63	Manchester	c	15	59
Edinburgh	s	16	61	Newcastle	f	15	59
Glasgow	f	14	57	Ronaldsway	f	14	57

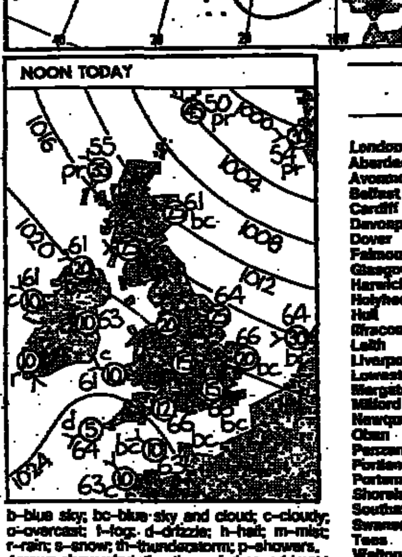
Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: Folkstone 22c (72F); lowest day max: Lerwick 10C (50F); highest rainfall: Cape Wrath 1.42ins; highest sunshine: Bournemouth 11hrs.

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 22C (72F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 13C (55F). Humidity: 6 pm, 41 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 10.0hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1023.3 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars=29.53in.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)



b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	1.42	6.9	2.7	[illegible]
Aberdeen	1.0	4.3	1.39	[illegible]
Avonmouth	7.27	12.8	7.46	[illegible]
Belfast	11.7	3.3	11.21	[illegible]
Cardiff	7.13	11.8	7.32	[illegible]
Devonport	6.2	5.2	6.24	[illegible]
Dover	11.14	6.6	11.33	[illegible]
Falmouth	5.32	5.0	5.54	[illegible]
Glasgow	12.35	4.5	1.20	[illegible]
Harwich			12.1	[illegible]
Holyhead	10.31	6.5	10.46	[illegible]
Hull	8.19	7.1	8.56	[illegible]
Ilfracombe	6.8	8.9	6.29	[illegible]
Leith	2.32	5.3	3.2	[illegible]
Liverpool	11.27	9.4	11.48	[illegible]
Lowestoft	9.25	2.5	10.12	[illegible]
Margate			1.28	[illegible]
Milford Haven	6.22	6.9	6.43	[illegible]
Newquay	5.14	6.9	6.43	[illegible]
Oban	6.19	3.8	6.21	[illegible]
Penzance	5.1	5.3	5.21	[illegible]
Portland	7.21	2.0	7.33	[illegible]
Portsmouth	11.41	4.1	11.58	[illegible]
Shoreham	11.27	6.3	11.44	[illegible]
Southampton	11.7	4.6	11.18	[illegible]
Swansea	6.27	9.3	6.49	[illegible]
Tees	3.32	5.4	4.7	[illegible]
Walton-on-Naze	11.56	4.1		

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
St Andrews	7.2	.06	16	61	Bright	Guernsey	7.9		19	66	Sunny
Scarboro	8.8		20	68	Sunny	Scilly Isles					
Bridlington	8.4		18	64	Sunny	Newquay	8.5		21	70	Sunny
Cromer	9.3		19	66	Sunny	Ilfracombe	8.2		18	64	Sunny
Lowestoft	8.2		19	66	Sunny	Tenby					
Clacton	9.0		21	70	Sunny	Southport	9.3		16	61	Cloudy
Margate			20	68	Sunny	Morecambe	7.7		16	61	Sunny
Folkestone	10.0		22	72	Sunny	Douglas	8.3		16	61	Sunny
Hastings						B'ham (Airpt)	10.5		19	66	Sunny
Eastbourne	10.3		19	66	Sunny	Bristol (Ctl)	9.5		18	64	Sunny
Worthing	10.1		20	68	Sunny	Cardiff (Ctl)	9.9		18	64	Sunny
Littlehmptn	10.3		21	70	Sunny	Anglesey	10.4		17	63	Sunny
Bognor R	10.3		20	68	Sunny	B'pool (Airpt)	8.4		17	63	Sunny
Southsea	10.4		20	68	Sunny	Manchester	9.1		16	61	Sunny
Shanklin	9.6		19	66	Sunny	Nottingham	7.7		18	64	Sunny
Bournemth	10.9		20	68	Sunny	N'cstl-n-Tyne	9.7		17	63	Gales
Poole	10.4		22	72	Sunny	Eskdalemuir	6.2	.27	15	59	Showers
Weymouth	8.8		19	66	Sunny	Glasgow	6.3	.17	17	63	Showers
Exmouth	10.4		20	68	Sunny	Tiree	4.5	.12	15	59	Showers
Torquay	10.8		21	70	Sunny	Stornoway	6.2	.74	13	55	Shwrs pm
Falmouth	6.7		19	66	Bright	Kinloss	4.9	.10	16	61	Showers
Penzance	7.4		19	66	Sunny	Edinburgh	6.8	.06	16	61	Shwrs pm
Jersey	8.9		20	68	Sunny	Aldergrove	5.8	.01	18	64	Shwrs pm

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; dr, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	26	79	Copenhgn	c	17	63	Majorca	s	29	84	Rio de Jan*	p	22	72
Akrotiri	s	27	81	Corfu	f	28	82	Malaga	s	27	81	Rome	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alexandria	f	29	84	Dallas*	f	31	88	Malta	s	28	82	Salzburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algiers	s	27	81	Dublin	f	16	61	Melbourne	c	15	59	Sao Paulo*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amsterdam	c	16	61	Dubrovnik	s	25	77	Mexico C*	c	17	63	S Francisco*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Athens	s	29	84	Faro	s	29	84	Miami*	f	32	90	Santiago*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bahrain*	s	36	97	Florence	s	28	82	Milan	s	24	75	Seoul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barbados*	s	30	86	Frankfurt	s	24	75	Montreal*	s	29	84	Singapore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barcelona	s	26	79	Funchal	s	23	73	Moscow	s	26	79	Stockholm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beirut				Geneva	s	25	77	Munich	f	20	68	Strasbourg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgrade	c	17	63	Gibraltar	s	26	79	Nairobi	c	17	63	Sydney	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berlin	f	22	72	Helsinki	f	17	63	Naples	s	25	77	Tangier	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bermuda*	f	31	88	Hongkong	f	30	86	New Delhi	c	31	88	Tel Aviv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biarritz	s	23	73	Innsbruck	f	18	64	New York*	c	26	79	Tenerife	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boulogne	f	19	66	Istanbul	s	26	79	Nice	s	26	79	Tokyo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bordeaux	s	23	73	Jeddah				Oslo	c	13	55	Toronto*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brussels	s	19	66	Jo'burg	s	20	68	Ottawa				Tunis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Budapest	s	23	73	Karachi	f	26	79	Paris	f	21	70	Valencia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buen Aires*	s	23	73	Las Palmas	s	27	81	Peking	r	20	68	Vancouver*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo	s	32	90	Lisbon	s	31	88	Perth	f	18	64	Venice	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cape Tn	s	23	73	Locarno	s	23	73	Prague	f	19	66	Vienna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C'blanca	s	24	75	L Angeles*	s	23	73	Reykjavik	s	9	48	Warsaw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago*	s	34	93	Luxembg	s	21	70	Rhodes	f	26	79	Washington*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cologne	f	21	70	Madrid	s	30	86	Riyadh	s	42	108	Zurich	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* denotes Sunday's figures are latest available